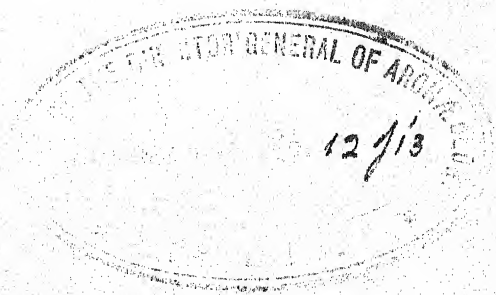


VEDIC INDEX OF NAMES AND SUBJECTS



WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHORS

I. BY PROF. MACDONELL.

- KĀTYĀYANA'S SARVĀNUKRAMAṂ OF THE RIGVEDA. With Extracts from Shadgurusishya's Commentary. (Anecdota Oxoniensia: Aryan Series.) Small 4to., pp. xxiv+224. Clarendon Press, Oxford. 1886.
- A SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY: being a Practical Handbook, with Transliteration, Accentuation, and Etymological Analysis throughout. 4to., pp. xii+384. Longmans, Green & Co., London. 1892.
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II. BY DR. KEITH.

- CATALOGUE OF SANSKRIT AND PRĀKRIT MANUSCRIPTS IN THE INDIAN INSTITUTE LIBRARY. Clarendon Press, Oxford. 1903.
- CATALOGUE OF SANSKRIT MANUSCRIPTS IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY. Vol. II. (begun by Prof. Winternitz). Clarendon Press, Oxford. 1905.
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INDIAN TEXTS SERIES

VEDIC INDEX
OF
NAMES AND SUBJECTS *Vol. I*

BY

ARTHUR ANTHONY MACDONELL, M.A., PH.D.

BODEN PROFESSOR OF SANSKRIT IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD;
FELLOW OF BALLIOL COLLEGE; FELLOW OF THE BRITISH ACADEMY

AND

ARTHUR BERRIEDALE KEITH, M.A., D.C.L.

FORMERLY SCHOLAR OF BALLIOL COLLEGE AND BODEN SANSKRIT SCHOLAR;
SOMETIME ACTING DEPUTY PROFESSOR OF SANSKRIT IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

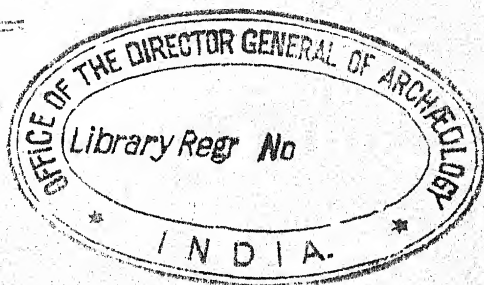


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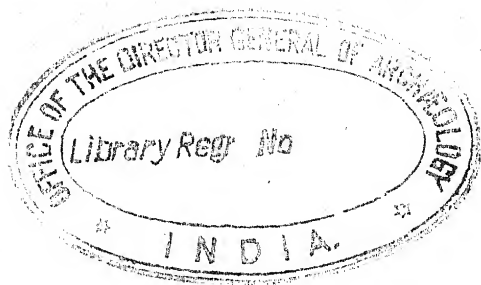
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PREFACE

Inception and Progress of the Book.—The origination of the present work was due to Professor T. W. Rhys Davids at the time when, several years ago, he was appointed general editor of the Indian Text Series to be published under the auspices of the Secretary of State for India. He then asked me to contribute a work supplying the historical material, as represented by proper names, to be found in the earliest period of Indian literature antecedent to the rise of Buddhism towards the close of the sixth century B.C. Since the subject came within the range of my special studies and moreover appeared to be one of considerable importance, I agreed to the proposal. But I did so with hesitation, because my leisure for a long time to come was already mortgaged by two works which involved much labour and on which I was already engaged. I soon came to the conclusion that till those works—the *Bṛhaddevatā* and the *Vedic Grammar*—were out of my hands, I could spare no time for the third book, the mere preparation, to say nothing of the publication, of which would thus have to be postponed for several years. Another hindrance would be caused by the tour of study and research in India which I contemplated making at the earliest opportunity. With the prospect of these long delays before me, I was tempted to throw up a task that seemed to have been rashly undertaken. At the same time, I was reluctant either to abandon or to put off indefinitely what I had once begun. It also seemed a pity to relinquish an enterprise which, if properly carried out, promised to be very useful.

Under these circumstances, collaboration appeared the only way out of the difficulty. I bethought myself of Mr. A. B. Keith, who, as Boden Sanskrit scholar, had been my pupil for four years, and who had already assisted me since 1899, not only by reading the proofs of, but by suggesting improvements in, my *History of Sanskrit Literature* and my *Sanskrit Grammar for Beginners*, as well as my edition of the *Bṛhaddevatā*, then commencing to be printed. I accordingly asked him if he had the time and inclination to collaborate with me in the proposed work by at once beginning to collect material for it. He consented without hesitation, and the Secretary of State for India readily sanctioned this modification of the arrangements already made. There was no other man to whom I could have entrusted with such complete confidence the task of carrying out this preliminary work accurately and rapidly.

In 1909, about a year after my return from India, Mr. Keith supplied me with a considerable part of his collectanea, while my *Vedic Grammar* was still passing through the press. The regular printing did not begin till early in 1910, about the time when that work was published. The interval was taken up with preparing a sufficient amount of 'copy' for the printer, as well as with settling various questions of arrangement and typography.

Mode of Collaboration.—Our respective shares in the production of the book are, generally stated, as follows: Dr. Keith has collected the material, while I have acted chiefly as an editor, planning the scope of the work, arranging the distribution of text and notes, selecting the type to be used, cutting out, adding to or modifying the matter, weighing the evidence for different interpretations and conclusions, and deciding as to which view, in case of possible alternatives, should be preferred. Having written up in its final form every article contained in the book, I accept the responsibility for every statement and opinion expressed in it. I do not think that Dr. Keith and I have disagreed upon any material point. When we have differed

on minor questions, he has deferred to my judgment, though his view may have been right just as often as mine. Where erroneous conclusions have been drawn, the reader will be helped to correct them by the method I have pursued of supplying from the original texts the evidence on which such conclusions are based.

Scope of the Work.—At the outset it was proposed, as I have already stated, that the book should furnish the historical material in Vedic literature as represented by proper names. As soon, however, as I began to examine more carefully the historical material thus available, I became convinced that restriction to proper names would result in a harvest too meagre to deserve being gathered in the form of a book. It seemed essential to collect all the historical matter accessible to us in the earliest literary documents of India, and thus to furnish a conspectus of the most ancient phase of Āryan civilization that can be realized by direct evidence. If properly and thoroughly treated this matter would, I felt sure, yield a book of genuine value, a comprehensive work on Vedic antiquities; for it would include all the information that can be extracted from Vedic literature on such topics as agriculture, astronomy, burial, caste, clothing, crime, diseases, economic conditions, food and drink, gambling, kingship, law and justice, marriage, morality, occupations, polyandry and polygamy, the position of women, usury, village communities, war, wedding ceremonies, widow burning, witchcraft, and many others. The proper names would embrace not only persons, tribes, and peoples, but also mountains, rivers, and countries. The geographical distribution of the Vedic population would thus also be presented.

From the historical data amplified in this way I proposed, however, to exclude matter belonging to the domain of religion, which it seemed better to relegate to a separate work. At the same time it soon became clear that certain aspects of religious activity inseparably connected with the social and political life

of the age would have to be admitted, such as the functions of the main priests and some festivals or ritual practices. Again, certain names of perhaps purely mythological figures might have to be mentioned. The evidence is occasionally insufficient to show whether a name represents an actual historical personage: a demon or a mythical hero or priest may be meant. An undoubted demon may even have to be included, such as the one that is supposed to cause eclipses, because he belongs to the domain of primitive astronomy.

Chronological Limits.—The period which the book was intended to embrace had been decided at the outset as that of the Vedas and Brāhmanas. The upper limit here is the date of the oldest hymns of the Rigveda. That date is uncertain, but my conviction (set forth in my *History of Sanskrit Literature*, pp. 11-12) that it is not much earlier than 1200 B.C. still remains unshaken. It does not appear to me to be in the slightest degree invalidated by Professor Hugo Winckler's discoveries at Boghaz-köi, in Asia Minor, in the year 1907. That scholar has deciphered, in an inscription of about 1400 B.C. found there, the names of certain deities as *mi-it-ra*, *uru-w-na*, *in-da-ra*, and *na-ša-at-ti-ia*, which correspond to those of the important Vedic gods Mitra, Varuṇa, Indra, and Nāsatya. Three inferences may be drawn from the occurrence of these names. They may have been derived from Vedic India; in that case the Vedic religion must have flourished in India considerably before 1400 B.C., even though the hymns that have come down to us may not have been composed before that date. But that these names should have travelled all the way from India to Asia Minor is a hypothesis so highly improbable that it may be dismissed. Secondly, the names may belong to the early Iranian period after the Iranians had separated from the Indians, but before their language had reached the phonetic stage of the Avesta. This seems the most probable theory, both chronologically and geographically. It implies only that the Indian branch had separated from the Iranian, not that it had already entered

India. Lastly, the names, being common to the Iranian and Indian languages, might be assigned to the Indo-Iranian period when the two branches were still one people living in Iran. This theory would still allow two centuries for separation, migration to India, and the commencement of Vedic literature in the north-west of India.

The lower limit of the Vedic period is the epoch of the rise and spread of Buddhism, or, roughly, 500 B.C. The Brāhmaṇa literature to be exploited was assumed to be undoubtedly anterior to that date. The boundary line would, however, to some extent have to be overstepped by drawing on the Sūtras for evidence where the Vedas and Brāhmaṇas fail. But though the Sūtras are roughly contemporaneous with the first three centuries of Buddhism, they are practically an epitome of the practices of the Brāhmaṇa period, and are thus often of great value in illustration or corroboration of the facts of that period. They are also important as representing the Brahminical evidence for those three centuries, especially as it is somewhat uncertain how far even the earliest Buddhist literary sources go back in an authentic form to the three centuries following the death of Buddha. Names and practices not referred to before the Sūtras were, however, to be mentioned only incidentally if at all: the few cases to the contrary that actually occur are not real exceptions, because they are derived from Vedic verses quoted in Sūtras, or from Brāhmaṇa parts of Sūtras such as Baudhāyana.

Method Pursued.—Such was the scope of the work on which I finally decided before it was begun, and the plan has been adhered to in its execution as regards the contents. The manner in which those contents were to be presented was the next question to be settled and acted upon. Though both Dr. Keith and myself are familiar with the literature of the Vedic period from which the facts collected in these two volumes are drawn, and the mutual check exercised by two workers sifting the same material acts as a safeguard, it is

nevertheless not always possible to exclude the risk of error or unconscious bias in estimating evidence often obscure and doubtful. I have, therefore, throughout attached great importance to stating not only the evidence of the texts themselves from a first-hand knowledge, but also to setting forth fully the opinions of other authorities when the interpretation is uncertain. The Sanskrit scholar will thus be enabled to test without difficulty the correctness of the conclusions drawn directly from the original sources, while others will be protected from having to rely exclusively on what may possibly be one-sided views. Articles have often been illustrated by adducing parallels from the institutions of cognate Āryan nations, as that on 'Caste' (treated under *Varṇa*, ii. 427-471). I have further endeavoured to utilize, chiefly in the notes, knowledge gained from a first-hand study of the archæological remains and of the modern conditions of India. Such knowledge, acquired during my tour in 1907-08, I have found to be of great value to me both as a student and as a teacher.

Arrangement.—The matter contained in these volumes is treated not in chapters, but in articles disposed in alphabetical order. That order was practically necessary when proper names only were to be included; when subjects were subsequently added to the plan, it still remained the most convenient method of arrangement. As all articles appear under Sanskrit words, the order which the latter follow is naturally that of the Sanskrit alphabet. This arrangement need, however, occasion no inconvenience to those users of the book who are unfamiliar with Sanskrit, because all the information they want can be found by reference to the full English Index at the end of Vol. ii. The Sanskrit Index, which contains, in addition to the terms representing the subjects treated, all incidental Sanskrit words occurring in the articles, is of course arranged in the Sanskrit order. For the purpose of obviating any possible inconvenience, the sequence of the Sanskrit alphabet is given on the last page of this preface. With the same end in view I

have given translations or explanations of all Sanskrit words and expressions, because the latter, though generally clear to Sanskrit scholars, would be unintelligible to others. Compound Sanskrit words have been divided into their component parts by the use of hyphens. In the case of obscure or irregularly formed Sanskrit words, I have sometimes added etymological explanations, which may be useful even to the Sanskrit scholar.

I have long had a rooted objection to crowding the letterpress of a book with parentheses containing a string of references or incidental explanations, because these distract the attention of the reader and interfere with his grasping the argument rapidly. I have accordingly in the present work (as in several previous ones) cleared the text of such obstructive matter, relegating references and minor explanations, illustrations, or discussions, to the notes. The sole exceptions are short references consisting of figures only, and occurring in articles of two or three lines in length. Thus, in the article 'Kauṣārava' (i. 194), the figures (viii. 28) are added in parentheses at the end of the line. To have made a footnote out of these figures alone would have been a pedantic and an absurd application of the general principle.

The notes are placed in two columns, because this arrangement enables the reader to find them more rapidly than any other. They come at the end of, and immediately below, each article. It is only when the article is a long one extending beyond the first page that the notes do not all occupy this position. Those referring to each page are then placed at the foot of that page, and only those referring to the last page come at the end of the article (*cf.*, *e.g.*, I. Akṣa).

The headlines are so arranged as to help the reader in finding what he wants quickly, as well as to convey the maximum of information. A glance at the inner corners at the top will show the alphabetical range of the articles occurring in any two pages, the one indicating the first word on the left page, the other the last word on the right page. The rest of the

headline of each page supplies a summary of the contents of that page. I have never been able to find any rational explanation why the title of the book held in one's hand should be printed at the top of at least half, sometimes of all, the pages it contains. How this practice can possibly assist the reader is hard to understand.

Typographical Details.—Every Sanskrit word used as the title of an article is printed in thick type for the purpose of catching the eye of the reader more readily. Every such word mentioned in another article is on its first occurrence there similarly printed. This is both a simpler and a clearer way of referring to a word used in another place than the employment of parentheses and additional words or abbreviations, like 'see' or '*cf.*' which tend to distract the attention of the reader (see, *e.g.*, *Agastya*). Both Sanskrit names (including titles of books) and ordinary Sanskrit terms used as English words are printed in Roman type, but then always with a capital (*e.g.*, *Purohita*). Italic type is employed for Sanskrit words quoted as such, for expressions from other languages such as Latin or French, for the titles of all except Sanskrit books (*e.g.*, *Oldenberg*, *Buddha*), and even of Sanskrit books when a particular edition is intended (thus *Roth*, *Nirukta*, but *Yāska*, *Nirukta*). English words are italicized only when in long articles the titles of subdivisions are given. All these uses of italics will be found exemplified in the articles 2. *Akṣa* and 3. *Akṣa*.

As regards numerals, Roman figures are employed to indicate the main divisions of a work, the subordinate parts being expressed by Arabic figures. Thus 'Rigveda, ii. 3, 5,' means 'book 2, hymn 3, verse 5.' The volume, on the other hand, is referred to by an Arabic numeral, the following figure indicating the page. Thus 'Max Müller, *Rgveda*, 2, 135' means 'volume 2 of Max Müller's edition of the Rigveda, page 135.'

I have avoided abbreviating the titles of books or journals even when they occur often, or are mentioned in the notes

only. Contracted titles are as a rule intelligible to the general reader only by reference to an explanatory list appearing at the beginning or the end of a book. When a work is written consecutively, such an abbreviation can be looked up on its first occurrence, and as it is usually met with again at short intervals its explanation will be remembered. But in a book arranged in dictionary form, the occurrence of abridged titles becomes irksome to the reader because he meets them at any part of the book he opens, and often many at the same time; he will probably therefore be continually consulting the explanatory list. Hence I have only admitted the contractions 'Rv.' for Rigveda and 'Av.' for Atharvaveda, as these texts are constantly referred to, often several times in the same article. In some works, such as the *Encyclopædia of Indo-Āryan Research*, excessively contracted titles, frequently assuming the appearance of algebraic symbols, become necessary owing to the great mass of bibliographical references required. In the present work such economy of space was in no way called for. If, however, the book had been intended for the use of Sanskrit scholars only, I should certainly have shortened many titles here given in full, for there are numerous formulaic abbreviations that are familiar to all specialists.

Transliteration.—The system here followed is that which has been adopted by the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and is generally employed elsewhere also. The chief difficulties caused to the non-scholar by this method of reproducing Sanskrit words are due, on the one hand, to the inadequacy of the Roman alphabet, which necessitates the use of diacritical marks, and, on the other, to the conventional use of two consonants in English, in certain cases, to represent a single sound, as *ch*, *sh*, *ph*, and *th*. The letter *ṣ* here is the equivalent of *sh* in 'shun'; *ś* is somewhat thinner in pronunciation, like the *ss* in 'session'; *ṁ* resembles the *n* in the French 'bon'; and *h* the German *ch* in 'ach.' The palatal *c* is to be sounded like the initial *ch* in Churchill; *ch* has an

aspirate sound like that of the *ch* in the middle of the same word; *ph* and *th* are also aspirates, as in the English 'up-hill' and 'ant-hill' respectively. The vowels must all be pronounced as in Italian: short when unmarked (except *e* and *o*, which are always long), long when they have a horizontal stroke above; thus *i* is sounded as in 'pin,' *ī* like *ee* in 'seen.' The vowel *r* may be pronounced like *ri* in 'risk.'

The Map.—In order that the reader may be enabled to visualize in a general way the territory known to and occupied by the Vedic tribes, I have prefixed to the first volume a map of Vedic India. Here the home of the Indo-Aryans of the earliest period—that of the Rigveda—is the territory drained by the Indus river system, lying between the 35th and 28th parallel of northern latitude and between 70° and 78° eastern longitude, and corresponding roughly to the North-West Frontier Province and the Panjab of the present day. The eastern limit was probably the Yamunā, though the Ganges was already known. In the subsequent Vedic period—that of the later Vedas and of the Brāhmaṇas—the Indo-Āryan settlers gradually occupied the whole of the Ganges Valley down to the delta of that river. But the home of the fully developed culture of the Brāhmaṇas lay in the territory extending in a south-easterly direction from longitude 74° to 85°, between the confluence of the Sarasvatī and Dṛśadvatī in the west and that of the Sadānīrā and Ganges on the east, and embracing roughly the south-eastern portion of the Panjab and the United Provinces of to-day. East of longitude 85° lay, to the north and south of the Ganges, the imperfectly Brahminized country corresponding to the modern Tirhut and Bihār, where Buddhism arose at the end of the Vedic period.

I ought to warn readers against placing too much reliance on the details of this map, because it is largely conjectural owing to the lack of precise geographical statement in the texts. The student, when using it, should always refer to the evidence furnished by the articles under each name that appears

on the map. The identification of many of the Vedic rivers with those of modern India is certain ; but even here the exact channels in which they flowed in ancient times is doubtful. Thus the Indus, some of the Panjab rivers, and the old Sarasvatī have been shown by Raverty, in an article in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* for 1892, to have changed their courses considerably, even within historical times. It must be remembered that all the rivers of Vedic India traversed the alluvial plains of the north, and were, therefore, unlike the rivers of the Deccan, which flow in rocky beds, liable to constant fluctuations in their channels. Again, the Vedic tribes are nearly always mentioned so vaguely in the texts that they can only be approximately located by the rivers with which they are connected, or by the way in which their names are associated or grouped. Many such names had to be omitted altogether in the map because of the total lack of evidence for their localization. Some help may be obtained from the geographical position in the post-Vedic period of tribes mentioned in Vedic literature. But this evidence is apt to be doubtful, because the Vedic period was largely one of migration, and various tribes may then have occupied localities much farther north or west than those in which they were later permanently settled. The general evidence of the map, however uncertain many of the details may be, leaves no room for doubt as to the route by which the Āryans entered India, or as to the direction of the successive stages of the migration by which they eventually spread their civilization over the whole of the peninsula.

Conclusion.—The first volume was ready for issue more than a year ago, but to publish it without the indexes, which would necessarily have to appear at the end of the second volume, seemed to me to be perfectly useless. I therefore preferred to wait till the whole book could be brought out in a complete form. As both Dr. Keith and myself have each read one proof and nearly always two revises of every sheet before it went to

Samhitās and Brāhmaṇas lists are given of expressions connected with dicing. The names are Kṛta, Tretā, Dvāpara, Āskanda, and Abhibhū in the Taittirīya Samhitā.¹⁶ In the Vājasaneyi Samhitā,¹⁷ among the victims at the Puruṣamedha, the *kitava* is offered to the Akṣarāja, the *ādinava-darśa* to the Kṛta, the *kalpin* to the Tretā, the *adhi-kalpin* to the Dvāpara, the *sabhā-sthānu* to the Āskanda. The lists in the parallel version of the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa are *kitava*, *sabhāvin*, *ādinava-darśa*, *bahih-sad*, and *sabhā-sthānu*,¹⁸ and Akṣarāja, Kṛta, Tretā, Dvāpara, and Kali. From the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹⁹ it appears that another name of Kali was Abhibhū, and the parallel lists in the Taittirīya and Vājasaneyi Samhitās suggest that Abhibhū and Akṣarāja are identical, though both appear in the late Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa list. The names of some of these throws go back even to the Rigveda and the Atharvaveda. Kali occurs in the latter,²⁰ and Lüders²¹ shows that in a considerable number of passages in the former Kṛta means a 'throw' (not 'a stake'²² or 'what is won'²³), and this sense is clearly found in the Atharvaveda.²⁴ Moreover, that there were more throws (*ayāh*) than one is proved by a passage in the Rigveda,²⁵ when the gods are compared to throws as giving or destroying wealth.

The nature of the throws is obscure. The St. Petersburg Dictionary conjectures that the names given above were applied either to dice marked 4, 3, 2, or 1, or to the sides of the dice so marked, and the latter interpretation is supported by some late commentators.²⁶ But there is no evidence for the former interpretation, and, as regards the latter, the shape of the Vibhidaka nuts,²⁷ used as dice, forbids any side being properly on the top. Light is thrown on the expressions by the descrip-

¹⁶ iv. 3, 3, i. 2.

¹⁷ xxx. 18.

¹⁸ iii. 4, i. 16. These must be persons conversant with dicing, but the exact sense of the names is unknown.

¹⁹ v. 4, 4, 6.

²⁰ vii. 114, i.

²¹ *Op. cit.*, 43 *et seq.*

²² St. Petersburg Dictionary, *s.v.*

²³ Grassmann's Dictionary, *s.v.*

²⁴ vii. 52. See Rv. x. 42, 9 (*kṛtam vicinoti*); 43, 5; x. 102, 2; v. 60, 1; ix. 97, 58; i. 132, 1; x. 34, 6; i. 100, 9; viii. 19, 10.

²⁵ x. 116, 9.

²⁶ Ānandagiri on Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iv. 1. 4; Nilakanṭha on Mahābhārata, iv. 50, 24.

²⁷ Lüders, *op. cit.*, 18.

tion of a ritual game²⁸ at the Agnyādheya and at the Rājasūya ceremonies. The details are not certain,²⁹ but it is clear that the game consisted in securing even numbers of dice, usually a number divisible by four, the Kṛta, the other three throws then being the Tretā, when three remained over after division by four; the Dvāpara, when two was the remainder; and the Kali, when one remained. If five were the dividing number, then the throw which showed no remainder was Kali, the Kṛta was that when four was left, and so on. The dice had no numerals marked on them, the only question being what was the total number of the dice themselves.

There is no reason to doubt that the game as played in the Rigveda was based on the same principle, though the details must remain doubtful. The number of dice used was certainly large,³⁰ and the reference to throwing fours,³¹ and losing by one, points to the use of the Kṛta as the winning throw. The Atharvaveda,³² on the other hand, possibly knew of the Kali as the winning throw. In one respect the ordinary game must have differed from the ritual game. In the latter the players merely pick out the number of dice required—no doubt to avoid ominous errors, such as must have happened if a real game had been played. In the secular game the dice were thrown,³³ perhaps on the principle suggested by Lüders:³⁴ the one throwing a certain number on the place of playing, and the other then throwing a number to make up with those already thrown a multiple of four or five. This theory, at any rate, accounts for the later stress laid on the power of computation in a player, as in the Nala.

No board appears to have been used, but a depression on which

²⁸ Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, ii. 8; 9; Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra, v. 19, 4; 20, 1, with Rudradatta's note, for the Agnyādheya. Āpastamba, xviii. 18, 16 *et seq.*, describes the Rājasūya game, and *cf.* Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, iv. 4, 6; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 10, 5; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 4, 4, 6; Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 7, 5 *et seq.* For Kṛta as four, see Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 3, 2, 1; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, 11, 1.

²⁹ See Caland, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 62, 123 *et seq.*

³⁰ Rv. x. 34, 8.

³¹ Rv. i. 41, 9. In x. 34, 2, the loss is ascribed to *akṣasya ckaparasya*, which confirms the explanation of Dvāpara given in Pāṇini, ii. 1, 10.

³² vii. 114, 1.

³³ Rv. x. 34, 1. 8, 9; Av. iv. 38, 3.

³⁴ *Op. cit.* 56.

the dice were thrown (*adhi-devana*, *devana*,³⁵ *irina*³⁶), was made in the ground. No dice box was used, but reference is made to a case for keeping dice in (*akṣa-vapana*³⁷). The throw was called *graha*³⁸ or earlier *grābha*.³⁹ The stake is called *viḥ*.⁴⁰ Serious losses could be made at dicing: in the R̥gveda a dicer laments the loss of all his property, including his wife.⁴¹ Lüders⁴² finds a different form of the game referred to in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad.⁴³

³⁵ *Adhidevana* in Av. v. 31, 6; vi. 70, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā, i. 6, 11; iv. 4, 6, etc.; *devana* in Rv. x. 43, 5. The falling of the dice on the ground is referred to in Av. vii. 114, 2.

³⁶ Rv. x. 34, 1.

³⁷ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 3, 1, 11.

³⁸ Av. iv. 38, 1 *et seq.*; cf. vii. 114, 5.

³⁹ Rv. viii. 81, 1; ix. 106, 3.

⁴⁰ Rv. i. 92, 10; ii. 12, 5; *lakṣa* in ii. 12, 4, and often *dhana*. So Lüders, *op. cit.*, 10, n. 5; 62, n. 1. Roth and Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 286, render 'he makes the dice secretly disappear' (i. 92, 10).

⁴¹ Rv. x. 34, 2. For cheating at

play cf. Rv. v. 85, 8; vii. 86, 6; 104, 14; Av. vi. 118.

⁴² *Op. cit.*, 61.

⁴³ iv. 1, 4; 6. According to Nilakanṭha on Harivamśa, ii. 61, 39, the stake was divided into ten parts, and the Kali then took one, the Dvāpara three, the Tretā six, and the Kṛta all ten. This explanation seems harsh.

Cf. Roth, *Gurupūjākaumudī*, 1-4; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 283-287; Lüders, *Das Würfelspiel im alten Indien*; Caland, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 62, 123 *et seq.*; Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1908, 823 *et seq.*

3. **Akṣa.**—In the Chāndogya Upaniṣad (vii. 3, 1) this word seems to denote the nut of the Vibhīdaka (*Terminalia bellerica*).

Akṣata or Akṣita.—In one passage of the Atharvaveda,¹ dealing with the Jāyānya, mention is made of a remedy for sores designated both Akṣita and Sukṣata, or, according to the reading of the Kauṣika Sūtra, Akṣata and Sukṣata, while Sāyaṇa has Akṣita and Sukṣita. Bloomfield² renders 'not caused by cutting' and 'caused by cutting.' Formerly³ he suggested 'tumour' or 'boil.' Whitney⁴ thinks that two varieties of Jāyānya are meant. Ludwig⁵ reads with Sāyaṇa *akṣita*, which he renders by 'not firmly established' in the invalid. Zimmer⁶ finds in it a disease Kṣata.

¹ vii. 76, 4.

² *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 17, 562.

³ *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, cxvii. *et seq.*

⁴ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 442.

⁵ Translation of the R̥gveda, 3, 500.

⁶ *Altindisches Leben*, 377.

Akṣā-vapana. See Akṣa.

Akṣu.—The word occurs in two passages of the Atharvaveda¹ and one of the Rigveda.² Roth³ renders it by 'net,' while Böhlingk⁴ suggests 'axle of a car.' Geldner⁵ sees in it a stake or pole used with a fishermen's net (Jāla),⁶ the pole of a wagon,⁷ and the pole of a house, whether vertical or horizontal, he leaves uncertain (see *Vamśa*).⁸ Bloomfield⁹ takes it as a covering of wickerwork stretched across a beam and sloping down to both sides—like a thatched roof, and this best explains the epithet 'thousand-eyed' (*i.e.*, with countless holes) ascribed to it. In the other Atharvaveda passage¹⁰ he accepts the sense 'net,' and doubts if the word in the Rigveda is not an adjective (*a-kṣu*) as it is taken by Sāyaṇa. See also *Gṛha*.

¹ viii. 8, 18 (*akṣujālābhyām*); ix. 3, 18.

² i. 180, 5.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, *s.v.*

⁴ Dictionary, *s.v.*

⁵ *Vedische Studien*, i, 136.

⁶ Av. viii. 8, 18.

⁷ Av. i. 180, 5.

⁸ ix. 3, 18.

⁹ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 598.

¹⁰ Av. viii. 8, 18.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 153, 265; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 506, 526; Oldenberg, *Ṛgveda-Noten*, i, 179.

Agasti.—This form of Agastya's name occurs once in the Atharvaveda,¹ where he appears as a favourite of Mitra and Varuṇa.

¹ iv. 9, 3. Cf. Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des Ṛgveda*, 127, n. 5.

Agastya.—This is the name of a sage, of mythical character, who plays a great part in the later literature. He was a *Māna*,¹ and therefore is called *Mānya*² and son of *Māna*, and only once is there a reference³ to the legend prevalent in later times that he was a son of Mitra and Varuṇa.

His greatest feat was the reconciliation of Indra and the Maruts after Indra had been annoyed at his proposing to give the Maruts an offering to the exclusion of Indra. This feat is the subject of three hymns of the Rigveda,⁴ and is often referred

¹ Rv. vii. 33, 10 (Agastya), 13 (Māna).

² Rv. i. 165, 15=166, 15=167, 11=168, 10; 165, 14; 177, 5; 184, 4 (Mānya); i. 189, 8; 117, 11 (*Mānasya sūnu*).

³ Rv. vii. 33, 13. Cf. Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 138 *et seq.*

⁴ Rv. i. 165; 170; 171.

to in the Brāhmaṇas,⁵ though the exact details and significance of the legend are variously treated by Oldenberg,⁶ Sieg,⁷ Hertel,⁸ and von Schroeder.⁹

He also appears in a strange dialogue with Lopāmudrā in the Rīgveda,¹⁰ which appears to show him as an ascetic who finally yields to temptation. Von Schroeder¹¹ regards it as a ritual drama of vegetation magic.

In another passage of the Rīgveda¹² he appears as helping in the Aśvins' gift of a leg to Viśpalā. Sāyaṇa holds that he was the Purohita of Khela, and Sieg¹³ accepts this view, while Pischel¹⁴ thinks that Khela is a deity, Vivasvant.

Geldner¹⁵ shows from the Rīgveda¹⁶ that Agastya, as brother of Vasiṣṭha—both being miraculous sons of Mitra and Varuṇa—introduces Vasiṣṭha to the Ṛtsus. There are two other references to Agastya in the Rīgveda, the one¹⁷ including him in a long list of persons, the other alluding to his sister's sons (*nadbhyaḥ*),¹⁸ apparently Bandhu, etc. In the Atharvaveda¹⁹ he appears as connected with witchcraft, and in a long list of sages.²⁰ In the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā²¹ cows, with a peculiar mark on their ears (*viṣṭya-karṇyaḥ*), are associated with him.

⁵ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 5, 5, 2 ; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 7, 11, 1 ; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 8 ; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, x. 11 ; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxi. 14, 5 ; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, v. 16 ; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxvi. 9.

⁶ Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, 39, 60 et seq.

⁷ Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda, 108-119.

⁸ Vienna Oriental Journal, 18, 152-154.

⁹ *Mysterium und Minus im Rgveda*, 91 et seq.

¹⁰ i. 179. Cf. Sieg, *op. cit.*, 120-126 ; Oldenberg, *op. cit.*, 66-68.

¹¹ *Op. cit.*, 156-172.

¹² i. 117, 11 ; cf. i. 116, 15.

¹³ *Op. cit.*, 128.

¹⁴ *Vedische Studien*, 1, 171-173.

¹⁵ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 138, 143.

¹⁶ Rv. vii. 33, 10, 13.

¹⁷ vii. 5, 26. Sieg, 129, suggests that this refers to the Khela legend.

¹⁸ x. 60, 6.

¹⁹ ii. 32, 3 ; iv. 37, 1. Perhaps for this reason the Rīgveda Anukramaṇī ascribes to him (Rv. i. 191) a magic hymn.

²⁰ xviii. 3, 15.

²¹ iv. 2, 9.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rīgveda, 3, 117 ; Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*, 106-129 ; Macdonell, *Brhad-devatā*, 2, 136 et seq. ; Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 221 ; *Rgveda-Noten*, 1, 110.

Agāra.—This rare word is found as 'house' in the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad.¹

¹ ii. 15. Cf. āgara, 'chamber' (?), *the Atharvaveda*, 407. Agāra occurs in Av. iv. 36, 3 ; Bloomfield, *Hymns of* also in Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, i. 7, 21.

Agni-dagdha.—This epithet ('burnt with fire')¹ applies to the dead who were burned on the funeral pyre. This is one of the two normal methods of disposing of the dead, the other being burial (*an-agnidagdhāh*, 'not burnt with fire').² The Atharvaveda³ adds two further modes of disposal to those—viz., casting out (*paroptāh*), and the exposure of the dead (*uddhitāh*). The exact sense of these expressions is doubtful. Zimmer⁴ considers that the former is a parallel to the Iranian practice of casting out the dead to be devoured by beasts, and that the latter refers to the old who are exposed when helpless.⁵ Whitney⁶ refers the latter expression to the exposure of the dead body on a raised platform of some sort.

Burial was clearly not rare in the Rigvedic period: a whole hymn⁷ describes the ritual attending it. The dead man was buried apparently in full attire, with his bow in his hand, and probably at one time his wife was immolated to accompany him, in accordance with a practice common among savage tribes. But in the Vedic period both customs appear in a modified form: the son takes the bow from the hand of the dead man, and the widow is led away from her dead husband by his brother or other nearest kinsman. A stone is set between the dead and the living to separate them. In the Atharvaveda,⁸ but not in the Rigveda, a coffin (*vrkṣa*) is alluded to. In both Saṃhitās⁹ occur other allusions to the 'house of earth' (*bhūmi-grha*). To remove the apparent discrepancy between burning and burial, by assuming that the references to burial are to the burial of the burned bones, as does Oldenberg,¹⁰ is unnecessary and improbable, as burning and burial subsisted side by side in Greece for many years.

Burning was, however, equally usual, and it grew steadily in frequency, for in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad¹¹ the adornment

¹ Rv. x. 15, 14; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 1, 1, 7; *dagdhāh*, Av. xviii. 2, 34.

² Rv., *loc. cit.*; = *nikhātāh*, Av. xviii. 2, 34.

³ *Loc. cit.*

⁴ *Altindisches Leben*, 402.

⁵ Rv. viii. 51, 2.

⁶ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 841.

⁷ x. 18. The interpretation of v. 8 is a famous crux, see Patul.

⁸ xviii. 2, 25; 3, 70.

⁹ Rv. vii. 89, 1; Av. v. 30, 14; xviii.

2, 52.

¹⁰ *Religion des Veda*, 571.

¹¹ viii. 8, 5.

of the body of the dead with curd (Āmiksā), clothes, and ornaments, in order to win the next world, is referred to as something erroneous and wrong, and in the funeral Mantras of the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā¹² only burning seems to be contemplated; the verses which refer to burial here really alluding to the burial of the ashes in the burying-ground (śmaśāna).¹³ The body was wrapped in fat,¹⁴ as we learn from the funeral hymn in the Rigveda, a goat being apparently burned with it,¹⁵ to act as a guide on the way to the next world. According to the Atharvaveda¹⁶ a draft-ox was burned presumably for the dead to ride with in the next world. It was expected that the dead would revive with his whole body and all his limbs (sarva-tanūḥ sāṅgaḥ),¹⁷ although it is also said¹⁸ that the eye goes to the sun, the breath to the wind, and so forth.

Before burial or burning, the corpse was washed,¹⁹ a clog (kūḍī) being tied to the foot to prevent the deceased returning to earth.²⁰

¹² xxxv. Cf. also Kauśika Sūtra, 80 *et seq.*, which treats the Atharvaveda hymns, xviii. 1-3, as intended for burning only.

¹³ Av. v. 31, 8; x. 1, 18; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 2, 8, 5; 4, 11, 3.

¹⁴ Rv. x. 16, 7.

¹⁵ Rv. x. 16, 4. But *aja* may mean 'the unborn part,' as Weber prefers to take it, Proceedings of the Berlin Academy, 1895, 847.

¹⁶ xii. 2, 48.

¹⁷ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 6, 1, 1; xi. 1, 8, 6; xii. 8, 3, 31. Cf. Av. xi. 3, 32. This fact probably explains the use of *śeṣaḥ* in Rv. x. 16, 5. The dead enjoy sexual pleasures in the next world; see Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 307, n. 462.

¹⁸ Rv. x. 16, 3.

¹⁹ Av. v. 19, 14.

²⁰ Av. v. 19, 12; see Roth, *Festgruss an Böhtlingk*, 98; Bloomfield, *American Journal of Philology*, 12, 416.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 401-407; Roth, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 8, 468 *et seq.*; Siebenzig *Lieder*, 150 *et seq.*; Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, 570 *et seq.*; Caland, *Die altindischen Todten- und Bestattungsgebräuche*; von Schroeder, *Indiens Literatur und Cultur*, 40-42; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythology*, 3, 413-423; *Rituallitteratur*, 87 *et seq.*; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, 165, 166; Proceedings of the Berlin Academy, 1895, 815 *et seq.*

Agni-bhū Kāśyapa is mentioned in the Vamśa Brāhmaṇa¹ as a pupil of Indrabhū Kāśyapa.

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 374.

Agni-śāla.—This term, which designates part of the sacrificial

apparatus,¹ is applied in the Atharvaveda² to a part of an ordinary house, presumably the central hall where the fire-place was.

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix, 18.

² ix, 3, 7.

Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 598; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 154.

Aghā.—In the wedding hymn of the Rigveda¹ it is said that cows are slain in the Aghās, and the wedding takes place at the Arjunīs (dual). The Atharvaveda² has the ordinary Maghās instead. It is impossible to resist the conclusion that the reading of the Rigveda was deliberately altered because of the connection of the slaughter of kine with sin (*agha*)—possibly, too, with a further desire to emphasize the contrast with *aghnyā*, a name for ‘cow.’ Moreover, in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa³ occurs the formula ‘Svāhā to the Maghās, Svāhā to the Anaghās.’ See also Nakṣatra.

¹ x, 85, 13.

² xiv, 1, 13.

³ iii, 1, 4, 8.

Cf. Weber, *Nakṣatra*, 2, 364; Proceedings of the Berlin Academy, 1894.

804; Jacobi, *Festgruss an Roth*, 69; Winternitz, *Das altindische Hochzeitsrituell*, 32; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 742; Thibaut, *Indian Antiquary*, 24, 95.

Aghāśva.—The name of a serpent in the Atharvaveda.¹

¹ x, 4, 10. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 95.

A-ghnyā.—See Māṃsa.

Anka.—The Taittirīya Saṃhitā¹ and Brāhmaṇa² refer to two Ankas and two Nyankas as parts of a chariot. The meaning of these terms is quite obscure. The commentators refer them to the sides or wheels. Zimmer³ compares the Greek ἀντρον⁴ and thinks that the Ankau were the upper border of the body of the chariot (*kośa*, *vandhura*), and the Nyankau the lower rims for greater security. Oldenberg⁵ confesses that the exact sense is impossible to make out, but considers that the terms at once refer to parts of the chariot and to divinities, while Böhtlingk⁶ takes the term as referring to divinities alone.

¹ i, 7, 7, 2.

² ii, 7, 8, 1. Cf. Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, i, 7, 5.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 251, 252.

⁴ *Iliad*, v, 728. Cf. Smith's *Dictionary of Antiquities*, i, 578.

⁵ *Sacred Books of the East*, 29, 364, on Pāraskara Gṛhya Sūtra, iii, 14, 6.

⁶ *Dictionary*, s.v.

Āṅga.—The name occurs only once in the Atharvaveda¹ in connection with the Gandhāris, Mūjavants, and Magadhas, as distinct peoples. They appear also in the Gopatha Brāhmaṇa² in the compound name *Āṅga-magadhāḥ*. As in later times they were settled on the Sone and Ganges,³ their earlier seat was presumably there also. See also **Vaṅga**.

¹ v. 22, 14.

² ii. 9.

³ Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 35; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 446, 449; Pargiter, *Journal of the Royal*

Asiatic Society, 1908, 852, inclines to regard them as a non-Aryan people that came over-sea to Eastern India. There is nothing in the Vedic literature to throw light on this hypothesis.

Āṅga Vairocana.—He is included in the list of anointed kings in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.¹ His Purohita was **Udamaya**, an Ātreya.

¹ viii. 22. Cf. Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 214.

Āṅgārāvākṣayaṇa.—A word of doubtful meaning found in the Brhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.¹ It is rendered 'tongs' by Max Müller and Böhtlingk in their translations. The St. Petersburg Dictionary explains it as 'a vessel in which coals are extinguished,' and Monier-Williams as 'an instrument for extinguishing coals.' The smaller St. Petersburg Dictionary renders the word 'coal-shovel or tongs.' Cf. **Ulmukāva-kṣayaṇa**.

¹ iii. 9, 18.

Āṅgiras.—The Āngirases appear in the Rīgveda¹ as semi-mythical beings, and no really historical character can be assigned even to those passages² which recognize a father of the race, Āṅgiras. Later, however, there were definite families of Āṅgirases, to whose ritual practices (*ayana*, *dvirātra*) references are made.³

¹ Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, ii. 156-169.

² Rv. i. 45, 3; 139, 9; iii. 31, 7, etc.; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, i, 2, 10.

³ Av. xviii. 4, 8, but this may be mythical; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xx. 11, 1; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 1, 4, 1. Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, 142, 143.

Āṅguṣṭha.—As a measure of size this word appears in the Kāthaka Upaniṣad (iv. 12; vi. 17).

A-cyut.—He acted as Pratihartṛ at the Sattrā celebrated by the Vibhindukīyas and described in the Jaiminīya Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ iii. 233. See *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 18, 38.

Aja, Ajā.—This is the ordinary name for goat in the Rigveda¹ and the later literature. The goat is also called **Basta**, **Chāga**, **Chagala**. Goats and sheep (*ajāvayak*) are very frequently mentioned together.² The female goat is spoken of as producing two or three kids,³ and goat's milk is well known.⁴ The goat as representative of Pūṣan plays an important part in the ritual of burial.⁵ The occupation of a goatherd (*ajapāla*) was a recognized one, being distinguished from that of a cowherd and of a shepherd.⁶

¹ *Aja* in Rv. x. 16, 4; i. 162, 2, 4; Av. ix. 5, 1; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxi. 9, etc.; *ajā* in Rv. viii. 70, 15; Av. vi. 71, 1; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxiii., 56, etc.

² Rv. x. 90, 10; Av. viii. 7, 25; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, iii. 43, etc.

³ Taittirīya Samhitā, vi. 5, 10, 1.

⁴ Taittirīya Samhitā, iv. 1, 6, 1; v. 1, 7, 4. Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 364, n. 4.

⁵ Rv. x. 16, 4, etc. Cf. p. 9.

⁶ Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxx. 11; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 9, 1.

Aja.—The Ajas are named in one verse of the Rigveda¹ as having been defeated by the Trītsus under Sudās. They are there mentioned with the Yakṣus and Śigrus, and Zimmer² conjectures that they formed part of a confederacy under Bheda against Sudās. The name has been regarded as a sign of totemism,³ but this is very uncertain, and it is impossible to say if they were or were not Āryans.

¹ vii. 18, 19.

² *Altindisches Leben*, 127. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 173.

³ Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*,

153; Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1907, 929; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, 200, 21; Risley, *Peoples of India*, 83 et seq.

Ajakāva.—This name of a poisonous scorpion occurs once in the Rigveda.¹

¹ vii. 50, 1. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 99.

Aja-gara ('goat-swallower') occurs in the Atharvaveda¹ and in the list of animals at the Āśvamedha,² or horse sacrifice, as the

¹ xi. 2, 25; xx. 129, 17.

² Taittirīya Samhitā, v. 5, 14, 1;

Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā, iii. 14, 19; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxiv. 38.

name of the boa-constrictor. Elsewhere³ it is called Vāhasa. It denotes a person at the snake feast in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.⁴

³ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 13, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 34.

⁴ xxv. 15, in the form of Ajagāva, with which cf. Ajakāva.

Aja-mīḍha.—The Ājamīḍhas, or descendants of Ajamīḍha, are referred to in a hymn of the Rigveda.¹ Ludwig² and Oldenberg³ deduce from the use of this patronymic that Ajamīḍha was the seer of that hymn.

¹ iv. 44, 6.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 123, 135.

³ Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, 42, 215.

Aja-śṛṅgī.—This plant ('goat's horn'), equated by the commentator with Viṣāṇin (the *Odina pinnata*), is celebrated as a demon-destroyer in the Atharvaveda.¹ Its other name is Arāṭakī.² Weber³ suggests that it is the *Prosopis spicigera* or *Mimosa sumu*.

¹ iv. 37.

² iv. 37, 6.

³ Indische Studien, 18, 144. Cf.

Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 408, 409; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 68; Caland, *Altindisches Zauberritual*, 89.

Ajāta-śatru.—He is mentioned as a King of Kāśī (Kāśya) in the Brhadāraṇyaka¹ and Kauṣītaki² Upaniṣads, where he instructs the proud Brāhmaṇa Bālāki as to the real nature of the self. He is not to be identified with the Ajātasattu of the Buddhist texts.³

¹ ii. 1, 1.

² iv. 1.

³ Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 213;

Hoernle, *Osteology*, 106; Keith, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 62, 138.

Ajñāta-yakṣma, the 'unknown sickness,' is mentioned in the Rigveda,¹ Atharvaveda,² and Kāthaka Saṃhitā.³ It is referred to in connection with Rājayakṣma. Grohmann⁴ thinks that the two are different forms of disease, hypertrophy and atrophy, the purpose of the spell in the Rigveda being thus the removal of all disease. From the Atharvaveda⁵ he deduces its identity with Balāsa. Zimmer,⁶ however, points out that this

¹ x. 161, 1 = Av. iii. 11, 1.

² vi. 127, 3.

³ xiii. 16.

⁴ Indische Studien, 9, 400.

⁵ vi. 127, 3.

⁶ *Altindisches Leben*, 377, 378.

Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 342; Atharvaveda, 60; Jolly, *Medicin* (in Böhler's *Encyclopædia*), 89.

conclusion is unjustified, leaving the disease unidentified, which seems to accord with its name.

Ajina.—This word denotes generally the skin of an animal—e.g., a gazelle,¹ as well as that of a goat (Aja).² The use of skins as clothing is shown by the adjective 'clothed in skins' (*ajina-vāsin*) in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,³ and the furrier's trade is mentioned in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā.⁴ The Maruts also wear deer-skins,⁵ and the wild ascetics (*muni*) of a late Rigveda hymn⁶ seem to be clad in skins (*Mala*).

¹ Av. v. 21, 7.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 2, 1, 21.

²⁴

³ iii. 9, 1, 12.

⁴ xxx. 15 (*ajina-saṃdha*); Taittiriya

Brāhmaṇa, iii. 2, 13, 1 (*ajina-saṃdhāya*).

⁵ Rv. i. 166, 10.

⁶ x. 136, 2. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 262.

Ajira.—He was Subrahmaṇya priest at the snake festival of the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ xxv. 15. See Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 35.

Ajigarta Sauyavasa.—This is the name given to the father of Śunaḥśepa in the famous legend of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,¹ perhaps invented for the occasion, as Weber² suggests.

¹ vii. 15; 17. Cf. Śāṅkhāyana Srauta Sūtra, xv. 19.

² *Indische Studien*, I, 460; Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.

A-jyeyatā. See Brāhmaṇa.

Anīcin Mauna.—He is mentioned as an authority on ritual, and contemporary with Jābāla and Citra Gauśrāyaṇi or Gauśra, in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ xxiii. 5.

Aṇu.—This is the designation in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā¹ and the Brhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad² of a cultivated grain, apparently the *Panicum miliaceum*.

¹ xviii. 12.

² vi. 3, 13 (Kāṇva), where see Dviveda's note.

Atithi ('guest').—A hymn of the Atharvaveda¹ celebrates in detail the merits of hospitality. The guest should be fed before

¹ ix. 6.

the host eats, water should be offered to him, and so forth. The Taittiriya Upaniṣad² also lays stress on hospitality, using the expression 'one whose deity is his guest' (*atithi-deva*). In the Aitareya Āraṇyaka³ it is said that only the good are deemed worthy of receiving hospitality. The guest-offering forms a regular part of the ritual,⁴ and cows were regularly slain in honour of guests.⁵

² i. II, 2.

³ i. I, 1.

⁴ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vii. 3, 2, 1.

⁵ Cf. Bloomfield, *American Journal of Philology*, 17, 426; Hillebrandt, *Ritual-litteratur*, 79.

Atithi-gva.—This name occurs frequently in the Rigveda, apparently applying, in nearly all cases, to the same king, otherwise called **Divodāsa**. The identity of the two persons has been denied by Bergaigne,¹ but is certainly proved by a number of passages, when the two names occur together,² in connection with the defeat of **Śambara**. In other passages³ Atithigva is said to have assisted Indra in slaying Parnaya and Karañja. Sometimes he is only vaguely referred to, while once⁵ he is mentioned as an enemy of Turvaśa and Yadu. Again⁶ Atithigva is coupled with Āyu and Kutsa as defeated by **Tūrvayāna**.

A different Atithigva appears to be referred to in a *Dānastuti*⁷ ('Praise of Gifts'), where his son, **Indrota**, is mentioned.

Roth⁸ distinguishes three Atithigvas—the Atithigva Divodāsa, the enemy of Parnaya and Karañja, and the enemy of Tūrvayāna. But the various passages can be reconciled, especially if it is admitted that Atithigva Divodāsa was already an ancient hero in the earliest hymns, and was becoming almost mythical.

¹ *Religion Védique*, 2, 342 et seq.

² Rv. i. 51, 6; II. 2, 14; 130, 7; iv. 26, 3; vi. 47, 22.

³ Rv. i. 53, 8; x. 48, 8.

⁴ Rv. vi. 26, 3.

⁵ Rv. vii. 19, 8. There is no ground for assuming the reference here to be to a later Atithigva.

⁶ Rv. i. 53, 10; ii. 14, 7; vi. 18, 13; viii. 53, 2.

⁷ Rv. viii. 68, 16, 17.

⁸ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 123; Bloomfield, *American Journal of Philology*, 17, 426, who renders the name 'presenting cows to guests.'

Ati-dhanvan Śaunaka.—He is mentioned as a teacher in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad¹ and the Vāṃsa Brāhmaṇa.²

¹ i. 9, 3.

² *Indische Studien*, 4, 384.

A-tr̥ṇāda.—This term ('not eating grass') was applied, according to the Br̥hadāranyaka Upaniṣad, to a newborn calf.¹

¹ i. 5, 2. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 268.

1. Atka.—This word occurs frequently in the R̥gveda, but its sense is doubtful. Roth, Grassmann, Ludwig, Zimmer,¹ and others render it as 'garment' in several passages,² when the expressions 'put on' (*vyā* or *prati muñc*) or 'put off' (*muñc*) are used of it, and when it is said to be 'woven' (*vyuta*)³ or 'well-fitting' (*surabhi*).⁴ On the other hand, Pischel⁵ denies that this sense occurs, and otherwise explains the passages. He takes the term to mean 'axe' in four places.⁶

¹ *Altindisches Leben*, 262.

² i. 95, 7; ii. 35, 14; iv. 18, 5; v. 55, 6; 74, 5; vi. 29, 3; viii. 41, 7; ix. 101, 14; 107, 13; Sāmaveda, ii. 1193.

³ Rv. i. 122, 2.

⁴ Rv. vi. 29, 3; x. 123, 7.

⁵ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 193-204.

⁶ Rv. v. 55, 6; vi. 33, 3; x. 49, 3; 99, 9. Cf. Oldenberg, *R̥gveda-Noten*, I, 94, n. 1.

2. Atka.—In two passages of the R̥gveda¹ this word is regarded as a proper name by Roth, Grassmann, and Ludwig. But Zimmer² explains it in these passages as the 'armour of a warrior as a whole,' and Pischel³ thinks that in both cases an 'axe' is meant.

¹ x. 49, 3; 99, 9.

² *Altindisches Leben*, 262, 297.

³ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 195.

Aty-amhas Āruṇi.—According to the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa (iii. 10, 9, 3-5), this teacher sent a pupil to question Plakṣa Dayyāmpati as to the Sāvitra (a form of Agni). For this impertinence his pupil was severely rebuked.

Aty-arāti Jānam-tapi, though not a prince, was taught the R̥jasūya by Vāsiṣṭha Satyahavya, and thereupon conquered the earth. When Vāsiṣṭha reminded him of his indebtedness, and claimed a great reward, the warrior replied irascibly that he intended to conquer the Uttara Kurus, and that Vāsiṣṭha would then become King of the Earth, Atyarāti himself being his general (*senā-pati*). Vāsiṣṭha replied that as no mortal man could conquer the Uttara Kurus he was cheated of his reward.

He consequently procured Atyarāti's defeat and death at the hands of Amitratapana Śuśmiṇa Śaibya.¹

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 23. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 214.

Atri.—Neither Atri himself nor the Atris can claim any historical reality,¹ beyond the fact that Maṇḍala V. of the Rigveda is attributed, no doubt correctly, to the family of the Atris.² The Atris as a family probably stood in close relations with the Priyamedhas³ and Kaṇvas,⁴ perhaps also with the Gotamas⁵ and Kākṣīvatas.⁶ The mention of both the Paruṣṇī and the Yamunā in one hymn⁷ of the fifth Maṇḍala seems to justify the presumption that the family was spread over a wide extent of territory.

¹ For Atri in the Rigveda, see Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, 145. Cf. also Av. ii. 32, 3; iv. 29, 3; Mantra Brāhmaṇa, ii. 7, 1; Taittiriya Āraṇyaka, iv. 36, etc.; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 2, 4.

² Cf. Rv. v. 39, 5; 67, 5; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxiv. 3; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, ii. 2, 1.

³ Cf. Rv. i. 45, 3; 139, 9; viii. 5, 25; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 22.

⁴ Cf. Rv. i. 118, 7; v. 41, 4; x. 150, 5.

⁵ Cf. Rv. i. 183, 5.

⁶ Cf. Rv. x. 143, 1.

⁷ Rv. v. 52, 9. 17. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 128, 142; Bergaigne, *Religion Védique*, 2, 469; Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 212-215; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 310.

Atharī.—This word occurs only in the Rigveda,¹ and the sense is doubtful. Roth,² followed by most interpreters, renders it 'point of a lance,' but Pischel³ thinks that it means 'an elephant.'

¹ iv. 6, 8.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ *Vedische Studien*, I, 99.

Atharvan.—The name in the singular denotes the head of a semi-divine family of mythical priests,¹ of whom nothing historical can be said. In the plural the family as a whole is meant. In a few places an actual family seems to be referred to. Thus, for instance, they are mentioned as recipients of gifts in the Dānastuti² ('Praise of Gifts'), of Aśvattha's

¹ See Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, 141. In the Vaṃśa of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 6, 3, Atharvan

Daiva is characteristically the pupil of Mrtyu.

² Rv. vi. 47, 24.

generosity; their use of milk mingled with honey in the ritual is referred to;³ and a cow that miscarries (*ava-toḥā*) from accident is dedicated to the Atharvans, according to the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa.⁴

³ Rv. ix. 11, 2.

⁴ iii. 4, 11, 1. Cf. Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxx. 15.

Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Athar-*

vaveda, xxxv. *et seq.*, who (p. xxxviii) takes *avatohā* as a woman, and the Atharvans as the hymns; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 2, 174 *et seq.*

Atharvāṇaḥ.—This expression¹ is used with **Āṅgirasah**, to denote the Atharvaveda. The compound **Atharvāṅgirasah** is employed in the same sense.

¹ Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 12, 9, 1; | Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 4, 3, 5
Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xvi. 10, 10; | *et seq.*

Atharvāṅgirasah.—This is the collective name of the Atharvaveda in several passages¹ of the later Brāhmaṇas. It occurs once in the Atharvaveda itself,² while the term Atharvaveda is not found before the Sūtra period.³ The compound seems, according to Bloomfield,⁴ to denote the two elements which make up the Atharvaveda. The former part refers to the auspicious practices of the Veda (*bheṣajāni*);⁵ the latter to its hostile witchcraft, the *yātu*⁶ or *abhi-cāra*.⁷ This theory is supported by the names of the two mythic personages **Ghora Āṅgirasa** and **Bhiṣaj Ātharvaṇa**, as well as by the connection of **Atharvāṇaḥ** and **Ātharvaṇāni** with healing (*bheṣaja*) in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.⁸ Moreover, the term *bheṣajā* ('remedies') designates in the Atharvaveda⁹ that Veda itself, while in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹⁰ *yātu* ('sorcery') conveys the same meaning. The evidence, however, being by no means convincing, it remains probable that there existed no clear differentiation between the two sages as responsible for the Atharvaveda as a whole.

¹ Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 12, 8, 2; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, ii. 9; 10; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 5, 6, 7; Bṛhad-āraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 4, 10; iv. 1, 2; 5, 11; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iii. 4, 1, 2; Taittirīya Upaniṣad, ii. 3, 1.

² x. 7, 20.

³ Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 2, 9, etc.

⁴ *Journal of the American Oriental*

Society, 11, 387 *et seq.*; *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, xviii. *et seq.*

⁵ Av. xi. 6, 14.

⁶ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, x. 5, 2, 20.

⁷ Kausika Sūtra, 3, 19.

⁸ xii. 9, 10; xvi. 10, 10.

⁹ x. 6, 14.

¹⁰ x. 5, 2, 20.

Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 2, 177.

A-dr̥ṣṭa.—‘The unseen’ is a term used in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda² to designate a species of vermin. The sun is also described as ‘the slayer of the unseen’ (*adr̥ṣṭa-han*),³ and as a counterpart a ‘seen’ (*dr̥ṣṭa*) is mentioned.⁴ In one passage⁵ the epithets ‘seen’ and ‘unseen’ are applied to the worm (*Kṛmi*), their use being no doubt due to the widespread theory of diseases being due to worms, whether discernable by examination or not.⁶

¹ Rv. i. 191, 4=Av. vi. 52, 2.

² vi. 52, 3.

³ Rv. i. 191, 9=Av. vi. 52, 1;
Av. v. 23, 6.

⁴ Av. ii. 31, 2; viii. 8, 15.

⁵ Av. v. 23, 6, 7.

⁶ Kuhn, *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung*, 13, 135 et seq.; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 313-315; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 98.

Adma-sad.—This expression (*lit.* ‘sitting at the meal’), found several times in the Rigveda,¹ is usually rendered ‘guest at the feast,’ but Geldner² adduces reasons to show that it means ‘a fly,’ so called because of its settling on food.

¹ i. 124, 4; vi. 30, 3; vii. 83, 7;
viii. 44, 29; *adma-sadvan*, vi. 4, 4.

² *Vedische Studien*, 2, 179, 180; but
cf. Oldenberg, *Vedaforschung*, 90.

Adri.—Zimmer¹ deduces from the use of this word (‘rock,’ ‘stone’) in a passage of the Rigveda,² that sling-stones were used in Vedic fighting. But the passage is mythical, referring to Indra’s aid, and cannot be used with any certainty as evidence for human war. More probably it merely denotes Indra’s bolt. See also *Aśani*.

¹ *Altindisches Leben*, 301. *Cf.* Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.

² i. 51, 3.

Adhi-devana.—The place where the dice were thrown is thus designated in the Atharvaveda¹ and the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,² according to Lüders.³ Roth,⁴ followed by Whitney, takes it to mean ‘gambling-board.’ See *Akṣa*.

¹ v. 31, 6; vi. 70, 1.

² v. 4, 4, 20, 22, 23.

³ *Das Würfelspiel im alten Indien*, 11-13.

⁴ *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.

Adhi-rāja.—The word occurs fairly often throughout the early literature,¹ denoting ‘overlord’ among kings or princes.

¹ Rv. x. 128, 9; Av. vi. 98, 1; ix. 10, 24; Taittiriya Samhitā, ii. 4, 14, 2; Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā, iv. 12, 3; Kāṭhaka

Samhitā, viii. 17; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 1, 2, 9 (*adhirājan*); Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 4, 2, 2; Nirukta, viii. 2.

In no passage is it clear that a real over-king is meant, as the word *rājan* may mean king or merely prince, a person of royal blood. On the whole it seems most probable that the word connotes no more than 'king' as opposed to 'prince.'

Adhi-ṣavaṇa.—The two *Adhiṣavaṇas*¹ are usually understood, as by Roth² and Zimmer,³ to designate the two boards between which the Soma was pressed. Hillebrandt,⁴ however, shows from the ritual that the boards were not placed one over the other, but were placed one behind the other, the two serving as a foundation upon which the Soma was pressed by a stone. This theory seems to account best for the etymological sense of the name 'over-press,' as well as for the use of the word as an adjective ('used for pressing *upon*'). But according to the procedure as witnessed by Haug⁵ in the Deccan, the shoots of the plant are first placed on the skin, one of the boards being then laid over them and pounded with a stone. The shoots are then taken out and placed upon the board, the second board being then laid over them.

¹ *Vājasaneyi Samhitā*, xviii. 21; *Av. v. 20, 10*; *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 9, 4, 1; 5, 3, 22 (*adhiṣavaṇe phalake*); *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, vii. 32 (*adhiṣavaṇaṁ carma*, 'the skin upon which the pressing takes place'; *adhiṣavaṇe phalake*, 'the boards on

which the pressing takes place,' etc.).

² *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 277.

⁴ *Vedische Mythologie*, i, 148 *et seq.*

⁵ See Haug, *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, 2, p. 488, n. 10.

Adhī-vāsa.—This word¹ denotes the 'upper garment' of the Vedic Indian. Its exact nature is not described, but as the king in the ritual set forth in the *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*² puts on first an undergarment, then a garment, and finally an upper garment, it presumably denotes some sort of cloak or mantle.

¹ *Rv. i. 140, 9*; 162, 16; x. 5, 4; *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, v. 3, 5, 22 (*prati-muñc*, 'put on'); 4, 4, 3 (*ā-stṛ*, 'spread out'), etc.

² v. 3, 5, 19 *et seq.*

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 268.

Adhyāṇḍā.—This is a plant mentioned with many others in the *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa* (xiii. 8, 1, 16).

Adhri-gu.—This is the name of a man twice referred to in the Rigveda¹ as a protégé of the Aśvins and of Indra respectively.

¹ i. 112, 20; viii. 12, 2. Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 90.

Adhvaryu.—In one passage of the Rigveda¹ Hillebrandt² thinks that the five Adhvaryus who are mentioned do not designate actual priests, but refer to the five planets which move about in the heavens like the Adhvaryu priests on the sacrificial ground. See also **Graha**.

¹ iii. 7, 7.

² *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 423.

An-agni-dagdha, 'not burnt with fire.' See **Agni-dagdha**, 'burnt with fire.'

Anaḍ-vāh (lit. 'cart-drawer').—This is the common¹ name of oxen as employed for drawing carts (**Anas**). Such oxen were normally castrated,² though not always. Female draft cattle were also used (*anaḍuhī*), but rarely.³ See also **Gō**.

¹ Rv. x. 59, 10; 85, 10; iii. 53, 18; Av. iii. 11, 5; iv. 11, 1, etc.; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 14; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 1, 4, 17, etc.

² Cf. Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 1, 5 (*anaḍvān sāṇḍaḥ*).

³ Av. iv. 11; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 3, 4, 11, 13.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 13, 151, n.; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 226.

Anas.—This is the term¹ used to designate the draft wagon, as opposed to the chariot (*ratha*) for war or sport, with which it is sometimes expressly contrasted,² though Indra is once said to be 'seated in a wagon' (*anar-viś*)³ instead of on a chariot. Though Uṣas, Goddess of Dawn, sometimes rides on a chariot (*ratha*), the wagon is her characteristic vehicle.⁴ Of its construction we know little. The bridal wagon on which Sūryā, the daughter of the Sun, was borne in the marriage hymn in the Rigveda had a covering (**Chadis**).⁵ The axle-box (**Kha**) is also

¹ Rv. iv. 30, 10; x. 85, 10; 86, 18, etc.; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 2, 5, etc.; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, vii. 15, 1; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, iii. 8, etc.

² Rv. iii. 33, 9.

³ Rv. i. 121, 7.

⁴ Rv. ii. 15, 6; iv. 30, 11; viii. 91, 7; x. 73, 6; 138, 5.

⁵ Rv. x. 85, 10.

mentioned.⁶ In the Atharvaveda⁷ Vipatha appears to denote a rough vehicle used for bad tracks. The wagon was usually drawn by oxen (Anadvāh), as in wedding processions.⁸ The wagon of Dawn is described as drawn by ruddy cows or bulls.⁹

⁶ Rv. viii. 91, 7; Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, i. 3.

⁷ xv. 2, 1.

⁸ Rv. x. 85, 11.

⁹ Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, 47.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 246; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 4.

Anās. See Dasyu.

Anitabhā in the Rigveda¹ is taken by Max Müller² to denote some river.

¹ v. 53, 9.

² *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 323; but cf. *Rasā*.

Anu, Ānava.—Grassmann and Roth¹ see in these words designations of people foreign to the Aryans. But it is clear² that they denote a special people, the Anus, who are mentioned with the Yadus, Turvaśas, Druhyus, and Pūrus,³ with the Druhyus,⁴ and with the Turvaśas, Yadus, and Druhyus.⁵ It is also a fair conclusion from their mention in a passage of the Rigveda⁶ that they dwelt on the Paruṣṇī. The inference that the Bhṛguś were connected with this tribe is much more doubtful,⁷ for it rests solely on the fact that in one place⁸ the Bhṛguś and Druhyus are mentioned together, and not Anus and Druhyus. Ānava is used as an epithet of Agni,⁹ but also in the sense of 'Anu prince,'¹⁰ in one case in conjunction with Turvaśa.¹¹

¹ St. Petersburg Dictionary.

² Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 125.

³ Rv. i. 108, 8.

⁴ Rv. vii. 18, 14.

⁵ viii. 10, 5.

⁶ Rv. viii. 74, 15, compared with vii. 18, 14.

⁷ Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 221, n. 1.

⁸ Rv. vii. 18, 4.

⁹ Rv. viii. 74, 4. Cf. Rv. v. 31, 4, where the Anus prepare the chariot of the Aśvins.

¹⁰ Rv. vii. 18, 13.

¹¹ viii. 4, 1. Apparently as prince also in vi. 62, 9. Cf. *Kuruṅga*.

Cf. Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 205; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 153; Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 154.

Anu-kṣattr.—This word occurs in the list of victims at the Puruṣamedha,¹ and means, according to Mahīdhara,² 'an attendant on the door-keeper,' and, according to Sāyaṇa, 'an attendant on the charioteer' (sārathī). See also Kṣattr.

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 11; 73; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 9, 1.

² On Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, *loc. cit.*

³ On Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, *loc. cit.*

Anu-cara.—This is a general expression¹ for an 'attendant' (the feminine being Anucarī),² but it is not often used.

¹ Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxx. 13; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 7, 1.

² Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 5, 4.

27 (apparently slave girls are meant, 400 being enumerated).

Anu-mati. See Māsa.

Anu-rādhā. See Nakṣatra.

Anu-vakṭṛ Satya Sātya-kīrta is mentioned as a teacher in the Jaiminīya Brāhmaṇa Upaniṣad (i. 5, 4).

Anuvyā-khyāna is a species of writing referred to in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.¹ Śaṅkara interprets it as 'explanation of the Mantras.' As the term, in the plural, follows Sūtras, this interpretation is reasonable. Sieg,² however, equates the word with **Anvākhyāna**, 'supplementary narrative.'

¹ ii. 4, 10; iv. 1, 2; 5, 11.

² Die Sagenstoffe des R̥gveda, 34.

Anu-śāsana in the plural denotes in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xi. 5, 6, 8) some form of literature; according to Sāyaṇa, the Vedāṅgas.

Anu-śikha is the name of the Potṛ at the snake festival in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ xxv. 15. Cf. Weber, Indische Studien, I, 35.

Ante-vāsin, 'dwelling near,' is the epithet of the **Brahma-cārin** who lives in the house of his teacher. The expression does not occur before the late Brāhmaṇa period.¹ Secrecy is often enjoined on others than Antevāsins.²

¹ Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 1, 5, 17; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 3, 7; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iii. 11, 5; iv.

10, 1; Taittirīya Upaniṣad, i. 3, 3; ii. 1.

² Aitareya Āraṇyaka, iii. 2, 6; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, viii. 11.

Andhra is the name of a people, and is mentioned with the **Puṇḍras**, **Śabaras**, **Pulindas**, and **Mūtibas**, as being the outcasts resulting from the refusal of the fifty eldest sons of **Viśvāmitra** to accept his adoption of **Śunaḥśepa**.¹ It may fairly be deduced

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 18; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 26, where instead of *udāntyaḥ* ('beyond the borders') the reading is *udañcuḥ* ('nor-

thern'), but the former is obviously correct. The Śāṅkhāyana omits the **Pulindas**, and has **Mūcīpas**.

from this statement that these people were recognized as non-Aryan, as the Andhras certainly seem to have been.²

² Vincent Smith, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 56, 657 et seq., who places them originally in Eastern India between the Kṛṣṇā

and Godāvārī rivers; cf. Rapson, *Catalogue of Indian Coins*, xv., xvi.; Bhandarkar, *Bombay Gazetteer*, I. ii. 138.

Anyataḥ-plakṣā ('with wave-leaved fig-trees on one side only') is the name of a lake in Kurukṣetra according to the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ where it occurs in the story of Purūravas and Urvaśī. Pischel² places it somewhere in Sirmor.

¹ xi. 5, 1, 4.

² *Vedische Studien*, 2, 217.

Anya-vāpa ('sowing for others').—The cuckoo is so called¹ from its habit of depositing its eggs in the nests of other birds.

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 37; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 18.

Anvā-khyāna.—From the literal translation ('after-story') the meaning of 'supplementary narrative' seems to follow. In two¹ of its three occurrences in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa this sense is hardly felt, the expression being used to indicate a subsequent portion of the book itself. But in the third² passage it is distinguished from the Itihāsa ('story') proper, and there must mean 'supplementary narrative.' Cf. **Anuvyākhyāna**.

¹ vi. 5, 2, 22; 6, 4, 7 (the reference is to vi. 6, 4, 8).

² xi. 1, 6, 9.

Cf. Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des R̥gveda*, 34.

Apa-ci.—This word occurs several times in the Atharvaveda.¹ It is held by Roth,² Zimmer,³ and others to denote an insect whose sting produced swellings, etc. (*glau*). But Bloomfield⁴ shows that the disease, scrofulous swellings, is what is really meant, as is shown by the rendering (*ganḍa-mālā*, 'inflammation of the glands of the neck') of Keśava and Sāyana, and by the parallelism of the later disease, *apaci*, the derivation being from *apa* and *ci*, 'to pick off.'

¹ vi. 25, 1; 83, 1; vii. 75, 1; 77, 1.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 97. So also Ludwig, *Translation of the R̥gveda*, 342, 500.

⁴ *American Journal of Philology*, 11, 320 et seq.; *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 503, 504. Cf. Jolly, *Medicin*, 89; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 343.

Apa-śraya. See Upaśraya.

Apa-skambha.—The word occurs only in one passage of the Atharvaveda, where the tip of it is mentioned as poisoned. Roth¹ suggests that the fastening of the arrow-point to the shaft is meant. Whitney² inclines to this version, but suggests corruption of text. Zimmer³ follows Roth. Ludwig⁴ renders the word by 'barb.' Bloomfield⁵ thinks it means 'tearing (arrow),' a sense deduced from the etymology.

¹ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.
The passage is Av. iv. 6, 4.

² Translation of the Atharvaveda,
153.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 300.

⁴ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 512.

⁵ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 375.

Apācyas.—The kings of the 'Westerners' are referred to in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (viii. 14) in connection with those of the Nīcyas.

Apāna.—The word appears repeatedly in the Atharvaveda,¹ and later as one of the vital breaths (**Prāṇa**), usually with Prāṇa, and often with one or more of the other three. Its original sense² appears to have been 'inspiration.' Its connection with the lower part of the body (*nābhi*, 'navel'), which is found already in the Aitareya Upaniṣad,³ is not unnatural.

¹ Av. ii. 28, 3; v. 30, 12, etc.; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xiii. 19; 24, etc.

² See Caland, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, lv. 261; 56. 556-558, correcting Ewing.

Journal of the American Oriental Society, 22, 249 et seq.

³ Aitareya Upaniṣad, i. 4, etc.

Cf. Deussen, *Philosophy of the Upaniṣads*, 263 et seq.

Apā-mārga.—A plant (*Achyranthes aspera*) used frequently¹ in witchcraft practices, and for medical purposes, especially against Kṣetriya. It is described in the Atharvaveda² as 'revertive' (*ṇunah-sara*), either, as Roth³ and Zimmer⁴ think, because of its having reverted leaves (a view also accepted by Whitney⁵),

¹ Atharvaveda, iv. 17, 6; 18, 7; 19, 4; vii. 65, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxxv. 11; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 1, 8; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 2, 4, 14; xiii. 8, 4, 4.

² iv. 17, 2.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁴ *Altindisches Leben*, 67.

⁵ Translation of the Atharvaveda,
180.

or because, as Bloomfield⁶ holds, it wards off a spell by causing it to recoil on its user.

⁶ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 394. Cf. | *Oriental Society*, 15, 160, 161; Weber, Bloomfield, *Journal of the American Indische Studien*, 18, 94.

Apā-lamba.—By this word¹ is denoted a brake or drag, let down (from *lamb*, 'hang down') to check the speed of a wagon.

¹ *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 3, 4, 13. | Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.; Cf. Caland and Henry, *L'Agniṣṭoma*, 50; | Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 26, 79.

Apāṣṭha.—This word occurs twice in the *Atharvaveda*,¹ denoting the barb of an arrow.

¹ iv. 6, 5; v. 18, 7 (*śatāpāṣṭha*, 'hundred-barbed'). Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 300; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 375.

Api-sarvara. See Ahan.

Apī.—Ludwig¹ finds an Apī whose sons are described as not performing sacrifice (*a-yajña-sāc*) and as breakers of the law of Mitra-Varuṇa in the *Rigveda*.² Roth³ and Grassmann take the expression used (*apyah putrāḥ*) as referring to the sons of the waters.

¹ Translation of the *Rigveda*, 3, 158, 159.

² vi. 67, 9.

³ *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v., *apya*.

Apūpa is the general word from the *Rigveda*¹ onwards for a cake, which might be mixed with ghee (*ghṛtavant*),² or be made of rice (*vrīhi*),³ or of barley (*yava*).⁴ In the *Chāndogya Upaniṣad*⁵ there is a difference of interpretation. Max Müller renders it as 'hive,' Böttlingk as 'honeycomb,' Little⁶ as 'cake.'

¹ iii. 52, 7.

² *Rv.* x. 45, 9.

³ *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa*, ii. 2, 3, 12, 13.

⁴ *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa*, iv. 2, 5, 19.

⁵ iii. 1, 1.

⁶ *Grammatical Index*, s.v.

Apnavāna appears only twice in the *Rigveda*¹ as an ancient sage, coupled with the Bhṛgu, to whose family Ludwig² conjectures him to have belonged.

¹ iv. 7, 1; viii. 91, 4.

² Translation of the *Rigveda*, 3, 128.

A-prati-ratha ('he who has no match in fight') is the name of an obviously invented Ṛṣi, to whom is ascribed by the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹ and Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa² the composition of a Rigveda hymn³ celebrating Indra as the invincible warrior.

¹ viii. 10.² ix. 2, 3, 1. 5.³ x. 103.

Apvā.—A disease affecting the stomach,¹ possibly dysentery, as suggested by Zimmer,² on the ground that the disease is invoked to confound the enemy.³ Weber⁴ considers that it is diarrhoea induced by fear, as often in the Epic.⁵ This view is supported by Bloomfield,⁶ and was apparently that of Yāska.⁷

¹ Av. ix. 8, 9.² *Altindisches Leben*, 389.³ Rv. x. 103, 12=Av. iii. 2, 5=Sāmaveda, ii. 1211=Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvii. 44.⁴ *Indische Studien*, 9, 482; 17, 184.⁵ *Indische Studien*, 17, 184.⁶ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 327.⁷ *Nirukta*, ix. 33.Cf. Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 86, 87.

Apsas.—This word usually refers to the body, meaning 'front part.'¹ In one passage of the Rigveda,² however, the adjective 'with a long front part' (*dūrghāpsas*) is applied to the chariot (*Ratha*).

¹ See Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 1, 308-313; 2, 245, 246.² i. 122, 15. Cf. Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.

Abhi-krośaka designates one of the victims in the *Puruṣamedha*, meaning, perhaps, 'herald.' The commentator Mahīdhara¹ renders it as 'reviler' (*nindaka*).

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 20. Cf. *Anukrośaka*, Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 15, 1.

Abhi-jit. See *Nakṣatra*.

Abhi-pitva. See *Ahan*.

Abhi-pratārin Kākṣa-seni is mentioned in the *Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa*,¹ the *Chāndogya Upaniṣad*,² and the *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*,³ as engaged in discussions on philosophy. The *Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa*⁴ further reports that his sons divided the property amongst themselves while he was yet alive. He was a Kuru and a prince.

¹ i. 59, 1; iii. 1, 21; 2, 2. 13.² iv. 3, 5.³ x. 5, 7; xiv. 1, 12. 15.⁴ iii. 156 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 26, 61).

Abhi-praśnin.—This term occurs after **Praśnin**, and followed by **Praśnavivāka** in the list of victims for the **Puruṣamedha** given in the **Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa**¹ and the **Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā**.² The commentators, **Sāyaṇa** and **Mahīdhara**, see in it merely a reference to an inquisitive man. But there can be little doubt that the term must have had a legal reference of some sort—perhaps indicating the defendant as opposed to plaintiff and judge.

¹ iii. 4, 6, 1.

xxx. 10.

Abhi-śrī ('admixture').—This word¹ designates the milk used to mingle with the **Soma** juice before it was offered.

¹ Rv. ix. 79, 5; 86, 27. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 227; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, i. 211.

Abhi-ṣavanī.—Zimmer¹ renders the expression in the **Atharvaveda**² as a pressing instrument, but it appears to be merely an adjective, (waters) 'used in pressing.'³

¹ *Altindisches Leben*, 277.² ix. 6, 16.³ Cf. Whitney's Translation of Av.

ix. 6, 16.

Abhi-ṣeka ('besprinkling').—The Vedic king was consecrated after his election with an elaborate ritual, which is fully described in the **Taittirīya**,¹ **Pañcaviṃśa**,² **Śatapatha**,³ and **Aitareya Brāhmaṇas**,⁴ and for which the **Mantras** are given in the **Saṃhitās**.⁵ The consecration took place by sprinkling with water (*abhiṣecanīyā āpaḥ*).⁶ Only kings could be consecrated, the people not being worthy of it (*anabhiṣecanīyāḥ*).⁷ The sprinkler (*abhiṣekṭṛ*) is mentioned in the list of victims at the **Puruṣamedha**.⁸ The **Abhiṣeka** is an essential part of the **Rājasūya**, or sacrifice of royal inauguration, being the second of its component members.

¹ i. 7, 5.² xviii. 8 *et seq.*³ v. 3, 3 *et seq.*⁴ viii. 5 *et seq.*

⁵ **Taittirīya Saṃhitā**, i. 8, 11; **Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā**, xv. 6; **Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā**, ii. 6; **Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā**, x. 1-4.

⁶ **Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa**, v. 3, 5, 10-15,⁷ **Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa**, xiii. 4, 2, 17.⁸ **Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā**, xxx. 12; **Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa**, iii. 4, 8, 1.

⁹ Cf. Hillebrandt, *Rituallitteratur*, 143-147; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 41, xxvi; Weber, *Über den Rājasūya*.

Abhīśu is a common Vedic word¹ denoting the 'reins' or 'bridle' of the chariot horses. The use of the plural is due to the fact that two or four horses, possibly five (*daśābhīśu* 'ten-bridled'),² were yoked to the car.

¹ Rv. i. 38, 12; v. 44, 4; vi. 75, 6; viii. 33, 11; Av. vi. 137, 2; viii. 8, 22; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxxiv. 6; Śāta-
patha Brāhmaṇa, v. 4, 3, 14 (where it = *raśmayah*, 'reins'), etc.

² Rv. x. 94, 7.

Abhy-agni Aitaśāyana.—This man was, according to the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,¹ unfortunate enough to quarrel with his father, Aitaśa. The result was that he and his progeny were called the worst of the Aurvas. In the version of the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa,² the Aitaśāyana Ājāneyas take the place of the Abhyagnis and the Bhṛguś of the Aurvas, the latter being probably a branch of the former family.

¹ vi. 33.

² xxx. 5. Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 2, 173.

Abhyā-vartin Cāyamāna appears in a Dānastuti ('Praise of Gifts') in the Rīgveda,¹ and as conqueror of the Vṛcīvants under the leader Varasīkha. It is probable, though not absolutely certain, that he is identical with the Sṛñjaya Daivavāta, mentioned in the same hymn² as having the Turvaśas and Vṛcīvants defeated for him by Indra. In this case he would be prince (*saṃrāj*) of the Sṛñjayas. Daivavāta is mentioned elsewhere³ as a worshipper of Agni.

Abhyāvartin is also referred to as a Pārthava. Ludwig⁴ and Hillebrandt⁵ maintained that he is thus a Parthian, the latter using the evidence of the two places mentioned in the description⁶ of Daivavāta's victories, Hariyūpīyā and Yavyāvātī, as proofs for the western position of Abhyāvartin's people in Arachosia, in Iran. But Zimmer⁷ is probably right in holding that the name Pārthava merely means 'a descendant of Pṛthu,' and that its similarity to the Iranian Parthians is only on a par with the numerous other points of identity between the Indian and Iranian cultures.

¹ vi. 27, 8, 5.

² vi. 27, 7.

³ iv. 15, 4.

⁴ Translation of the Rīgveda, 3, 198 et seq.

⁵ *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 105; 3, 268,

n. 1. Cf. Grierson, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1908, 604 et seq.

⁶ Rv. vi. 27, 5, 6.

⁷ *Altindisches Leben*, 133 et seq., 433; Bergaigne, *Religion Védique*, 2, 362.

A-bhrātaraḥ ('brotherless').—The lot of girls without brothers is referred to in the Rigveda¹ as unsatisfactory—apparently they became prostitutes. The Nirukta² expressly forbids marriage with a brotherless maiden, probably because of the risk of her being made a *putrikā* ('adoptive daughter') by her father—that is, any son of hers being counted as belonging to her father's, instead of to her husband's, family. See **Ayogū**.

¹ i. 124, 7; iv. 5, 5. Cf. Av. i. 17, 1.

² iii. 5 (*abhrātrī*).

Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 259; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 328.

Abhri ('spade') is a Vedic word¹ of frequent occurrence. Various possible materials and forms are enumerated in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.² It may be made of bamboo or of the wood of Vikāṅkata or Udumbara. It may be a span or a cubit in size. It is hollow, and either one or both edges are sharp. From this it would appear that the handle was made of some wood, but the head of some metal.

¹ Av. iv. 7, 5. 6 (*abhri-khāte* is 'dug out with a spade,' not 'prepared ground' with Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.); x. 4, 14; *hiraṇya-yibhir abhribhīḥ*, 'with golden spades');

Vājasaneyi Samhitā, v. 22; xi. 10; xxxvii. 1; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xvi. 6; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 3, 2, 15, etc.

² vi. 3, 1, 30 et seq.

Amatra was a vessel into which the Soma, after being pressed, was poured,¹ and out of which the libation to the god was made.²

¹ Rv. ii. 14, 1; v. 51, 4; vi. 42, 2, etc.

² Rv. x. 29, 7.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 278; Oldenberg, *Rgveda Noten*, 1, 61.

Amalā.—This plant¹ is probably the *Embllica officinalis*, or Myrobalan tree; also called **Āmalaka**, or **Āmalakā**.²

¹ Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, i. 38, 6.

² The reading in Chāndogya Upani-

ṣad, vii. 3, 1, is *vāmalake*, which may give *ā°* or *ā°*.

Amā-jur is an epithet¹ denoting maidens 'who grow old at home' without finding husbands, or, as they are elsewhere called, 'who sit with their father' (*pitṛ-ṣad*). A well-known example of such was **Ghoṣā**.²

¹ Rv. ii. 17, 7; viii. 21, 15; x. 37, 3.

² Rv. i. 117, 7. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 305.

Amā-vāśya Śāṇḍilyāyana is mentioned in the Vamśa Brāhmaṇa¹ as the teacher of Amśu Dhānamjaya.

¹ *Indische Studien*, iv. 373.

Amitra-tapana Śuśmiṇa Śaibya is the name of him who killed Atyarāti Jānamtapi, according to the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (viii. 23).

A-mūlā ('without root') is the name in the Atharvaveda¹ of a plant (*Methonica superba*), which was used for poisoning arrows. Bloomfield,² however, renders it as 'movable property.'

¹ v. 31 4. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, | Atharvaveda, 279, accepts 'rootless
18, 286; Whitney, Translation of the | (plant).'

² *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 457.

Ambariṣa is mentioned as a Vārṣāgira in the Rigveda¹ along with Rjraśva, Sahadeva, Surādhas, and Bhayamāna.

¹ i. 100, 17. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 140.

Ambaṣṭha. See Āmbaṣṭhya.

Aya. See Akṣa.

Ayas.—The exact metal denoted by this word when used by itself, as always in the Rigveda,¹ is uncertain. As favouring the sense of 'bronze' rather than that of 'iron' may perhaps be cited with Zimmer² the fact that Agni is called *ayo-daṁṣṭra*, 'with teeth of Ayas,'³ with reference to the colour of his flames, and that the car-seat of Mitra and Varuṇa is called *ayah-sthūna*,⁴ 'with pillars of Ayas' at the setting of the sun.⁵ Moreover, in the Vājasaneyi Saṁhitā,⁶ Ayas is enumerated in a list of six metals: gold (*hiranya*), Ayas, Śyāma, Loha, lead (*sīsa*), tin (*trapu*). Here *śyāma* ('swarthy') and *loha* ('red') must mean 'iron' and 'copper' respectively; *ayas* would therefore seem to mean 'bronze.' In many passages in the Atharvaveda⁷ and

¹ Rv. i. 57, 3; 163, 9; iv. 2, 17; vi. 3, 5.

² *Altindisches Leben*, 52.

³ Rv. i. 88, 5; x. 87, 2.

⁴ Rv. v. 62, 8 (cf. 7).

⁵ But this is not convincing, as in

the same verse it is said to be 'of golden appearance at the flush of dawn.'

⁶ xviii. 13.

⁷ xi. 3, 1. 7; Maitrāyaṇī Saṁhitā,

iv. 2, 9.

other books, the Ayas is divided into two species—the *śyāma* ('iron') and the *lohita* ('copper' or 'bronze'). In the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa⁸ a distinction is drawn between Ayas and *lohāyasa*, which may either be a distinction between iron and copper as understood by Eggeling,⁹ or between copper and bronze as held by Schrader.¹⁰ In one passage of the Atharvaveda,¹¹ the sense of iron seems certain. Possibly, too, the arrow of the Rigveda,¹² which had a tip of Ayas (*yasyā ayo mukham*), was pointed with iron. Copper, however, is conceivable, and bronze quite likely.

Iron is called *śyāma ayas* or *śyāma* alone.¹³ See also *Kārṣṇāyasa*. Copper is *Lohāyasa* or *Lohitāyasa*.

The smelting (*dhmā* 'to blow') of the metal is frequently referred to. The Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹⁴ states that if 'well smelted' (*bahu-dhmātam*) it is like gold, referring evidently to bronze. A heater of Ayas is mentioned in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā,¹⁵ and bowls of Ayas are also spoken of.¹⁶

⁸ v. 4, 1, 2.

⁹ *Sacred Books of the East*, 41, 90.

¹⁰ *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 189.

¹¹ v. 28, 1.

¹² vi. 75, 15.

¹³ Av. ix. 5, 4.

¹⁴ vi. 1, 3, 5. Cf. vi. 1, 1, 13; v. 1, 2, 14; xii. 7, 1, 7; 2, 10, etc.

¹⁵ xxx. 14; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4,

10, 1.

¹⁶ Av. viii. 10, 22; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 2, 13.

Aya-sthūna.—He was Gṛhapati ('householder,' the sacrificer at sacrificial sessions) of those whose Adhvaryu was Śaulvāyana, and taught the latter the proper mode of using certain spoons.¹

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 4, 2, 17 *et seq.*

Ayāsa Āṅgīrasa.—This sage appears to be mentioned in two passages of the Rigveda,¹ and the Anukramaṇī ascribes to him several hymns of the Rigveda (ix. 44-46; x. 67; 68). In the Brāhmaṇa tradition he was Udgātr at the Rājasūya or Royal Inauguration Sacrifice, at which Śunaḥśepa was to have been slain, and his Udgītha (Sāmaveda chant) is referred to elsewhere.² He is also referred to several times as a ritual

¹ x. 67, 1; 108, 8. Perhaps x. 92, 15 also refers to him, but not i. 62, 7; x. 138, 4.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 16.

³ Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, ii. 7, 2, 6; 8, 3. Cf. Chāndogya Upaniṣad, i. 2, 12.

authority.⁴ In the Vaṃśas, or Genealogies of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad,⁵ he is named as the pupil of Ābhūti Tvāṣṭra.

⁴ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 3, 22 ; xvi. 12, 4 ; xi. 8, 10 ; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, i. 3, 8, 19, 24 ; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxx. 6.

⁵ ii. 6, 3 ; iv. 6, 3 (in both recensions).

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 136 ; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 2, 159 ; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 255, n. ; Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 3, 204.

Ayogū is a word of quite doubtful meaning, found in the list of victims in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā.¹ It may, like the late *āyogava*, denote a member of a mixed caste (theoretically a descendant of a Śūdra by a Vaiśya wife).² Weber³ rendered it as 'unchaste woman.'⁴ Zimmer thinks it denotes a brotherless maiden who is exposed to the dangers of prostitution (cf. *āyogava*).

¹ xxx. 5 ; Taithriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, i. 1.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ *Indische Streifen*, 1, 76, n. b. In the *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 18, 277, he thought it re-

ferred to dicing (*ayas*). Risley, *Peoples of India*, 250, regards the *Āyogavas* as a functional caste of carpenters (cf. Manu, x. 48).

⁴ *Altindisches Leben*, 328.

Ara. See **Ratha**.

Araṭu.—A plant¹ (*Colosanthus Indica*) from the wood of which the axle of a chariot was sometimes made.²

¹ Av. xx. 131, 17.

² Rv. viii. 46, 27.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 62, 247.

Aranya.—This term denotes the uncultivated land—not necessarily forest land—beyond the village. It is contrasted with home (*amā*),¹ and with the plough land (*kṛṣi*),² being spoken of as apart (*tiras*) from men.³ It is also contrasted with the **Grāma**,⁴ and it is the place where thieves live.⁵ The character of the forest is described in a hymn of the Rigveda⁶ to the forest spirit (Aranyāni). The dead are carried there for burial,⁷ and hermits live there.⁸ Forest fires were common.⁹

¹ Rv. vi. 24, 10.

² Av. ii. 4, 5.

³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 6, 2, 20.

⁴ Av. xii. 1, 56 ; Rv. i. 163, 11 ; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, iii. 45 ; xx. 17.

⁵ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 2, 3, 5 ; xiii. 2, 4, 4.

⁶ x. 146.

⁷ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, v. 11.

⁸ Chāndogya Upaniṣad, viii. 5, 3.

⁹ Rv. i. 65, 4 ; 94, 10, 11 ; ii. 14, 2 ; x. 92, 1 ; 142, 4 ; Av. vii. 50, etc.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 48, 142.

Aratni.—This word, which primarily means ‘elbow,’ occurs frequently from the Rigveda¹ onwards as denoting a measure of length (‘ell’ or ‘cubit’), the distance from the elbow to the tip of the hand. The exact length nowhere appears from the early texts.

¹ Rv. viii. 80, 8; Av. xix. 57, 6; | Brāhmaṇa, vi. 3, 1, 33, etc. For Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 5; Śatapatha | Rv. viii. 80, 8, see also Āji.

A-rājānaḥ, ‘not princes,’ is a term used to describe persons in two passages of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ and in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.² Weber³ also finds them mentioned in the Atharvaveda,⁴ and thinks that they—**Sūtas** (‘charioteers’) and **Grāmaṇīs** (‘troop-leaders’) there referred to—were called thus because, while not themselves princes, they assisted in the consecration of princes.

¹ iii. 4, 1, 7. 8; xiii. 4, 2, 17.

² viii. 23.

³ *Indische Studien*, 17, 199.

⁴ iii. 5, 7, where he emends *rājānaḥ*.

to *a-rājānaḥ* (see Whitney’s note on the passage). Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 333; Weber, *Über den Rājasūya*, 22 et seq.

Arāṭakī is a plant mentioned once in the Atharvaveda,¹ and apparently identical with the **Ajaśṛṅgi**. Cf. also **Araṭu**.

¹ iv. 37, 6.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 68;

Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 408.

Arāḍa Dātreyā Śaunaka.—He is mentioned in the *Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa*¹ as the pupil of **Dr̥ti Aindrota Śaunaka**.

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 384.

Aritra denotes the ‘oar’ by which boats were propelled. The Rigveda¹ and the Vājasaneyi Samhitā² speak of a vessel with a hundred oars, and a boat (*nau*) is said to be ‘propelled by oars’ (*aritra-paraṇa*).³ In two passages of the Rigveda⁴ the term, according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary, denotes a part of a chariot. The rower of a boat is called *aritr̥*.⁵ See **Nau**.

¹ i. 116, 5.

² xxi. 7.

³ Rv. x. 101, 2. Cf. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 2, 5, 10.

⁴ i. 46, 8; *daśāritra*, ii. 18, 1.

⁵ Rv. ii. 42, 1; ix. 95, 2.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 256.

Arim-dama Sana-śruta is mentioned as a Mahārāja in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 34.

Arim-ejaya is mentioned as one who served as Adhvaryu at the snake feast celebrated in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ xxv. 15. See Weber, *Indische Studien*, i, 35.

Aruṇa Āṭa was Achāvāka at the snake feast in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xxv. 15).

Aruṇa Aupaveśi Gautama is the full style¹ of a teacher, who is repeatedly referred to in the later Samhitās² and Brāhmaṇas,³ and whose son was the famous Uddālaka Āruṇi. He was a pupil of Upaveśa,⁴ and a contemporary of the prince Aśvapati, by whom he was instructed. Cf. Āruṇa.

¹ Taittiriya Samhitā, vi. 1, 9, 2; 4, 5, 1; Maitrāyaṇi Samhitā, i. 4, 10; iii. 6, 4, 6; 7, 4; 8, 6; 10, 5; Kāṭhaka Samhitā, xxvi. 10.

² Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 1, 5, 11; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 2, 2, 20; xi. 4, 1, 4; 5, 3, 2.

³ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 5, 3 (in both recensions).

⁴ Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, x. 6, 1, 2. Cf. Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 3, 146, n. 4.

1. Arundhatī is the name of a plant celebrated in several passages of the Atharvaveda¹ as possessing healing properties in case of wounds, as a febrifuge, and as inducing cows to give milk. The plant was a climber which attached itself to trees like the Plakṣa, Aśvattha, Nyagrodha, and Parṇa.² It was of golden colour (*hiranya-varṇā*), and had a hairy stem (*lomaśa-vakṣaṇā*).³ It was also called Silācī, and the Lākṣā appears to have been a product of it.⁴

¹ iv. 12, 1; v. 5, 5, 9; vi. 59, 1, 2; viii. 7, 6; xix. 38, 1.

² Av. v. 5, 5.

³ Av. v. 5, 7; Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, i, 174; Bloomfield, *Zeitschrift*

der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, 48, 574.

⁴ Cf. Whitney's note on Av. iv. 12; Bloomfield, *Atharvaveda*, 61.

2. Arundhatī, as the name of a star, is often referred to in the Sūtra literature, but only once in a late Āraṇyaka.¹

¹ Taittiriya Āraṇyaka, iii. 9, 2.

Arka, as the name of the tree *Colotropis gigantea*, is perhaps found in one obscure passage of the Atharvaveda.¹

¹ vi. 72, 1, where see Whitney's note. Cf. St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Argala. — The word which is usual later to denote the wooden pin of a door is found in the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka (ii. 16) in the compound *argaleṣīke* to denote the pin and bar of the door of a cow-pen. Cf. Iṣikā.

Argala Kāhoḍi is mentioned in the Kāthaka Samhitā (xxv. 7) as a teacher. The name may, however, be Aryala, as suggested in the St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., and as read by v. Schroeder in his edition. The Kapiṣṭhala (xxxix. 5) has Ayala. See below.

Arcant is possibly, as Ludwig¹ thinks, the name of the author of a hymn of the Rigveda²; but the word may be merely the ordinary participle 'praising.'

¹ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 133.

² x. 149, 5.

Arcanānas. — In one passage of the Rigveda¹ the gods Mitra-Varuṇa are besought to protect Arcanānas. He is also invoked with Śyāvāśva and several other ancestors enumerated in the Atharvaveda.² He appears as father of Śyāvāśva in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.³ The later tradition makes him play a part in the legend of his son's wedding, which Sieg⁴ endeavours to show is known to the Rigveda.

¹ v. 64, 7.

² xviii. 3, 15.

³ viii. 5, 9.

⁴ *Die Sagenstoffe des Rigveda*, 50 et seq.
Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda,
3, 127; Oldenberg, *Rigveda-Noten*, 1, 354.

Arcā. See Brāhmaṇa.

Arjunī is, in the Rigveda,¹ the name of the Nakṣatra ('lunar mansion'), elsewhere² called Phalgunī. It occurs in the marriage hymn, with Aghā for Maghā, and, like that word, is apparently a deliberate modification.

¹ x. 85, 13.

² Av. xiv. 1, 13. Cf. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 1, 11, 2.

Arbuda is mentioned as Grāvastut priest at the snake festival described in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹ He is obviously the same mythical figure as Arbuda Kādraveya, a seer spoken of in the Aitareya² and Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇas³ as a maker of Mantras.

¹ xxv. 15.

² vi. 1.

³ xxix. 1. Cf. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 4, 3, 9.

Arya.—This word is not common in the older literature, in places where the quantity of the first vowel is fixed as short, except in a mere adjectival sense. Geldner,¹ indeed, contends that no other sense is anywhere needed; but Roth² and Zimmer³ agree in thinking that in several passages of the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā⁴ the word has the same sense as Ārya, and this appears probable. Whether it is necessary to ascribe this sense to the word in the compound *arya-patnī*⁵ applied to the waters set free by Indra, is more doubtful. The commentator, Mahīdhara,⁶ suggests that the word means a Vaiśya, not an Ārya generally. This view is supported by the explanation in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa⁷ of one of the passages of the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā.⁸ But though the use of Arya to denote a Vaiśya became common later, it is not clear that it was original.

¹ *Vedische Studien*, 3, 96.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 214, 215.

⁴ xiv. 30; xx. 17; xxiii. 21; xxvi. 2. Cf. also Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxxviii. 5; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 4, 19, 3. In Atharvaveda, xix. 32, 8, an analogous form occurs, as contrasted with *brāhmaṇa*, *rājanya*, and *sūdra*; but even there Whitney renders it as 'Āryan.' Cf. xix. 62, 1; Rv. viii. 94, 3; Pischel, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 40, 125.

⁵ Rv. vii. 6, 5; x. 43, 8.

⁶ On Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiii. 30.

⁷ xiii. 2, 9, 8. Contrast Śāṅkhāyana Srauta Sūtra, xvi. 4, 4 *et seq.*, where Arya appears to be taken in the wider sense.

⁸ xxiii. 30. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 212; Weber, *Indische Studien*, x. 6; Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, 1, 126, 363.

Aryamaṇaḥ Panthā, 'Aryaman's Way,' an expression which occurs in the Brāhmaṇas,¹ denotes, according to Weber,² 'the milky way,' but, according to Hillebrandt,³ 'the ecliptic.'

¹ Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 6, 6; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxv. 12, 3; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 3, 1, 2.

² *Über den Rājasūya*, 48, 2.

³ *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 79, 80.

Aryala.—Those at whose snake feast the Gr̥hapati was Aryala, and the Hotṛ was Āruṇi are mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xxiii. 1, 5). See also Argala.

Arvant. See Aśva.

Arśas is the name of a disease mentioned in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā¹ with consumption and other ailments. It appears to designate 'hæmorrhoids,' as in the later medical literature.

¹ xii. 98. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 398; Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.

Alaja designates some kind of bird—one of the victims in the Aśvamedha,¹ or Horse Sacrifice.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 4, 11, 1; | Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxi. 4; Vājasaneyi 5, 20, 1; Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 18; | Saṃhitā, xxiv. 34.

Alaji is the name of a disease in the Atharvaveda.¹ The later *alajī* denotes an eye-disease—a discharge at the junction of the cornea and the sclerotica.

¹ ix. 8, 20. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 390; *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.

Alamma Pārijānata is mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xiii. 4, 11; 10, 8) as a sage.

Alasālā.—This word occurring only in one passage of the Atharvaveda (vi. 16, 4) is said to denote a grain-creeper.

Alāṇḍu.—This is the reading in the text of the Atharvaveda¹ of the name of a species of worm. Bloomfield² shows reason to adopt the reading Algaṇḍu as the correct form of the word.

¹ ii. 31, 2.

² *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 315.

Alābu.—The bottle-gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*). Vessels made of it are referred to in the Atharvaveda.¹

¹ viii. 10, 29, 30; xx. 132, 1, 2. Cf. *alāpu* in Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, iv. 2, 13.

Alāyya is a word occurring in an obscure verse of the Rigveda,¹ and appearing to be a proper name. Hillebrandt,² however, amends the text so as to remove the name. The *St. Petersburg Dictionary* suggests that it refers to Indra. Pischel³ holds that

¹ ix. 67, 20.

² *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 48, 418.

³ *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 48, 701.

it is the name of a person whose axe was stolen, and for whom the hymn was written as a spell for the recovery of the axe.

Alıklava is a kind of carrion bird mentioned in the Atharvaveda.¹

¹ xi. 2, 2; 9, 9. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 88.

Alina is the name of a people mentioned once only in the Rigveda.¹ Roth² thought that the Alinas were allies—possibly a subdivision—of the Trtsus. Ludwig³ more probably thinks that they were defeated by Sudās, together with the Pakthas, Bhalānas, Śivas, and Viṣāṇins, with whom they are mentioned, at the Paruṣṇī; and Zimmer⁴ suggests that they lived to the north-east of Kafiristan.

¹ vii. 18, 7.

² *Zur Litteratur und Geschichte des Weda*, 95; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 126.

³ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 207.

⁴ *Op. cit.*, 431. The land is mentioned by Hiouen Tshang.

Alīkayu Vācas-patya is twice mentioned as an authority in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa (xxvi. 5; xxviii. 4).

Alpa-śayu is a kind of insect mentioned in the Atharvaveda.¹

¹ iv. 36, 9.

Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Athar-*

vaveda, 408; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 210.

Avakā is an aquatic plant (*Blyxa octandra*) frequently referred to in the Atharvaveda as well as in the later Saṃhitās² and Brāhmaṇas.³ The Gandharvas are said to eat it.⁴ Its later name is *śaivala*, and it is identical with the Śīpāla.

¹ viii. 7, 9; 37, 8-10.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 6, 1, 1; v. 4, 2, 1; 4, 3; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvii. 4; xxv. 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 10, 1.

³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vii. 5, 1, 11; viii. 3, 2, 5; ix. 1, 2, 20, 22; xiii. 8, 3, 13.

⁴ Av. iv. 37, 8.

⁵ With which it is glossed in Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, ii. 8; iv. 4. Cf. Bloomfield, *Proceedings of the American Oriental Society*, October, 1890, xli-xliii.; *American Journal of Philology*, 11, 349; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 71.

Avata, a word occurring several times in the Rigveda,¹ denotes a well, artificially made (*khan* 'to dig') in contrast with a spring

¹ i. 55, 8; 85, 10, 11; 116, 9, 22; 62, 6; 72, 10, 12; x. 25, 4; 101, 130, 2; iv. 17, 16; 50, 3; viii. 49, 6; 5. 7. Cf. Nirukta, v. 26.

(*utsa*), though the latter expression is also applied to an artificial well. Such wells were covered by the makers,² and are described as unfailing (*a-kṣita*) and full of water.³ The water was raised by a wheel (*cakra*) of stone, to which was fastened a strap (*varatrā*), with a pail (*kośa*)⁴ attached to it. When raised it was poured (*siñc*) into buckets (*āhāva*) of wood.⁵ Sometimes those wells appear to have been used for irrigation purposes, the water being led off into broad channels (*sūrmī suśirā*).⁶

² Rv. i. 55, 8.

³ Rv. x. 101, 6, etc.

⁴ *Aṃsatra-kośam*, Rv. x. 101, 7, is best thus rendered. For the stone wheel (*akṣma-cakra*) which was above (*uccā-cakra*), see Rv. x. 101, 7; viii. 72, 10. For the *varatrā*, see Rv. x. 101, 6. Perhaps

kū-cakra in Rv. x. 102, 11, is another name for the wheel, but cf. St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁵ Rv. x. 101, 6, 7.

⁶ Rv. viii. 69, 12. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 156, 157; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 14.

Avatsāra is mentioned as a seer in the Rigveda,¹ as a priest in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,² and as Prāśravaṇa (or Prāśravaṇa), son of Prasravaṇa, in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa.³ A hymn of the Rigveda⁴ is incorrectly ascribed to him in the Anukramaṇī.

¹ v. 44, 10.

² ii. 24.

³ xiii. 3.

⁴ ix. 58. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of

the Rigveda, 3, 138; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 188; 2, 315; Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*, 62 et seq.

A-vadhyatā. See Brāhmaṇa.

Avasa in the adjective *an-avasa* in the Rigveda¹ may mean 'drag.'

¹ vi. 66, 7. Cf. Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 372.

Ava-skava.—A kind of worm, mentioned along with others in the Atharvaveda.¹

¹ ii. 31, 4. Cf. Whitney, *ad loc.*; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 90; Bloom-Weber, *Indische Studien*, 13, 201; field, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 316.

Avāta. See Vāta.

Avi.—'Sheep' are repeatedly mentioned in the Rigveda, and later, often in conjunction with goats (*aja*). The wolf (*vṛka*) was their great enemy,¹ and they were tended by shepherds.²

¹ Av. v. 8, 4; Rv. viii. 34, 3; 66, 8.

² *Avi-pāla*, Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx.

11; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 1, 5, 2; *avi-pā*, Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 9, 1.

Sheep as well as kine were captured from the enemy.³ The Soma sieve was made of sheep's wool, and is repeatedly referred to (*avi*, *meṣṭi*, *avya*, *avyaya*).⁴ Considerable herds must have existed, as Rjṛāśva is said⁵ to have slain one hundred rams, and in a Dānastuti ('Praise of Gifts')⁶ a hundred sheep are mentioned as a gift. The (*meṣa*,⁷ *vṛṣṇi*)⁸ ram was sometimes castrated (*petva*).⁹ The main use of sheep was their wool; hence the expression 'woolly' (*ūrṇāvati*)¹⁰ is employed to designate a sheep. In the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā¹¹ the ram is described as 'woolly,' and as 'the skin of beasts, quadruped and biped,' with reference to the use of its wool as clothing for men and shelter for animals. Pūṣan is said¹² to weave raiment from the wool of sheep. Normally the sheep stayed out at pasture; in an obscure passage of the Rigveda¹³ reference appears to be made to rams in stall. Gandhāra¹⁴ ewes were famous for their wool. Pischel¹⁵ considers that the *Paruṣṇī*¹⁶ was named from its richness in sheep, *parus*¹⁷ denoting the 'flocks' of wool.

³ Rv. viii. 86, 2.

⁴ Rv. ix. 109, 16; 36, 4, etc. See Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 203.

⁵ Rv. i. 116, 17.

⁶ Rv. viii. 67, 3.

⁷ Rv. i. 43, 6; 116, 16, etc.

⁸ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, ii. 3, 7, 4, etc.

⁹ Rv. vii. 18, 17; Av. iv. 4, 8; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 22, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxix. 58; 59.

¹⁰ Rv. viii. 67, 3. Cf. x. 75, 8; so *urā*, x. 95, 3.

¹¹ xiii. 50.

¹² Rv. x. 26, 6.

¹³ x. 106, 5.

¹⁴ Rv. i. 126, 7.

¹⁵ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 210.

¹⁶ Rv. iv. 22, 2; v. 52, 9.

¹⁷ Rv. ix. 15, 6; *parvan*, iv. 22, 2. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 229, 230; Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, I, 348.

Aśani.—Zimmer¹ cites this word from the Rigveda² as denoting a sling stone, and compares a similar use of *Adri*.³ In either case, however, the weapons are mythical, being used in descriptions of Indra's deeds. Schrader⁴ also cites *aśan* in this sense, but no Vedic passage requires this sense.

¹ *Altindisches Leben*, 301.

² vi. 6, 5. Cf. I, 121, 9.

³ i. 51, 3.

⁴ *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 221.

Aśma-gandhā ('rock-smell') is a plant mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ probably identical with the late *aśva-gandhā*, 'horse-smell' (*Physalis flexuosa*).

¹ xiii. 8, 1, 16, with Eggeling's note in the *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 427.

Aśva is the commonest word for 'horse' in the Vedic literature. The horse is also called 'the runner' (*atya*), 'the swift' (*arvant*), 'the strong,' for pulling (*vājīn*), 'the runner' (*sapti*), and 'the speeding' (*haya*). The mare is termed *aśvā*, *atyā*, *arvatī*, *vaḍavā*, etc. Horses of various colour were known, dun (*harita*, *hari*), ruddy (*aruṇa*, *aruṣa*, *piśaṅga*, *rohita*), dark brown (*śyāva*), white (*śveta*), etc. A white horse with black ears is mentioned in the Atharvaveda as of special value.¹ Horses were highly prized,² and were not rare, as Roth³ thought, for as many as four hundred mares are mentioned in one Dānastuti ('Praise of Gifts').⁴ They were on occasion ornamented with pearls and gold.⁵

Mares were preferred for drawing chariots because of their swiftness and sureness.⁶ They were also used for drawing carts, but were not ordinarily so employed.⁷ No mention is made of riding in battle, but for other purposes it was not unknown.⁸

Horses were often kept in stalls,⁹ and fed there.¹⁰ But they were also allowed to go out to grass,¹¹ and were then hobbled.¹² They were watered to cool them after racing.¹³ Their attendants

¹ Av. v. 17, 15.

² Rv. i. 83, 1; iv. 32, 17; v. 4, 11; viii. 78, 2, etc.

³ *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 35, 686.

⁴ Rv. viii. 55, 3. Cf. v. 33, 8; vi. 47, 22-24; 63, 10; viii. 6, 47; 46, 22, and Hopkins, *American Journal of Philology*, 15, 157.

⁵ Rv. x. 68, 11.

⁶ Pischel, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 35, 712-714; *Vedische Studien*, 1, 10, 305. Cf. *ratho vadhūmān*, Rv. i. 126, 3; vii. 18, 22, *vājīnīvān*, vii. 69, 1.

⁷ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 5, 4, 35.

⁸ The Aśvins ride, Rv. v. 61, 1-3. An *aśva-sāda* is referred to in Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 13; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 7, 1; and riding is meant in Rv. i. 162, 17; 163, 9. Av. xi. 10, 24, is doubtful. Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the*

American Oriental Society, 13, 262; Ludwig, Translation of the Rīgveda, 3, 221. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 230, denies the use; but see p. 295, where it is admitted for ordinary purposes.

⁹ Cf. the epithet of richness, 'filling the stalls with horses' (*aśva-pastya*), in Rv. ix. 86, 41, and see Av. vi. 77, 1; xix. 55, 1.

¹⁰ Av. loc. cit.

¹¹ Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 232, denies this, but it is the natural sense of the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xv. 41.

¹² The expression for this is *paṇḍīśa*, Rv. i. 162, 14, 16; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 2, 13; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 1, 12; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, ix. 7. Cf. Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 1, 234-236.

¹³ Rv. ii. 13, 5; 34, 3; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 11, 6; Pischel, *op. cit.*, 1, 189, 190.

are frequently referred to (*aśva-pāla*,¹⁴ *aśva-pa*,¹⁵ *aśva-pati*).¹⁶ Stallions were frequently castrated (*vadhri*).¹⁷

Besides reins (*raśmayah*), reference is made to halters (*aśvābhidhānī*),¹⁸ and whips (*aśvājani*).¹⁹ See also **Ratha**.

Horses from the Indus were of special value,²⁰ as also horses from the **Sarasvatī**.

¹⁴ Śāṅkhāyana Srauta Sūtra, xvi. 4, 5.

¹⁵ Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxx. 11; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 9, 1.

¹⁶ Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xvi. 24; Kāṭhaka Samhitā, xvii. 13.

¹⁷ Rv. viii. 46, 30.

¹⁸ Av. iv. 36, 10; v. 14, 6; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vi. 35; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 3, 1, 26; xiii. 1, 2, 1.

¹⁹ Rv. v. 62, 7; vi. 75, 13; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxix. 50.

²⁰ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 2, 13; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, ix. 7; *vājiniṣṭā* as epithet of Sindhu, Rv. x. 75, 8, of Sarasvatī, i. 3, 10; ii. 41, 18; vi. 61, 3, 4; vii. 96, 3; Pischel, *op. cit.*, i. 10. Cf. Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 230-232.

Aśva-tara, **Aśva-tarī** are respectively the masculine and feminine name of 'mule.' These animals are mentioned frequently from the Atharvaveda¹ onwards. They were known not to be fruitful,² and were probably considered inferior to horses,³ but a mule-car was quite common.⁴

¹ iv. 4, 8; viii. 8, 22; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 47; iv. 9; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 4, 1, 10, etc.; Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, i. 4, 4.

² Taittiriya Samhitā, vii. 1, 1, 2, 3. Cf. Adbhuta Brāhmaṇa in *Indische Studien*, I, 40.

³ As were asses, Taittiriya Samhitā,

v. 1, 2, 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 4, 7.

⁴ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 9; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iv. 2, 1 (in both passages *aśvutari-ratha*). Cf. Oertel, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 175.

1. **Aśva-ttha** ('horse-stand') is one of India's greatest trees, the *Ficus religiosa*, later called *pippala*¹ (now Peepal). Vessels made of the wood of the Aśvattha are mentioned in the Rigveda,² and the tree itself is constantly referred to later.³ Its hard wood formed the upper of the two pieces of wood used for kindling fire, the lower being of **Śamī**.⁴ It planted its roots in shoots of other trees, especially the **Khadira**, and destroyed them;⁵ hence it is called 'the destroyer' (*vaibādha*). Its berries

¹ The word *pippala* as a neuter occurs once in the Rv. (i. 164, 20) designating the berry of the Peepal-tree.

² i. 135, 8; x. 97, 5.

³ Atharvaveda, iii. 6, 1; iv. 37, 4, etc.

⁴ Av. vi. 11, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 5, 1, 13.

⁵ Av. iii. 6.

are referred to as sweet, and as eaten by birds.⁶ The gods are said to sit under it in the third heaven.⁷ It and *Nyagrodha* are styled the 'crested ones' (*śikhāṇḍin*).⁸

⁶ Rv. i. 164, 20, 22.

⁷ Av. v. 4, 3. Cf. *Chāndogya Upaniṣad*, viii. 5, 3; *Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad*, i. 3.

⁸ Av. iv. 37, 4. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 57, 58.

2. *Āśva-ttha*.—This prince is celebrated in a *Dānastuti*¹ as having given gifts to *Pāyu*. He is identified with *Divodāsa* by Griffith,² but it is impossible to be certain of this identification.

¹ Rv. vi. 47, 24.

² *Hymns of the Rigveda*, i, 611. The name is spelt *Āsvatha* in the text, but

that is merely the usual shortened spelling of the group *tth*.

Āśva-dāvan.—Ludwig¹ finds a prince of this name in a passage of the *Rigveda*,² where a gift of fifty horses is mentioned, but the word appears to be an epithet of *Indra* ('bestower of horses').

¹ Translation of the *Rigveda*, 3, 274.

² v. 18, 3.

Āśva-pati ('lord of horses') is a name of a prince of the *Kekayas*, who instructed *Prācīnaśāla* and other Brahmins.¹

¹ *Chāndogya Upaniṣad*, v. 11, 4; *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa*, x. 6, 1, 2.

Āśva-medha ('offering a horse-sacrifice') is a prince mentioned in a hymn of the *Rigveda*,¹ which contains a *Dānastuti* ('Praise of Gifts') of *Tryarūṇa*, and to which three verses have been added in praise of *Āśvamedha*. See also *Āśvamedha*.

¹ v. 27, 4-6. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the *Rigveda*, 3, 275.

Āśva-yujau. See *Nakṣatra*.

Āśvala, the Hotṛ priest of *Janaka*, King of *Videha*, appears as an authority in the *Bṛhadāranyaka Upaniṣad* (iii. 1, 2. 10).

Āśva-vāra, *Āśva-vāla* ('hair of a horse's tail').—The former form occurs in the *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*,¹ the latter in the

¹ iii. 7, 9.

Kāṭhaka² and Kapiṣṭhala Samhitās³ and Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,⁴ denoting a species of reed (*Saccharum spontaneum*).

² xxiv. 8.

³ xxxviii. 1.

⁴ iii. 4, 1, 7. Cf. Von Schroeder's

edition of the Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā, i., p. xv.

Aśva-sūkti is the name of a seer to whom the Rigveda Anukramaṇī ascribes two hymns of the Rigveda.¹ The Pañca-vimśa Brāhmaṇa² knows a Sāman of Aśvasūkti.

¹ viii. 14; 15.

² xix. 4, 10. Cf. Oldenberg, *Zeit-*

schrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, 42, 230, n. 4.

Aśvinī. See Nakṣatra.

Aṣādha Kaiśin is the name of a man referred to in a corrupt and obscure passage of the Kāṭhaka Samhitā¹ as connected with the defeat of the Pañcālas by the Kuntis.

¹ xxvi. 9; Kapiṣṭhala, xli. 7. See Weber, *Indische Studien*, 3, 471.

Aṣādha Uttara Pārāśarya is mentioned as a teacher in a Vaṃśa or Genealogy in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 41, 1).

Aṣādhā. See Nakṣatra.

Aṣādhi Sauśromateya was a man who is stated in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (vi. 2, 1, 37) to have died because the heads for the sacrifice in connection with the laying of the bricks of the fire-altar had been obtained in an improper manner.

Aṣṭaka is mentioned in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹ as one of the sons of Viśvāmitra.

¹ vii. 17. Also in the Sāṅkhāyana Srauta Sūtra, xv. 26.

Aṣṭakā. See Māsa.

Aṣṭa-karpī is an expression which occurs in one passage of the Rigveda,¹ and which Roth² was at first inclined to interpret

¹ x. 62, 7.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s. v.

as a proper name. There can, however, be no doubt that it means a cow, not a man, as suggested by Grassmann. The exact reason why a cow should be so described is uncertain. Roth³ was later inclined to see in it the sense 'having pierced ears,' similar epithets being at a later period known to Pāṇini⁴ (*bhinna-karṇa*, *chinna-karṇa*). Grassmann's more obvious rendering, 'having the sign for (the number) 8 marked on the ear,' is supported by the similar epithets, 'having the mark of a lute on the ear' (*karkari-karṇyaḥ*), 'having the mark of a sickle on the ear' (*dātra-karṇyaḥ*), 'having the mark of a stake on the ear' (*sthūṇā-karṇyaḥ*), 'having the ears bored' (*chidra-karṇyaḥ*), and *viṣṭya-karṇyaḥ*, given in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā.⁵ The simple meaning, 'with marked ears,' is, however, supported by the same passage of the Maitrāyaṇī, where the verb *akṣ* occurs in the sense 'to mark.' In the Atharvaveda the mark used is the Mithuna, no doubt as a magical device to secure fertility.

The marking of ears was apparently a regular practice. It is twice referred to in the Atharvaveda.⁶ The mark is termed *lakṣman*,⁷ and was made with a copper-knife⁸ (*lohita*). The Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā⁹ forbids the use of an arrow-shaft (*tejana*), or of iron, but permits that of a stem of sugar-cane (*ikṣu-kāṇḍa*) or copper.

³ Cf. Böhtlingk, Dictionary, s.v.

⁴ vi. 3, 115.

⁵ iv. 2, 9.

⁶ vi. 141, 1. 2; xii. 4, 6.

⁷ Av. vi. 141, 2; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, loc. cit.

⁸ Av., loc. cit.

⁹ Loc. cit.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 234, 348; Delbrück, *Gurupūjakaumudī*, 48, 49; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 13, 466; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 387.

Aṣṭā-damṣṭra Vairūpa.—To him the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (viii. 9, 21) ascribes two Sāmans.

Aṣṭrā is the plougher's 'goad,' the badge of agriculture. It is mentioned several times in the Rīgveda.¹

¹ iv. 57, 4; vi. 53, 9; 58, 2; *aṣṭrā-vin* occurs in x. 102, 8. See also Kauśika Sūtra, 80. Cf. Roscher, *Archiv für*

Religionswissenschaft, 1, 63; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 364, n. 8.

Asamāti Rātha-prauṣṭha.—The story of the quarrel between Asamāti, the Ikṣvāku prince of the Rathaprouṣṭha family, and

his priests, the Gaupāyanas, is found only in the later Brāhmaṇas.¹ It appears to be based on a misreading of the Rīgveda,² where *asamāti* is merely an adjective. The later story is that the king was induced to abandon his family priests by two Asuras, Kirāta and Ākuli, who by their magic compassed the death of Subandhu, one of the brother priests, and that the others revived him by the use of the hymns (Rīgveda, x. 57-60).

¹ Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 167 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 18, 41 *et seq.*); Sātyāyanaka, cited in Sāyaṇa on Rv. x. 57, 1; 60, 7; Brhad-devatā, vii. 83 *et seq.*, with Macdonell's notes; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 12, 5.

² x. 60, 2, 5; Av. vi. 79, 1. Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 499; Max Müller, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1866, 426-465; Böhrtlingk's Dictionary, s.v.; Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 48, n. 1.

Asi usually denotes the sacrificial knife,¹ but occasionally appears to mean a knife used in war.² Mention is made of a sheath (*vavri*)³ to which a belt (*vāla*)⁴ was attached. The word *asi-dhārā*⁵ also denotes 'sheath.'

¹ Rv. i. 162, 20; x. 79, 6; 86, 18; Av. ix. 3, 9; x. 1, 20, etc.

² Av. xi. 9, 1. The use of the 'sword' increases in the Epic period. See Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 284.

³ Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xv. 4.

⁴ *Ibid.*; Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, ii. 6, 5.

⁵ Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, iii. 139.

Asiknī ('black') is the name in the Rīgveda¹ of the river known later as Candra-bhāgā, and to the Greeks as Akesines, now the Chenab in the Punjab.

¹ viii. 20, 25; x. 75, 5; Nirukta, ix. 26. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 12.

1. Asita is a name of the 'black snake,' referred to in the later Saṃhitās.¹

¹ Av. iii. 27, 1; v. 13, 5, 6; vi. 56, 2; Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 18; perhaps etc.; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 10, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 37.

2. Asita.—(a) A mythical sage of this name figures as a magician in the Atharvaveda in conjunction with Gaya¹ or with Jamadagni.² In the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa³ he appears as

¹ Av. i. 14, 4.

² Av. vi. 137, 1.

³ xiii. 4, 3, 11.

Asita Dhānva,⁴ and as Daivala or Devala in the Pañcaviṃsa Brāhmaṇa⁵ and Kāthaka Saṃhitā.⁶

⁴ Dhānva in the Śāṅkhāyana
Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 2, 19.

⁵ xiv. 11, 18, 19. Cf. xv. 5, 27.

⁶ xxii. 11. Cf. Ludwig, Translation
of the Rigveda, 3, 132.

(b) Asita Vārṣagaṇa is a pupil of Harita Kaśyapa according to the Vaṃsa or Genealogy in the Bṛhadāranyaka Upaniṣad.¹

¹ vi. 5, 3 (Kāṇva=vi. 4, 33, Mādhyandina).

Asita-mṛga is the designation in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹ of a family of the Kaśyapas who were excluded from a sacrifice by Janamejaya, but who took away the conduct of the offering from the Bhūtavīras, whom the king employed. In the Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa² and the Śaḍviṃsa Brāhmaṇa³ the Asita-mṛgas are called 'sons of the Kaśyapas,' and one is mentioned as Kusurubindu⁴ Auddālaki.

¹ vii. 27. Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books
of the East*, 43, 345.

² i. 75.

³ i. 4.

⁴ Various read as Asurbinda,
Kusurbinda, Kusurubinda.

Asura-vidyā, 'the science of the Asuras,' the term used in the Śāṅkhāyana and Āśvalāyana¹ Śrauta Sūtras as the equivalent of the term *māyā* employed in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,² clearly means 'magic,' as it is rendered by Professor Eggeling.³

¹ x. 7.

² xiii. 4, 3, 11. Cf. Śāṅkhāyana
Śrauta Sūtra, x. 61, 2, 21.

³ *Sacred Books of the East*, 44,
368.

Astr, 'shooter,' is a term frequently used in the Rigveda¹ and Atharvaveda² for the archer who fought from the chariot.

¹ i. 8, 4; 64, 10; ii. 42, 2, etc.

² vi. 93, 1, 2; xi. 2, 7. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 296.

Ahan, 'day.' Like other peoples, the Indians used night as a general expression of time as well as day, but by no means predominantly.¹ Night is also termed the dark (*kṛṣṇa*), as

¹ Rv. iv. 16, 19; viii. 26, 3; i. 70, 4. Cf. Av. x. 7, 42.

opposed to the light (*arjuna*), day.² Aho-rātra³ is a regular term for 'day and night' combined.

The day itself is variously divided. In the Atharvaveda⁴ a division into 'the rising sun' (*udyan sūryaḥ*), 'the coming together of the cows' (*saṃ-gava*), 'midday' (*madhyam-dina*), 'afternoon' (*aparāhṇa*), and 'sunset' (*astam-yan*) is found. In the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa⁵ the same series appears with 'early' (*prātar*) and 'evening' (*sāyāhna*) substituted for the first and last members, while a shorter list gives *prātar*, *saṃgava*, *sāyam*. In the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā⁶ there is the series 'dawn' (*uṣas*), *saṃgava*, *madhyamdina*, and *aparāhṇa*.

The morning is also, according to Zimmer, called *api-śarvara*,⁷ as the time when the dark is just past. It is named *svasara*,⁸ as the time when the cows are feeding, before the first milking at the *saṃgava*, or when the birds are awakening.⁹ It is also called *pra-pitva*,¹⁰ according to Zimmer.¹¹ But Geldner¹² points out that that term refers to the late midday, which also is called *api-śarvara*, as bordering on the coming night, being the time when day is hastening to its close, as in a race. From another point of view, evening is called *abhi-pitva*,¹³ the time when all come to rest. Or again, morning and evening are denoted as the dawning of the sun (*uditā sūryasya*), or its setting (*ni-mruc*). The midday is regularly *madhyam ahnaṃ*,¹⁴ *madhye*,¹⁵ or *madhyamdina*. *Samgava*¹⁶ is the forenoon, between the early morning (*prātar*) and midday (*madhyamdina*).

The divisions of time less than the day are seldom precisely given. In the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹⁷ however, a day and

² Rv. vi. 9, 1.

³ Rv. x. 190, 2; Av. xiii. 3, 8, etc.; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiii. 41, etc.

⁴ ix. 6, 45.

⁵ i. 5, 3, 1; 4, 9, 2. ⁶ iv. 2, 11.

⁷ Rv. iii. 9, 7; cf. Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, i, 230.

⁸ Rv. ii. 34, 8; ix. 94, 2.

⁹ Rv. ii. 19, 2; 34, 5.

¹⁰ Rv. vii. 41, 4; viii. 1, 29. Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*, 127 et seq., interprets *paritakmyāyām* (Rv. i. 116, 15) similarly.

¹¹ *Altindisches Leben*, 362.

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¹² *Vedische Studien*, 2, 155-179.

¹³ Rv. i. 126, 3; iv. 34, 5.

¹⁴ Rv. vii. 41, 4.

¹⁵ Rv. viii. 27, 20.

¹⁶ Cf. Rv. v. 76, 3 (*saṃgave*, *prātar ahno*, *madhyamdine*); Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 1, 1, 3; Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, i. 12, 4; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 18, 14; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 3, 112, 113. Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 362, places it too early—before the cows are driven out.

¹⁷ xii. 3, 2, 5. Cf. Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 10, 1, 1 et seq.

night make up 30 *muhūrtas*; 1 *muhūrta*=15 *kṣīpra*; 1 *kṣīpra*=15 *etarhi*; 1 *etarhi*=15 *idāni*; 1 *idāni*=15 breathings; 1 breathing=1 spiration; 1 spiration=1 twinkling (*nimeṣa*), etc. In the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka¹⁸ the series is *dhvaṇisayo*, *nimeṣāḥ*, *kāṣṭhāḥ*, *kalāḥ*, *kṣanā*, *muhūrtā*, *ahorātrāḥ*. A thirtyfold division of day as well as of night is seen in one passage of the Rigveda¹⁹ by Zimmer, who compares the Babylonian sixtyfold division of the day and night. But the expression used—thirty Yojanas—is too vague and obscure—Bergaigne²⁰ refers it to the firmament—to build any theory upon with safety.

The longer divisions of time are regularly 'half month' (*ardha-māsa*), 'month' (*māsa*), 'season' (*ṛtu*), and 'year' (*saṃvatsara*), which often²¹ occur in this sequence after *ahorātrāṇi* ('days and nights').

¹⁸ vii. 20. Cf. Śāṅkhāyana Srauta Sūtra, xiv. 78 *et seq.*; Weber, *Indische Streifen*, i, 92-95.

¹⁹ Rv. i. 123, 8.

²⁰ *Religion Védique*, 3, 283 *et seq.* Cf. Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v. *kratu*.

²¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 1, 15; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 12, 7; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxii. 28; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, vii. 20; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 8, 9, etc. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 361-363.

Ahalyā Maitreyī is practically a mythical name, the existence of the lady whose story is alluded to in several Brāhmaṇas¹ being derived from the epithet of Indra, 'lover of Ahalyā' (*ahalyāyai jāra*).

¹ Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 3, 4, 18; Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 79; Śaḍvīmśa Brāhmaṇa, i. 1.

Ahi.—This word occurs frequently from the Rigveda¹ onwards to denote 'snake.' Reference is several times² made to its casting its slough. Mention is also made of the serpent's peculiar movement,³ which earns for it the designation⁴ of 'the toothed rope' (*datvatī rajjuh*). The poisonous character

¹ vii. 104, 7, etc. The word *sarpa*, which is usual in the Atharvaveda, occurs only once (x. 16, 6) in the Rv.

² Rv. ix. 86, 44; Av. i. 27; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 2, 6, 13; Bṛhadāraṇyaka

Upaniṣad, iv. 4, 10; Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, i. 9; ii. 139; Kāṭhaka Upaniṣad, ii. 6; 17.

³ Aitareya Āraṇyaka, v. 1, 4.

⁴ Av. iv. 3, 2.

of its bite is spoken of,⁵ as well as the torpidity of the reptile in winter, when it creeps into the earth.⁶ The cast skin is used as an amulet against highwaymen.⁷ Mention is made of a mythical horse, Paidva, which the Aśvins gave to Pedu as a protection against snakes,⁸ and which is invoked as a destroyer of serpents.⁹ The ichneumon (*nakula*) is regarded as their deadly enemy, and as immune against their poison through the use of a healing plant,¹⁰ while men kill them with sticks¹¹ or strike off their heads.¹²

Many species of snakes are mentioned: see Aghāśva, Ajagara, Asita, Kaṅkaparvan, Karikrata, Kalmāṣagrīva, Kasarṇīla, Kumbhīnasa, Tiraścarāji, Taimāta, Darvi, Daśonasi, Puṣkarasāda, Prḍāku, Lohitāhi, Śarkoṭa, Śvitra, Sarpa.

⁵ Rv. vii. 104, 7; Av. x. 4, 4 *et seq.*;
6, 56.

⁶ Av. xii. 1, 46.

⁷ Av. i. 27.

⁸ Rv. i. 117-119.

⁹ Av. x. 4, 6. 10.

¹⁰ Av. vi. 139, 5; viii. 7, 23.

¹¹ Av. x. 4, 9.

¹² Av. vi. 67, 2. See Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 94, 95.

Ahīnā Āśvatthya was a sage (*muni*) who achieved immortality by knowledge of a certain rite (*sāvitram*).¹

¹ Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 10, 9, 10. | able. The second may be compared
The form of the first name is remark- | with Āśvattha.

Ā.

Ākuli.—This mythical priest plays, together with Kirāta, a part in the later tale of Asamāti and the Gaupāyanas.

Āktākṣya is mentioned as a teacher who had peculiar views on the fire ritual (*agni-citi*), which are rejected in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ vi. 1, 2, 24. Cf. Lévi, *La Doctrine du Sacrifice*, 140.

Ā-kramaṇa.—In the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa¹ (i. 3) this word is used with the specific sense of 'steps to climb trees.'

Ākhu.—The exact sense of this word is uncertain. Zimmer¹ renders it 'mole,' while Roth² prefers 'mouse' or 'rat.' It is frequently mentioned in the later Saṃhitās,³ and is known to the Rīgveda,⁴ where, however, the word is regarded by Pischel⁵ as having acquired the secondary sense of 'thief.' This is denied by Hillebrandt.⁶

¹ *Altindisches Leben*, 84, 85, followed by Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 142.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., followed by Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 317, 318.

³ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 14, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 7; Vāja-

saneyi Saṃhitā, iii. 57; xxiv. 26; 28; Av. vi. 50, 1.

⁴ ix. 67, 30.

⁵ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 246; *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 48, 701.

⁶ *Zeitschrift*, 48, 418; *Vedainterpretation*, 7.

Ā-khyāna.—In the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹ we hear of the Śaunaḥśepa Ākhyāna, 'the story of Śunaḥśepa,' which is told by the Hotṛ priest at the Rājasūya ('royal inauguration'). The series of stories² used at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') during the year while the sacrificial horse is allowed to wander at its will is called the 'cyclic' (*pari-plavam*). The Aitareya Brāhmaṇa³ mentions also Ākhyāna-vids ('men versed in tales'), who tell the Sauparna legend, elsewhere⁴ known as a Vyākhyāna. Yāska, in the Nirukta,⁵ frequently uses the term, sometimes in a pregnant sense as denoting the doctrine of the Aitihāsikas or traditional interpreters of the Rīgveda.⁶

¹ vii. 18, 10. Cf. Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 27.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 4, 3, 2.

³ iii. 25, 1.

⁴ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 6, 2, 7.

⁵ v. 21; vii. 7.

⁶ xi. 19; 25.

Cf. Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des R̥gveda*, 16 et seq.

Ā-khyāyikā.—This word occurs apparently but once in the Vedic literature, in the late Taittirīya Āraṇyaka,¹ where its significance is doubtful.

¹ i. 6, 3. Cf. Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des R̥gveda*, 20, n. 1.

Āgastya appears as a teacher in the Aitareya (iii. 1, 1) and Śāṅkhāyana (vii. 2) Āraṇyakas.

Āgni-veśi Śatri.—A prince of this name appears to be referred to in a Dānastuti ('Praise of Gifts') in the Rigveda.¹

¹ v. 34, 9. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 155.

Āgni-veśya.—Several teachers of this name are mentioned in the Vamśas or Genealogies of the Brhadāranyaka Upaniṣad. In the Mādhyandina recension¹ Āgniveśya is a pupil of Saitava. In the Kāṇva recension he is a pupil of Sāṇḍilya and Ānabhimlāta in one Vamśa,² and of Gārgya in the second Vamśa.³

¹ ii. 5, 21; iv. 5, 27.

² ii. 6, 2.

³ iv. 6, 2.

Ā-ghāṭi is a musical instrument, the 'cymbal,' used to accompany dancing. It is known to the Rigveda¹ and Atharvaveda.²

¹ x. 146, 2.

² iv. 37, 4 (āghāṭa). Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 289.

Āngirasa is a title denoting a claim to be of the family of Āngiras, borne by many sages and teachers, like Kṛṣṇa, Ājigarti, Cyavana, Ayāśya, Saṁvarta, Sudhanvan, etc.

Āja-keśin is the name of a family in which, according to the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (i. 9, 3), Baka used violence against Indra.

Ājani.—This word is used to denote a 'goad' in the Atharvaveda (iii. 25, 5).

Ājāta-śatrava. See Bhadrasena.

Āji is constantly used in the Rigveda¹ and the later literature to express the sense of 'a race,' and only seldom denotes 'a battle.' Horse-racing was one of the favourite amusements of the Vedic Indian,² the other being dicing

¹ v. 37, 7; vi. 24, 6, etc.

² Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 291; | 1 et seq.

Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, I, 120; 2.

(Akṣa). The racecourse, called Kāsthā³ or Āji⁴ itself, appears from the Atharvaveda⁵ to have been a quasi-circular one to a mark (*kārṣman*⁶) and back again. In the Rigveda the course is described as broad (*urvī*), and the distance as measured out (*apāvṛktā aratnayaḥ*).⁷ Prizes (*dhana*) were offered (*dhā*),⁸ and eagerly competed for. Other words for victory and the prize are *kāra*⁹ and *bhara*,¹⁰ and to 'run a race' is described by the expressions *ājin aj*, *i*, *dhāv*, *sr*.¹¹ The person who instituted a race is referred to as *āji-sṛt*,¹² and Indra is called *āji-kṛt*¹³ ('race-maker'), and *āji-pati*¹⁴ ('lord of the race').

The swift steeds (*vājin*, *atya*) used for the races were often washed and adorned.¹⁵ According to Pischel¹⁶ the name of one swift mare is preserved—viz., Viśpalā,¹⁷ whose broken leg was replaced by the Aśvins in a race; but the interpretation is very doubtful. Geldner¹⁸ has also found a comic picture of a horse-chariot race in the Mudgala hymn in the Rigveda, but Bloomfield¹⁹ has shown that that interpretation is unsound. Pischel²⁰ also seeks to show that races were run in honour of gods, but the evidence for the theory is inadequate.²¹

³ Rv. viii. 80, 8; Av. ii. 14, 6.

⁴ Rv. iv. 24, 8; Av. xiii. 2, 4.

⁵ ii. 14, 6; xiii. 2, 4.

⁶ Rv. ix. 36, 1; 74, 8.

⁷ The sense is doubtful in Rv. viii. 80, 8. Zimmer suggests that it may mean 'the course is straight,' without twistings, for which idea cf. Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 160, quoting the comparison of the courser's race with a bowstring (Rv. iii. 53, 24). It is also rendered 'the barriers are removed.'

⁸ Rv. i. 81, 3; 116, 15; vi. 45, 1 *et seq.*; viii. 80, 8; ix. 53, 2; 109, 10. According to Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 1, 120, n. 2, *dhana* is from *dhan*, 'start.' Cf. Pischel, *ibid.*, 171. Cf. *dhanasā*, Rv. i. 112, 7, 10; ii. 10, 6; viii. 3, 15, etc.

⁹ Rv. v. 29, 8; ix. 14, 1.

¹⁰ Rv. v. 29, 8; ix. 16, 5, etc.

¹¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 25; iv. 27; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 4, 3, 4; v. 1, 1, 3; 4, 1; vi. 1, 2, 12; vii. 1, 2, 1, etc.

¹² Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 1, 5, 10, 28; xi. 1, 2, 13.

¹³ Rv. viii. 53, 6.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 14.

¹⁵ Rv. ii. 34, 3; ix. 109, 10; x. 68, 11.

¹⁶ *Vedische Studien*, 1, 171-173. Cf. Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*, 127 *et seq.*

¹⁷ Rv. i. 116, 15. Pischel finds here a race in honour of Vivasvant, but his equation of Khela and Vivasvant is denied even by Sieg, who accepts his theory of Viśpalā.

¹⁸ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 1 *et seq.*

¹⁹ *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 48, 541 *et seq.* Von Schroeder, *Mysterium und Mimus im Rgveda*, 346 *et seq.*, follows Geldner. Cf. Winternitz, *Vienna Oriental Journal*, 23, 137.

²⁰ *Vedische Studien*, 1, 172.

²¹ Sieg, *op. cit.*, 128.

A formal race, however, is a feature of the ritual of the Rājasūya or royal consecration.²²

²² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 15; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 9; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xv. 8; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, x. 19 *et seq.*; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 4, 2; 3. Cf. Oldenberg, *R̥gveda-Noten*, I, 43.

Ājigarti.—See **Sunaḥśepa**, who bears this patronymic in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.¹ He is called an Āngirasa in the Kāthaka Saṃhitā.²

¹ vii. 17. Cf. Śāṅkhāyana Srauta Sūtra, xvi. 11, 2.

² xix. 11.

Ājya. See **Ghr̥ta**.

Āñjana.—A salve frequently referred to in the Atharvaveda,¹ which came from Mount **Trikakubh**² in the Himālaya, and was used to anoint the eyes.³ The region of the **Yamunā**⁴ is also given as a possible place of origin, and the ointment is declared as potent to remove jaundice, **Yakṣma**, **Jāyānya**, and other diseases.⁵ A female ointment-maker is mentioned in the list of victims of the **Puruṣamedha** ('human sacrifice').⁶

¹ iv. 9; vi. 102, 3; ix. 6, 11; xix. 44.

² Av. iv. 9, 9. 10; xix. 44, 6.

³ Cf. Av. iv. 9, 1 (*akṣyam*); Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 3. Hence the legend in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 1, 1, 5; cf. i. 2, 1, 2; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 6, 3; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 1, 3, 15; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, iv. 3.

⁴ Av. iv. 9, 10.

⁵ Av. xix. 44, 1 *et seq.*

⁶ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 14 (*āñ-janī-kāri*); Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 10, 1.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 5, 69; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda* 381 *et seq.*; *American Journal of Philology*, 17, 405, 406; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 159.

Āṭikī is the name of the wife of **Uṣastī** in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad (i. 10, 1).

Āṭṇāra.—Patronymic of **Para**.

Āḍambara was a kind of 'drum.' A 'drummer' (*āḍambarā-ghāta*) is mentioned in the list of victims at the **Puruṣa-medha** ('human sacrifice') in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā.¹

¹ xxx. 19. Cf. Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 4, 8, 1.

Āpi.—This word, which is found in the Rigveda,¹ but rarely later,² appears to be best taken with Roth³ and Zimmer⁴ as denoting the part of the axle of the chariot which is inserted into the nave of the wheel. Sāyaṇa renders it as lynch-pin, and this sense is accepted by Leumann,⁵ being apparently also found in the Nirukta.⁶ In one place in the Rigveda⁷ the word appears by synecdoche to denote the whole chariot, but the passage is, according to Geldner,⁸ completely obscure.

¹ i. 35, 6; v. 43, 8.

² In a Mantra in the Aitareya Āraṇyaka, ii. 7. See Keith's edition, pp. 266, 267, and Vāṇī.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁴ *Altindisches Leben*, 247.

⁵ *Etymologisches Wörterbuch*, 30.

⁶ vi. 32.

⁷ i. 63, 8. Cf. Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, i, 96.

⁸ Geldner, *ibid.*, i, 141, n. 3.

Āṇḍika ('bearing eggs') is a term found in the Atharvaveda¹ denoting an edible plant, apparently with fruit or leaves of egg shape (*āṇḍa*), akin to the lotus.

¹ iv. 34, 5; v. 17, 16. In the first passage the Paippalāda version has *paṇḍarika* in its place; Whitney,

Translation of the Atharvaveda, 207. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 70; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 18, 138.

Ātā.—The framework of the door of a house appears to be denoted by the plural of this word in the Rigveda¹ (though in all passages there it is used only by synecdoche of the doors of the sky), and in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā.² Zimmer³ compares the Latin *antae*, to which the word etymologically corresponds.⁴

¹ i. 56, 5; ii. 13, 14; iii. 43, 6; ix. 5, 5 (*ātāih*).

² xxix. 5 (*ātāih*). Cf. *ātābhih* in Durga on Nirukta, iv. 18.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 154.

⁴ Brugmann, *Grundriss*, i, 209; 2, 214.

Āti, an aquatic bird. The Apsarases in the legend of Purūravas and Urvaśī appear to him like Ātis, probably swans.¹ The birds appear also in the list of animals in the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice'),² where Mahīdhara³ renders them as the

¹ Rv. x. 95, 9. Cf. Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 5, 1, 4.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 13, 1;

Maītrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 18; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 34.

³ On Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, *loc. cit.*

later Āḍi (*Turdus ginginianus*), and Sāyaṇa⁴ quotes a view, according to which the Āti was the Cāṣa, or blue jay (*Coracias indica*).

⁴ On Taittiriya Saṃhitā, *loc. cit.* Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 89.

Ātithi-gva.—Patronymic of Indrota.

Ātreya is the patronymic of a pupil of Māṇṭi in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.¹ An Ātreya appears as a Purohita of Aṅga in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.² An Ātreya was regularly the priest in certain rites,³ and an Ātreya occurs in an obscure passage in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.⁴

¹ ii. 6, 3; iv. 6, 3 (in both versions). | iv. 3, 4, 21; Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, x. 2, 21 (*sadasaḥ purastāt*).

² viii. 22.

³ *Ibid.*, vii. 7; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,

⁴ i. 4, 5, 13. Cf. Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.

Ātreya-putra is mentioned as a pupil of Gautamīputra in a Vaṃśa, or Genealogy, in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (vi. 5, 2, in both versions).

Ātharvaṇa, a patronymic formed from the name of the mythic Atharvan, is found normally in the plural neuter as a designation of the hymns of the Atharvans. This use appears in the late nineteenth book of the Atharvaveda,¹ and in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.² In the singular the expression Ātharvaṇa (Veda), though not occurring till the Chāndogya Upaniṣad,³ is earlier than the term 'Atharvaveda,' which is first found in the Sūtras.⁴ In the Nidāna Sūtra⁵ Ātharvaṇikas, or 'followers of the Atharvaveda,' appear.

Specific but mainly mythical Ātharvaṇas are Kabandha, Bṛhaddiva, Bhiṣaj, Dadhyaṇe, and Vicārin.

¹ xix. 23, 1.

² xii. 9, 10.

³ vii. 1, 2, 4; 2, 1; 7, 1.

⁴ Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 2, 10, etc.

⁵ ii. 12.

Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, xxv.; *Atharvaveda*, 8 et seq.

Ā-darśa, 'mirror,' is a term found only in the Upaniṣads¹ and Āraṇyakas.²

¹ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 1, 9; | ² Aitareya Āraṇyaka, iii. 2, 4; Sāṅkh-
iii. 9, 15; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, viii. 7, | āyana Āraṇyaka, viii. 7.
4; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, iv. 2; 11.

Ādāra was a kind of plant which was prescribed as a substitute for Soma.¹ It is identified in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa² with Pūtika.

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 5, 10, 4. | hitā, xxiv. 3; Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra,
² xiv. 1, 2, 12. Cf. Kāthaka Saṃ- | xxv. 12, 19.
Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 276.

Ānanda-ja Cāndhanāyana is mentioned as a pupil of Śāmba in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372.

Ānabhi-mlāta is mentioned in a Vaṃśa, or Genealogy, in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad¹ as a pupil of Ānabhimlāta.

¹ ii. 6, 2 (not in the Mādhyandina version).

Ānava. See Anu.

Ānūka.—Geldner¹ thinks that in its solitary occurrence in the Rīgveda² this word means an ornament. Roth³ takes it adverbially, and so do Ludwig and Oldenberg.

¹ *Vedische Studien*, 3, 94.

² v. 33, 9.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Āpayā is the name of a river mentioned once only in the Rīgveda,¹ when it occurs between the Dṛṣadvatī and the Sarasvatī. Ludwig² was inclined to identify it with the Āpagā as a name for the Ganges, but Zimmer³ correctly places it near the Sarasvatī, either as the small tributary which flows past Thānesar or the modern Indramatī farther west, while Pischel⁴ assigns it to Kurukṣetra, of which the Āpayā is mentioned as a famous river in the Mahābhārata.⁵

¹ iii. 23, 4.

² Translation of the Rīgveda, 3, 200.
But cf. *ibid.*, 4, 304.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 18.

⁴ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 218.

⁵ Mahābhārata, iii. 83, 68.

Ābayu is apparently the name of a plant in the Atharvaveda;¹ the mustard plant² may have been meant, but the sense is quite uncertain.³

¹ vi. 16, 1.

² Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 465, following the indication of the use of the hymn in the Kausika Sūtra.

³ Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 292; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 72.

Ābhi-pratāriṇa.—Patronymic of Vṛddhadyumna.

Ā bhūti Tvāṣṭra is mentioned in two Vaṃśas, or Genealogies, of the Brhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad¹ as a pupil of Viśvarūpa Tvāṣṭra, both teachers being no doubt equally mythical.

¹ ii. 6, 3; iv. 6, 3 (in both recensions).

Āmalaka (neuter), a common word later, is found in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad (vii. 3, 1), denoting the Myrobalan fruit. Cf. Amalā.

Āmikṣā designates a mess of clotted curds. It is not known to the Rigveda, but occurs in all the later Saṃhitās,¹ Brāhmaṇas,² etc., and is associated with the Vaiśya in the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka.³

¹ Av. x. 9, 13; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 5, 5, 4; iii. 3, 9, 2; vi. 2, 5, 3; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 9; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 21; 23, etc.

² Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 8, 1, 7, 9; iii. 3, 3, 2, etc.; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka,

ii. 8, 8; Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 438 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 19, 99, 101); Chāndogya Upaniṣad, viii. 8, 5, etc.

³ *Loc. cit.* Cf. Mānava Śrauta Sūtra, ii. 2, 40.

Āmba denotes in the Taittirīya¹ and Kāṭhaka² Saṃhitās a grain, called Nāmba in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.³

¹ i. 8, 10, 1.

² xv. 5.

³ v. 3, 3, 8.

Āmbaṣṭhya is mentioned in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (viii. 21) as a king, whose priest for the Rājasūya, or royal inauguration, was Nārada. Presumably the name is local, meaning 'King of

the Ambaṣṭhas,' as interpreted in the St. Petersburg Dictionary. Later the term Ambaṣṭha denotes 'a man of mingled Brāhmaṇa and Vaiśya parentage by father and mother' respectively.

Ā-yatana.—The general sense of 'abode' or 'home' appears to be limited in one passage of the Chāndogya Upaniṣad (vii. 24, 2) to the sense of 'holy place,' 'sanctuary,' which is found in the epic.

Āyavasa is mentioned apparently as a king in a corrupt and unintelligible verse of the Rigveda.¹

¹ i. 122, 15. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 206; Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Āyu appears in the Rigveda¹ with Kutsa and Atithigva as having been defeated, with Indra's aid, by Tūrvayāṇa, who is believed by Pischel² to have been King of the Pakthas. Possibly he is elsewhere³ referred to as victorious, by Indra's aid, over Veśa. Elsewhere he is quite mythical.⁴

¹ i. 53, 10; ii. 14, 7; vi. 18, 3; viii. 53, 2; Bergaigne, *Religion Védique*, 1, 60.

³ Rv. x. 49, 5; but the word is possibly not a proper name.

⁴ Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, 100, 135, 140.

² *Vedische Studien*, 1, 71-75.

Āyuta. See Ghrta.

Ā-yudha, 'weapon,' in its widest sense covers the whole of a Kṣatriya's warlike equipment, which in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹ is summed up as horse-chariot (*aśva-ratha*), bow and arrows (*iṣu-dhanva*), and corselet (*kavaca*). As the bow and arrow (*iṣu*, *dhanvan*) were essential as the main weapons of the Vedic fighter, they are probably meant when Āyudha is used specifically of weapons, as often from the Rigveda² onwards. The battle hymn in the Rigveda³ confirms this view, as it presents to us the warrior armed with bow and arrow on his chariot, and clad in armour (*Varman*), with a guard (*Hastaghna*) on the left arm to avoid the friction of the bow-string. The corselet was not a single solid piece of metal, but consisted of many pieces fitted together (*syūta*);⁴ it may

¹ vii. 19, 2.

² i. 39, 2; 61, 13; 92, 1; ii. 30, 9, etc.; Av. vi. 133, 2, etc.

³ vi. 75.

⁴ Rv. i. 31, 15.

have been made either of metal plates or, as is more likely, of some stiff material plated with metal. In addition the warrior wore a helmet (Śīprā). There is no trace of the use of a shield, nor is there any clear record of the employment of greaves or other guard for the feet.⁵ Skill in the use of weapons is referred to in the Rigveda.⁶

It is doubtful whether sling stones (Adri, Aśani) were in ordinary use. The hook (aṅkuśa)⁷ also is merely a divine weapon, and the axe (svadhiti,⁸ vāśī, paraśu) does not occur in mortal combats. For the use of the spear see Ṛṣṭi, Rambhīṇī, Śakti, Śaru; of the sword, Asi, Kṛti. Neither weapon can be considered ordinary in warfare, nor was the club (Vajra) used. For the modes of warfare see Samgrāma.

⁵ Grassmann saw greaves in vaṭūriṇā padā in Rv. i. 133, 2, but this is most improbable.

⁶ i. 92, 1. Cf. Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 3, 183; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 295.

⁷ Rv. viii. 17, 10; x. 44, 9; 134, 6;

Av. vi. 83, 3. Cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 87.

⁸ Rv. v. 32, 10; ix. 67, 30; x. 43, 9.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 298-301; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 469-472; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 281 et seq.

Āyogava.—Marutta Āvi-kṣita, the Āyogava king, is mentioned as a sacrificer in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ where also a Gāthā ('stanza') celebrating his sacrifice is cited. Cf. Ayogū.

¹ xiii. 5, 4, 6. Cf. Śāṅkhāyana Srauta Sūtra, xvi. 9, 14-16.

Āraṅgara is one of the names of the bee found in the Rigveda.¹ Other names are Sarah and Bhṛṅgā.

¹ x. 106, 10. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 97.

Ārā, a word later¹ known as an 'awl' or 'gimlet,' occurs in the Rigveda² only to designate a weapon of Pūṣan, with whose pastoral character its later use for piercing leather is consistent. Cf. Vāśī.

¹ Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 365, n. 1.

² vi. 53, 8.

Ārāḍhi.—Patronymic of Saujāta. Cf. Arāḍa.

Āruṇa Aupa-veśi.—So the manuscripts let us read the former word in the *Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā*, but this is doubtless an error for *Arūṇa*.

Āruṇi is the patronymic normally referring to **Uddālaka**, son of **Arūṇa Aupaveśi**. **Uddālaka** is probably also meant by **Āruṇi Yaśasvin**, who occurs as a teacher of the *Subrahmaṇyā* (a kind of recitation) in the *Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa*.¹ **Āruṇis** are referred to both in the *Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa*² and in the *Kāṭhaka Samhitā*,³ as well as in the *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*.⁴

¹ ii. 80.

² ii. 5, 1. Cf. Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 204.

³ xiii. 12.

⁴ ii. 4. 1.

Āruṇeya.—An epithet of **Śvetaketu**, indicating his descent from **Uddālaka Āruṇi** and **Arūṇa Aupaveśi**. It is apparently confined to the *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*¹ and *Chāndogya Upaniṣad*,² in which **Śvetaketu** plays a great part.

¹ x. 3, 4, 1; xi. 2, 7, 12; 5, 4, 18; 6, 2, 1; xii. 2, 1, 9; *Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad*, vi. 2, 1.

² v. 3, 1; vi. 1, 1.

Ārkṣa.—Patronymic of **Śrutarvan** and of **Āśvamedha**.

Ārjika¹ and **Ārjikiya**² (masc.), **Ārjikiyā**³ (fem.).—The two masculine forms probably denote the people or land, while the feminine word designates the river of the land. **Hillebrandt**⁴ locates the country in or near **Kaśmir**, as **Arrian**⁵ mentions **Arsaces**, brother of **Abhisares**, who presumably took his name from his people, and **Abhisāra** bordered on **Kaśmir**. **Pischel**⁶ accepts **Ārjika** as designating a country, which he, however, thinks cannot be identified. But neither **Roth**⁷ nor **Zimmer**⁸ recognizes the word as a proper name. On the other hand, all authorities agree in regarding **Ārjikiyā** as the name of a

¹ Singular: *Rv.* viii. 7, 29; ix. 113, 2.
Plural: ix. 65, 23.

² *Rv.* viii. 64, 11.

³ *Rv.* x. 75, 5.

⁴ *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 126-137.

⁵ *Anabasis*, v. 29, 4.

⁶ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 209, 217.

⁷ *St. Petersburg Dictionary*.

⁸ *Altindisches Leben*, 12-14.

river. Roth⁹ does so in one passage¹⁰ only, elsewhere seeing references to Soma vessels ; but it seems necessary to treat the word alike in all passages containing it. Zimmer does not locate the river, and Pischel denies the possibility of its identification. Hillebrandt thinks it may have been the Upper Indus, or the Vitastā (the Jhelum), or some other stream. Grassmann follows Yāska¹¹ in identifying it with the the Vipāś (Beās), but this is rendered improbable by the position of the name in the hymn in praise of rivers (*nadī-stuti*).¹² Brunnhofer¹³ identifies it with the Arghesan, a tributary of the Arghanab.

⁹ *Op. cit.*, s.v. *suṣomā*.

¹⁰ Rv. x. 75, 5.

¹¹ Nirukta, ix. 26.

¹² Rv. x. 75.

¹³ *Iran und Turan*, 52.

Cf. Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 398 ; 399.

Ārjuneya.—In the Rīgveda¹ this name occurs as the patronymic of Kautsa.

¹ i. 112, 23 ; iv. 26, 1 ; vii. 19, 2 ; viii. 1, 11.

Ārtabhāgī-putra is mentioned as a pupil of Śaunḡī-putra in a Vaṃśa or Genealogy in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.¹ Ārtabhāga is a patronymic of Jaratkārava in the same Upaniṣad.²

¹ vi. 5, 2 (also in the Mādhyandina version).

² iii. 2, 1. 13.

Ārtava.—This expression denotes a portion of the year consisting of more seasons than one. But it does not bear the exact sense of 'half-year,' as suggested by Zimmer.¹ This is shown by the fact that it occurs regularly in the plural, not in the dual. In the Atharvaveda it occurs between seasons and years (*hāyana*),² but also in the combinations, 'seasons, Ārtavas, months, years';³ 'half-months, months, Ārtavas, seasons';⁴

¹ *Allindisches Leben*, 374.

² iii. 10, 9.

³ iii. 10, 10.

⁴ xi. 7, 20. Cf. xv. 6, 6 ; 17, 6.

‘seasons, Ārtavas, months, half-months, days and nights, day’,⁵ and in the Vājasaneyi Samhitā ‘months, seasons, Ārtavas, the year,’⁶ or simply with the seasons.⁷

⁵ xvi. 8, 18.

⁶ xxii. 28.

⁷ Av. v. 28, 2. 13; x. 6, 18; 7, 5; xi. 3, 17; 6, 17; Taittirīya Samhitā,

vii. 2, 6, i. 3. Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, i. 3, cited in this sense in the St. Petersburg Dictionary, is not so to be understood, as the word there is merely adjectival.

Ārtñi denotes the end of the bow to which the bow-string (*jyā*) was attached.¹ The string was not normally kept fastened to both ends of the bow, but when an arrow was to be shot it was strung taut.² On the other hand, the legend of the death of Viṣṇu, told in the later Samhitās³ and Brāhmaṇas,⁴ expressly contemplates his leaning on his strung bow, which cleaves his head by the sudden springing apart of the two ends when the bow-string is gnawed through.

¹ Rv. vi. 75, 4; Av. i. 1, 3; Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā, ii. 9, 2; Kāthaka Samhitā, xvii. 11; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xvi. 9, etc.

² Rv. x. 166, 3. Cf. Av. vi. 42, 1.

³ Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā, iv. 5, 9.

⁴ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, vii. 5, 6; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 1, 1, 7 *et seq.*

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 297, 298; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 270.

Ārya is the normal designation in the Vedic literature from the Rigveda¹ onwards of an Āryan, a member of the three upper classes, Brāhmaṇa, Kṣatriya, or Vaiśya, as the formal division is given in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.² The Ārya stands in opposition to the Dāsa,³ but also to the Śūdra. Sometimes⁴ the expression is restricted to the Vaiśya caste,

¹ Rv. i. 51, 8; 130, 8; 156, 5, etc.

² iv. 1, 6 (Kāṇva recension).

³ Rv. i. 51, 8, 9; 103, 3; vi. 20, 10; 25, 2, 3, etc. (opposed to Dāsa); Av. iv. 20, 4, 8; Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā, iv. 6, 6; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xiv. 30, etc. (opposed to Śūdra).

⁴ Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 205, 215, finds this use—understanding Ārya as meant—in Atharvaveda, xix. 32, 8, and 62, 1, as well as in passages where Śūdrāryau is found. Lanman, in

Whitney's Translation of the Atharvaveda, 948, 1003, quotes his view with approval; but Whitney's version leaves no doubt that he read and understood the text as Ārya, the Āryan, not the Vaiśya. For Whitney's view, Av. iv. 20, 4, 8 may be cited; and so Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, *s.v.*, takes the passages. In Taittirīya Samhitā, iv. 3, 10, 8, Śūdrāryau must mean Śūdra and Vaiśya; but the Padapāṭha takes it as Ārya, and so does Zimmer.

the Brāhmaṇa and the Kṣatriya receiving special designations; but this use is not common, and it is often uncertain also whether Ārya is not meant. The phrase Śūdrāryau⁵ is especially ambiguous, but appears to have denoted originally the Śūdra and the Āryan, for in the Mahāvratā ceremony the fight between a Śūdra and an Ārya is represented in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa as one between a Brāhmaṇa and a Śūdra, though the Sūtra treats it as a fight between a Vaiśya and a Śūdra.

The word Ārya (fem. Āryā or Ārī) also occurs frequently used as an adjective to describe the Āryan classes (*viśaḥ*),⁶ or name (*nāman*),⁷ or caste (*varṇa*),⁸ or dwellings (*dhāman*),⁹ or again reference is made to the Āryan supremacy (*vrata*)¹⁰ being extended over the land. Āryan foes (*vrtra*)¹¹ are referred to beside Dāsa foes, and there are many¹² references to war of Āryan versus Āryan, as well as to war of Āryan against Dāsa. From this it can be fairly deduced that even by the time of the Rigveda the Āryan communities had advanced far beyond the stage of simple conquest of the aborigines. In the later Saṃhitās and Brāhmaṇas the wars alluded to seem mainly Āryan wars, no doubt in consequence of the fusion of Ārya and Dāsa into one community.

Weber¹³ considers that the five peoples known to the Rigveda were the Āryans and the four peoples of the quarters (*diś*) of the earth, but this is doubtful. Āryan speech (*vāc*)¹⁴ is specially referred to in the Aitareya and Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyakas.

⁵ See Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 5, 9, 3, with Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xiii. 3, 7, 8; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxxiv. 5; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, v. 5, 17; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 6, 7; Lātyāyana Sūtra, iv. 2, 5; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvii. 6, 2; Anupada Sūtra, vii. 10.

⁶ Rv. i. 77, 3; 96, 31; x. 11, 4; 43, 4, etc.

⁷ Rv. x. 49, 3.

⁸ Rv. iii. 34, 9. Cf. Varṇa.

⁹ Rv. ix. 63, 14.

¹⁰ Rv. x. 65, 11. So Agni and Indra are styled Āryan, as supporters of the Āryan people (Rv. vi. 60, 6).

¹¹ Rv. vi. 33, 3; vii. 83, 1; x. 69, 6.

¹² Rv. i. 102, 5; iii. 32, 14; vi. 22, 10; 25, 2, 3; viii. 2, 4, 27; x. 38, 3; 83, 1; 102, 3, etc.

¹³ *Indische Studien*, 17, 288. Cf. Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. *ṛṣṭi*, and Pañca Janāsaḥ.

¹⁴ Aitareya Āraṇyaka, iii. 2, 5; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, viii. 9. Cf. Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 196, 255; and Vāc.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 207 et seq.; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 214 et seq.

Ārya. See Mālya.

Arṣṭi-ṣeṇa.—Patronymic of Devāpi.¹

¹ Rv. x. 98, 5. 6. 8; Nirukta, ii. 11; Bṛhaddevatā, vii. 155.

Āla appears to mean 'weed' in the Atharvaveda,¹ and to form part of three other words,² denoting, according to Sāyaṇa, grass-creepers (*sasya-vallī*)—viz., Alasālā, Silañjālā,³ and Nīlāgalasālā. Whitney,⁴ however, does not think that the words can be given any determinate sense.

¹ Av. vi. 16, 3. But Whitney takes the word as a verb, comparing v. 22, 6.

² Av. vi. 16, 4.

³ Sāyaṇa reads Salāñjālā, and the

manuscripts of the Kauśika Sūtra (vi. 16), have Silāñjālā. But cf. Silāci.

⁴ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 292, 293. Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 466.

Ālambāyanī-putra is mentioned in a Vaṃśa or Genealogy of the Kāṇva recension of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (vi. 5, 2) as a pupil of Ālambī-putra. In the Mādhyandina recension (vi. 4, 32) the relation is reversed, for there he is teacher of Ālambī-putra and pupil of Jāyantī-putra.

Ālambī-putra is a pupil of Jāyantī-putra according to a Vaṃśa in the Kāṇva recension of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (vi. 5, 2), but of Ālambāyanī-putra according to the Mādhyandina (vi. 4, 32).

Āligī is the name of a kind of serpent in the Atharvaveda (v. 13, 7). Cf. Viligī.

Ā-vasatha ('dwelling').—The precise sense¹ of this term appears to be a place for the reception of guests, especially Brāhmaṇas and others on the occasion of feasts and sacrifices (somewhat like the modern meaning of Dharma-śālā as a rest-house for pilgrims), a use derived from the more general sense of 'abode.'²

¹ Av. ix. 6, 5 (a hymn in praise of entertaining Brāhmaṇas); Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 10, 6; iii. 7, 4, 6; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 4, 4, 6 (where Eggeling renders the word as if meaning 'house' merely); Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iv. 1, 1, etc. Details are

given in the Sūtras—e.g., Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra, v. 9, 3; Dharma Sūtra, ii. 9, 25, 4.

² E.g., Aitareya Upaniṣad, iii. 12. Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 2, 120, n. 1.

Āvika ('coming from the sheep,' *avi*) is a term for 'wool,' which occurs first in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (ii. 3, 6). Cf. *Avi*.

Āvi-kṣita.—Patronymic of Marutta,¹ the Āyogava.

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 21; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 5, 4, 6.

Ā-sarīka appears to denote a disease in a hymn of the Atharvaveda¹ celebrating the powers of the Jaṅgida plant. Zimmer² thinks that it merely denotes the pain in the limbs accompanying fever. Whitney³ suggests taking the word as merely an epithet.

¹ xix. 34, 10.

² *Altindisches Leben*, 65, 391.

³ Translation of the Atharvaveda,

953. Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 673.

Ā-sīr ('admixture') denotes the mixing, and more especially the milk mixed with the juice, of the Soma before it was offered to the gods. In this sense it is not rare from the Rigveda¹ onwards. Not milk alone was employed for this purpose. The epithet 'having three admixtures' applied to Soma² is explained by the other epithets, 'mixed with milk' (*gavāśīr*), 'mixed with curds' (*dadhy-āśīr*), and 'mixed with grain' (*yavāśīr*)—all referring to Soma.

¹ i. 134, 6; iii. 53, 14; viii. 2, 10. 11, etc.; Av. ii. 29, 1, etc.; Nirukta, vi. 8; 32.

² Rv. v. 27, 5; cf. viii. 2, 7. Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 209 et seq.

Āsī-viṣa, occurring only in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,¹ is understood by Roth² as designating a particular kind of snake, and perhaps means 'having poison (*viṣa*) in its fangs' (*āśī*).

¹ vi. 1.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. It

is a common word in the Epic and later.

Āśu, the 'swift,' is frequently used without Āśva to denote the chariot steed from the Rigveda¹ onwards.

¹ ii. 16, 3; 31, 2; 38, 3, etc.; Av. ii. 14, 6; iv. 27, 1; xiii. 2, 2; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 10; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 3, 3, 3, etc.

Āśum-ga in the Atharvaveda¹ seems to denote some sort of animal. It is qualified by the word 'young' (*śisuka*), and Roth² suggests that it may mean a bird ('swift-flying'), or that the expression denotes 'a foal going to its dam' (*āśu-ga*). Sāyaṇa, however, reads the accompanying word as *śusuka*, which he assumes to denote an animal. Bloomfield³ renders the two words 'a swift (*āśumga*) foal (*śisuka*),' thus agreeing with one of Roth's suggestions in sense, though not in the explanation of Āśumga.

¹ vi. 14, 3.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 464.

Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 291.

Ā-śrama ('resting-place') does not occur in any Upaniṣad which can be regarded as pre-Buddhistic. Its earliest use as denoting the stages of a Hindu's life is found in the Śvetāśvatara Upaniṣad.¹ In one passage² of the Chāndogya Upaniṣad reference is made only to the **Brahmacārin** and householder, to whom, as a reward for study, the procreation of children, the practice of Yoga, abstention from injury to living creatures, and sacrifices, freedom from transmigration are promised. In another place³ three states are contemplated, but not as consecutive. The Brahmacārin may either become a householder or become an anchorite, or remain in his teacher's house all his life. Similarly, reference⁴ is made to the death of the anchorite in the forest, or the sacrifice in the village. In contrast with all three⁵ is the man who stands fast in Brahman (Brahma-samstha). In the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad⁶ the knower of the Ātman is contrasted with those who (1) study, or (2) sacrifice and give alms, or (3) are anchorites, and in another place⁷ with those who sacrifice and make benefactions, and those who practice asceticism. This position of superiority to, and distinction from, the Āśramas became later a fourth⁸ Āśrama,

¹ *Ātyāśramin*, Śvetāśvatara Upaniṣad, vi. 21; Maitrāyaṇī Upaniṣad, iv. 3, etc.

² viii. 5.

³ ii. 23, 1.

⁴ v. 10.

⁵ ii. 23, 1.

⁶ iv. 2, 22. Cf. iii. 5.

⁷ iii. 8, 10.

⁸ Jābāla Upaniṣad, 4. Cf. Muṇḍaka Upaniṣad, ii. 1, 7.

the **Gr̥hastha**, or householder, who was in the second stage, being required to pass not only into the stage of **Vānaprastha**, but also that of the **Sannyāsin** (**Bhikṣu**, **Parivrājaka**). The first stage, that of the **Brahmacārin**, was still obligatory, but was no longer allowed to remain a permanent one, as was originally possible.

Cf. Deussen, Philosophy of the Upanishads, 60, 367 et seq.

Ā-sreṣā, Ā-sleṣā. See **Nakṣatra**.

Āśva-ghna.—This name occurs in one passage of the **Rigveda**,¹ in a very obscure hymn, where it appears to denote a prince who had made offerings to **Indra**, and who may, as **Ludwig**² thinks, have been called **Vitarāṇa**.

¹ x. 61, 21.

² Translation of the **Rigveda**, 3, 165.

Āśvatara Āśvi, or **Āśvatarāśvi**.—These two expressions are used¹ as patronymics of **Buḍila**, denoting, according to **Sāyaṇa**,² that he was son of **Āśva**, and descendant of **Āśvatara**.

¹ The first is found in **Aitareya Brāhmaṇa**, vi. 30; the second in **Satapatha Brāhmaṇa**, iv. 6, 1, 9; x. 6, 1, 1; | **Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad**, iv. 15, 8; **Chāndogya Upaniṣad**, v. 11, 1; 16, 1.

² On **Aitareya Brāhmaṇa**, *loc. cit.*

Āśva-tthya.—Patronymic of **Ahinā**.¹

¹ **Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa**, iii. 10, 9, 10. Possibly to be read **Āśvathya**.

Āśva-medha is the patronymic of an unnamed prince, who occurs in a **Dānastuti** ('Praise of Gifts') in the **Rigveda** (viii. 68, 15. 16).

Āśva-vāla.—From this adjective ('made of horse-tail grass'), applied to a strew (*prastara*) in the **Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa** (iii. 4, 1, 17; 6, 3, 10), follows the existence of the **Āśvavāla** grass (*Saccharum spontaneum*).

Āśva-sūkti is mentioned in **Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa** (xix. 4, 2, *et seq.*) as an author of **Sāmans** (Soma chants) along with **Gausūkti**.

Āśvina, or Āśvīna, designates, in the Atharvaveda¹ and two Brāhmaṇas,² the length of journey made in a day by a horseman (*āśvin*). The exact distance is not defined. In the Atharva it appears to exceed five leagues, being mentioned immediately after a distance of three or five *Yojanas*; in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa the heavenly world is placed at a distance of a thousand Āśvinas.

¹ vi. 131, 3.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 17; Pañ- | caviṃśa Brāhmaṇa in *Indische Studien*,
I, 34.

Āśādhi Sauśromateya.—According to the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ he was ruined because the heads were put on at the Agniciti in a certain manner, and not correctly.

¹ vi. 2, 1, 37. Eggeling has Aśādhi, but as it is a patronymic of Aśādha, the form Āśādhi seems correct.

Āṣṭrā seems in the Kāthaka Saṃhitā (xxxvii. 1) to denote the ploughman's goad.

Āṣṭrī.—In the Rigveda¹ the word seems to denote a fire-place. The evil bird is entreated not to settle there on the hearth.

¹ x. 165, 3. Cf. Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 347.

Āsaṅga Plāyogi is a king who appears in a Dānastuti ('Praise of Gifts') in the Rigveda¹ as a generous patron. Owing, however, to the addition of a curious phallic verse to the hymn, and its early misunderstanding,² a legend was invented that he lost his manhood and became a woman, but by the intercession of Medhyātithi was transformed into a man, much to the delight of his wife, Śaśvatī, whose existence is based on a misunderstanding of the phrase 'every woman' (*śaśvatī nārī*) in the added verse.³ Another misunderstanding

¹ viii. 1, 32, 33.

² viii. 1, 34. See Hopkins, *Religions of India*, 150, n. 1; Bṛhaddevatā, ii. 83; vi. 41, with Macdonell's notes. Dyā-dviveda gives the tale at length in Vedic

words taken from the Nighaṇṭu, a curious *jeu d'esprit*. See the extract from the Nitimañjarī given by Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*, 40, 41.

³ viii. 1, 34.

of the Dānastuti⁴ gives him a son Svanad-ratha, really a mere epithet, and makes him a descendant of Yadu.

⁴ viii. 1, 31. 32. Cf. Ludwig, Trans-lation of the Rigveda, 3, 159; Hopkins, 17, 89; Griffith, *Hymns of the Rigveda*, 2, 106, 107; Oldenberg, *Rigveda-Noten*, 1, 354.

Ā-sandi.—This is a generic term for a seat of some sort, occurring frequently in the later Saṃhitās¹ and Brāhmaṇas,² but not in the Rigveda. In the Atharvaveda³ the settle brought for the Vratya is described at length. It had two feet, lengthwise and cross-pieces, forward and cross-cords, showing that it was made of wood and also cording. It was also covered with a cushion (Āstarāṇa) and a pillow (Upabarhāṇa), had a seat (Āsāda) and a support (Upasraya). Similar seats are described in the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad⁴ and the Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa.⁵ The seat for the king at the royal consecration is described in very similar terms in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,⁶ where the height of the feet is placed at a span, and the lengthwise and cross-pieces are each to be a cubit, while the interwoven part (*vivayana*) is to be of Muñja grass, and the seat of Udumbara wood. In another passage of the Atharvaveda⁷ Lanman seems to take the seat meant as a 'long reclining chair.' There also a cushion (Upadhāna) and coverlet (Upavāsana) are mentioned. The Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa repeatedly describes the Āsandi in terms showing that it was an elaborate seat. In one place⁸ it is said to be made of Khadira wood, perforated (*vi-trṇṇā*), and joined with straps (*vardhra-yutā*) like that of the Bhāratas. At the Sautrāmaṇī rite⁹ (an Indra sacrifice) the seat is of Udumbara wood, is knee-high, and of unlimited width and depth, and is covered with plaited reed-work. The

¹ Av. xiv. 2, 65; xv. 3, 2 *et seq.*; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, vii. 5, 8, 5; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, viii. 56; xix. 16; 86, etc.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 5; 6; 12; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 3, 4, 26; v. 2, 1, 22; 4, 4, 1, etc.

³ xv. 3, 2 *et seq.*

⁴ i. 5. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*,

1, 397; Keith, *Sāṅkhāyana Aranyaka*, 19.

⁵ ii. 24.

⁶ viii. 5; 6; 12.

⁷ xiv. 2, 65. See his note in Whitney's Translation of the Atharvaveda, 765.

⁸ v. 4, 4, 1.

⁹ xii. 8, 3, 4 *et seq.*

imperial seat¹⁰ is to be shoulder-high, of Udumbara wood, and wound all over with cords of Balvaja grass (*Eleusina indica*). Elsewhere¹¹ the seat is a span high, a cubit in width and depth, of Udumbara wood, and covered with reed-grass cords, and daubed with clay.

¹⁰ xiv. 1, 3, 8 *et seq.*

¹¹ vi. 7, 1, 12 *et seq.*

Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 155.

Āsandī-vant, 'possessing the throne,' is the title of the royal city of Janamejaya Pāriksita, in which the horse, for his famous Aśvamedha, was bound. The authorities both cite a Gāthā for the fact, but they differ as to the priest who celebrated the rite. In the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ he is stated to have been Indrota Daivāpa Śaunaka, but in the Aitareya² Tura Kāvaṣeya.

¹ xiii. 5, 4, 2.

² viii. 21. *Cf. Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta*

| Sūtra, xvi. 9, 1. Pāṇini, viii. 2, 12, knows the name.

Ā-sāda, 'seat,' occurs in the Atharvaveda¹ as a description of part of the settle (Āsandī) of the Vrātya. It seems best to regard it with Whitney² as the seat proper; Aufrecht,³ Zimmer,⁴ and Roth⁵ render it as the 'cushion for the seat,' but that is sufficiently described by the word Āstarāṇa.

¹ xv. 3, 8.

² Translation of the Atharvaveda, 771.

³ *Indische Studien*, 1, 131.

⁴ *Altindisches Leben*, 155.

⁵ *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.

Āsurāyaṇa is mentioned as a pupil of Traivaṇi in the first two Vaṃśas¹ (lists of teachers) of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad in both recensions, but as a pupil of Āsuri in the third Vaṃśa.²

¹ ii. 6, 3; iv. 6, 3.

² vi. 5, 2. *Cf. Weber, Indische Studien*, 1, 434, n.

Āsuri occurs in the first two Vaṃśas¹ (lists of teachers) of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad as a pupil of Bhāradvāja and teacher of Aupajandhani, but in the third² as a pupil of Yājñavalkya and teacher of Āsurāyaṇa. He appears as a

¹ ii. 6, 3; iv. 6, 3.

² vi. 5, 2.

ritual authority in the first four books of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,³ and as an authority on dogmatic, specially noted for his insistence on truth, in the last book.⁴

³ i. 6, 3, 26; ii. 1, 4, 27; 3, 1, 9; 4, 1, 2; 6, 1, 25, 33; 3, 17; iv. 5, 8, 14.

⁴ xiv. 1, 1, 33, and notes 1, 2.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 430

et seq., whose suggestion of the identity of this teacher and the founder of the Sāṃkhya system is not, however, acceptable. See Garbe, *Sāṃkhya Philosophie*, 29, 30.

Āsuri-vāsin is a name of Prāśnī-putra in a Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (vi. 5, 2, in both recensions).

Ā-secana designates a vessel to hold liquids, such as meat juice (*yūṣan*)¹ or ghee.² Of its shape and make we know nothing.

¹ Rv. i. 162, 13.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 1, 9, 5. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 271.

Ā-starāṇa denotes the coverlet of the settle (Āsandī) of the Vrātya.¹ A tiger's skin serves as the coverlet of the king's seat in the royal consecration (Rājasūya).² In the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad³ the word used is Upastaraṇa.

¹ Av. xv. 3, 7.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 5.

³ i. 5. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 155.

Āstra-budhna is the name of a man whom Indra is said in the Rīgveda¹ to have assisted. It is not clear whether Venya, who is mentioned in the same line, was his friend² or his enemy,³ whom Indra saved or defeated for him.

¹ x. 171, 3.

² So Grassmann and Griffith in their translations.

³ So Ludwig, Translation of the Rīgveda, 3, 167.

Ā-sthātr.—The warrior in the chariot is once thus designated (as 'standing on the car') in the Rīgveda.¹ Normally he is named Rathin or Ratheṣṭhā.

¹ vi. 47, 26. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 296.

Ā-srāva ('discharge') denotes a disease, thrice referred to in the Atharvaveda,¹ the precise nature of which is uncertain. The Scholiast² in one place interprets it as painful urination (*mūtrātisāra*), while Lanman³ suggests diabetes. Bloomfield⁴ takes it to be diarrhoea, and Zimmer⁵ argues that as the remedy is called 'wound healer' (*arus-srāṇa*), the sense is 'the flux from unhealed wounds.' Whitney⁶ renders it 'flux,' and questions Bloomfield's rendering. Ludwig⁷ translates it vaguely by 'sickness' and 'cold.'

¹ i. 2, 4; ii. 3, 2; vi. 44, 2.

² On Av. i. 2, 4. Cf. on ii. 3, 2.

³ In Whitney's Translation of the Atharvaveda, 3.

⁴ *American Journal of Philology*, 7, 467; *Journal of the American Oriental Society*,

13, cxiii; *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 233, 234.

⁵ *Altindisches Leben*, 392.

⁶ *Op. cit.*, 3, 41.

⁷ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 507, 509.

Āhanasyā ('unchaste').—This word in the plural ('lascivious verses') denotes a section (xx. 136) of the Kuntāpa hymns of the Atharvaveda, which are of an obscene character.¹

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vi. 36; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxx. 7. Cf. Bloomfield, *Atharvaveda*, 99.

Ā-hāva denotes a pail or bucket, especially in conjunction with a well (Avata).¹

¹ Rv. i. 34, 8; vi. 7, 2; x. 101, 5; 112, 6; Nirukta, v. 26.

Āhneya.—Patronymic of Śauca (Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, ii. 12).

I.

Ikṣu, the generic name for the sugar-cane, is first found in the Atharvaveda¹ and the later Saṃhitās.² Whether it grew wild, or was cultivated, does not appear from the references.

¹ i. 34, 5.

² Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 7, 9; iv. 2, 9 (*ikṣu-kāṇḍa*). In Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxv. 1; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 3, 16, 1;

Kāthaka Aśvamedha, iii. 8, 'eyelash' is meant. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 72; Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.

Ikṣvāku.—In the Rigveda this name occurs but once,¹ and in a doubtful context. It is clear, however, that it denotes a prince; later interpretations make **Asamāti**, whose name is read into the hymn, an Ikṣvāku prince.² In the Atharvaveda³ also the name is found in only one passage, where it is uncertain whether a descendant of Ikṣvāku, or Ikṣvāku himself, is referred to; in either case he seems to be regarded as an ancient hero. In the *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*⁴ mention is made of **Tryarūṇa Traidhātva Aikṣvāka**, who is identical with the **Tryarūṇa Traivṛṣṇa** of the *Bṛhaddevatā*,⁵ and with **Tryarūṇa Trasadasyu** in the Rigveda.⁶ The connection of Trasadasyu with the Ikṣvākus is confirmed by the fact that **Purukutsa** was an Aikṣvāka, according to the *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*.⁷ Thus the Ikṣvāku line was originally a line of princes of the Pūrus. Zimmer⁸ places them on the upper Indus, but they may well have been somewhat further east.⁹ Later Ikṣvāku is connected with Ayodhyā.

¹ x. 60, 4.

² Cf. *Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 167; *Sātyāyanaka* in Max Müller, *Rigveda*, 4, c-cvii, 167; *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 18, 42; *Bṛhaddevatā*, vii. 85 *et seq.*, with Macdonell's notes.

³ xiv. 39, 9. Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 680; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 961.

⁴ xiii. 3, 12.

⁵ v. 14 *et seq.*

⁶ v. 27, 3. Cf. Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*, 68-75; Macdonell, *Bṛhaddevatā*, 2, 170; Oldenberg, *Vedic Hymns*, 366 *et seq.*; Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 133, 138; 4, 324.

⁷ xiii. 5, 4, 5.

⁸ *Allindisches Leben*, 104, 130.

⁹ Cf. Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 218; Geldner, *ibid.*, 3, 152.

1. Iṭa.—This word occurs twice in the Atharvaveda. In the first passage¹ it seems to denote a bulrush of the sort that dies in a year; in the second² it refers to the reed work of the house.

¹ vi. 14, 3. Cf. iv. 19, 1; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 464.

² ix. 3, 18. Cf. Pischel, *Zeitschrift*

der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, 35, 718.

2. Iṭa appears as a Rṣi and a protégé of Indra in one hymn of the Rigveda.¹ Roth,² however, thinks that the word is really part of a verb (*iṭ*) meaning 'to err, wander' (cp. *aṭ*), and

¹ x. 171, 1.

² *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.

that the name is a mere misunderstanding. It is already so regarded in the Anukramaṇī, but not apparently in the Bṛhaddevatā.³

³ viii. 73. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 133.

Itant Kāvya is the name of a sage, contemporary with Keśin Dārbhya, in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa.¹ He is also mentioned as Iḍhant in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.²

¹ vii. 4. Cf. Weber, Indische Studien, 1, 293; 2, 308.

² xiv. 9, 16.

Itihāsa, as a kind of literature, is repeatedly mentioned along with Purāṇa in the later texts of the Vedic period. The earliest reference to both occurs in the late fifteenth book of the Atharvaveda.¹ Itihāsa then appears in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,² the Jaiminiya,³ Bṛhadāraṇyaka,⁴ and Chāndogya Upaniṣads.⁵ In the latter it is expressly declared with Purāṇa to make up the fifth Veda, while the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra⁶ makes the Itihāsa a Veda and the Purāṇa a Veda. The Itihāsa-veda and the Purāṇa-veda appear also in the Gopatha Brāhmaṇa,⁷ while the Śatapatha⁸ identifies the Itihāsa as well as the Purāṇa with the Veda. In one passage Anvākhyāna and Itihāsa are distinguished⁹ as different classes of works, but the exact point of distinction is obscure; probably the former was supplementary. The Taittirīya Āraṇyaka¹⁰ mentions Itihāsas and Purāṇas in the plural.

There is nothing to show in the older literature what distinction there was, if any, between Itihāsa and Purāṇa; and the late literature,¹¹ which has been elaborately examined by Sieg,¹² yields no consistent result. Geldner¹³ has conjectured that there existed a single work, the Itihāsa-purāṇa, a collection

¹ xv. 6, 4 et seq.

² xiii. 4, 3, 12. 13, and as compounded in xi. 5, 6, 8; 7, 9.

³ i. 53.

⁴ ii. 4, 10; iv. 1, 2; v. 11.

⁵ iii. 4, 1. 2; vii. 1, 2. 4; 2, 1; 7, 1.

⁶ xvi. 2, 21. 27.

⁷ i. 10.

⁸ xiii. 4, 3, 12. 13.

⁹ xi. 1, 6, 9. Cf. p. 24.

¹⁰ ii. 9.

¹¹ See Sāyaṇa's Introduction to the Rigveda, p. 12 (ed. Max Müller), and his commentary on Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 5, 6, 8; Śaṅkara on Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 4, 10.

¹² Die Sagenstoffe des Rigveda, 31 et seq.

¹³ Vedische Studien, 1, 290. Cf. Sieg, op. cit., 33.

of the old legends of all sorts, heroic, cosmogonic, genealogical; but though a work called Itihāsa, and another called Purāṇa, were probably known to Patañjali,¹⁴ the inaccuracy of Geldner's view is proved by the fact that Yāska shows no sign of having known any such work. To him the Itihāsa may be a part of the Mantra literature itself,¹⁵ Aitihāsikas being merely people who interpret the Rīgveda by seeing in it legends where others see myths.¹⁶ The fact, however, that the use of the compound form is rare, and that Yāska regularly has Itihāsa,¹⁷ not Itihāsa-purāṇa, is against the theory of there ever having been one work.

The relation of Itihāsa to Ākhyāna is also uncertain. Sieg¹⁸ considers that the words Itihāsa and Purāṇa referred to the great body of mythology, legendary history, and cosmogonic legend available to the Vedic poets, and roughly classed as a fifth Veda, though not definitely and finally fixed. Thus, Anvākhyānas, Anuvyākhyānas, and Vyākhyānas could arise, and separate Ākhyānas could still exist outside the cycle, while an Ākhyāna could also be a part of the Itihāsa-purāṇa. He also suggests that the word Ākhyāna has special reference to the form of the narrative. Oldenberg,¹⁹ following Windisch,²⁰ and followed by Geldner,²¹ Sieg, and others, has found in the Ākhyāna form a mixture of prose and verse, alternating as the narrative was concerned with the mere accessory parts of the tale, or with the chief points, at which the poetic form was naturally produced to correspond with the stress of the emotion. This theory has been severely criticized by Hertel²² and von Schroeder.²³ These scholars, in accordance with older suggestions of Max Müller²⁴ and Lévi,²⁵ see in the

¹⁴ Vārttika on Pāṇini, iv. 2, 60, and Mahābhāṣya (ed. Kielhorn), 2, 284.

¹⁵ Nirukta, iv. 6.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, ii. 16; xii. 1.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, ii. 10; 24; iv. 6; x. 26; xii. 10.

¹⁸ *Op. cit.*, 31 et seq.

¹⁹ *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 37, 54 et seq.; 39, 52 et seq. Cf. also *Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen*, 1908, 67 et seq.

²⁰ *Verhandlungen der dreißigsten Versammlung deutscher Philologen und Schulmänner in Gera* (1879), 15 et seq.

²¹ *Vedische Studien*, 1, 284; 2, 1 et seq.

²² *Vienna Oriental Journal*, 18, 59 et seq.; 23, 273 et seq. Cf. Winternitz, *ibid.*, 23, 102 et seq.

²³ *Mysterium und Minus im Rīgveda*, 3 et seq.

²⁴ *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 183.

²⁵ *Le Théâtre indien*, 303, 307.

so-called Ākhyāna hymns of the Rigveda, in which Oldenberg finds actual specimens of the supposed literary genus, though the prose has been lost, actual remains of ritual dramas. Elsewhere²⁶ it has been suggested that the hymns in question are merely literary dialogues.

²⁶ Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1909, 200 *et seq.*

Id-, Idā-, Idu- Vatsāra. See **Samvatsara**.

Indra-gopa ('protected by Indra'), masc., is a designation of the cochineal insect in the *Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad* (ii. 3, 6).

Indra-dyumna Bhāllaveya Vaiyāghra-padya is mentioned as a teacher who with others was unable to agree as to the nature of Agni Vaiśvānara, and who was instructed by **Āsvapati Kaikeya**.¹ As Bhāllaveya he is cited several times in the *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*² on ritual points.

¹ *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, x. 6, 1, | ² i. 6, 1, 19; xiii. 5, 3, 4. Cf. ii. 1, 1 *et seq.*; *Chāndogya Upaniṣad*, v. 11, | 4, 6.
1 *et seq.*

Indra-bhū Kāśyapa is mentioned as a pupil of **Mitrabhū Kāśyapa** in the *Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa*.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 374.

1. **Indrota** is twice mentioned in the *Rigveda*¹ in a *Dānastuti* ('Praise of Liberality') as a giver of gifts. In the second passage he has the epithet *Ātithigva*, which shows conclusively that he was a son of *Atithigva*, as Ludwig² holds, and not of *Ṛkṣa*, as Roth³ states.

¹ viii. 68, 10 *et seq.*

² Translation of the *Rigveda*, 3, 163.

³ *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.

2. **Indrota Daivāpa Śaunaka** is mentioned in the *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*¹ as the priest who officiated at the horse

¹ xiii. 5, 3, 5; 4, 1; *Sāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, xvi. 7, 7; 8, 27.

sacrifice of Janamejaya, although this honour is attributed in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa² to Tura Kāvaṣeya. He also appears in the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa³ as a pupil of Śruta, and is mentioned in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.⁴ He cannot be connected in any way with Devāpi, who occurs in the Rigveda.⁵

² viii. 21.

³ iii. 40, 1.

⁴ Indische Studien, 4, 384, 385.

⁵ x. 98. Cf. Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 240.

1. Ibha is a word of somewhat doubtful sense and interpretation. It is found only in the Saṃhitās,¹ and especially in the Rigveda.² According to Roth³ and Ludwig⁴ the sense is 'retainer,' and Zimmer⁵ thinks that it includes not only dependants and servants, but also the royal family and the youthful cadets of the chief families. In the opinion of Pischel and Geldner⁶ it denotes 'elephant.' This view is supported by the authority of the commentators Sāyaṇa⁷ and Mahīdhara;⁸ the Nirukta,⁹ too, gives 'elephant' as one of the senses of the word. Megasthenes¹⁰ and Nearchos¹¹ tell us that elephants were a royal prerogative, and the derivative word Ibhya may thus be naturally explained as denoting merely 'rich' (lit., 'possessor of elephants').¹²

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 2, 14, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xiii. 9.

² i. 84, 17; iv. 4, 1; ix. 57, 3, and perhaps vi. 20, 8.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁴ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 246, 247.

⁵ Altindisches Leben, 167.

⁶ Vedische Studien, 1, xv, xvi.

⁷ On Taittirīya Saṃhitā, loc. cit.

⁸ On Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, loc. cit.

⁹ vi. 12. It gives also the sense 'retainer,' and in Aśoka's Edicts, No. 5, Bühler, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 37, 279, finds a Vaiśya denoted by its Pāli form.

¹⁰ Apud Strabo, 704.

¹¹ Ibid., 705.

¹² But it may equally well be explained as 'rich' from the other sense of the primary word: 'possessor of (many) retainers.'

2. Ibha in one passage of the Rigveda¹ appears certainly to be intended as an abbreviation of the proper name Smadibha.

¹ vi. 20, 8. Cf. Pischel and Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 1, xvi; Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.; Oldenberg, *Rigveda-Noten*, 1, 380. Zimmer, *Altin-*

disches Leben, 167, treats it as 'retinue,' as does Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 246, 247.

Ibhya occurs once in the Rigveda¹ in the plural, when a king is said to devour his Ibhyas as the fire the forest; and twice in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad,² in one passage as the first member of a compound, and in the other as either a proper name or an adjective. Roth,³ Ludwig,⁴ and Zimmer⁵ interpret the word as 'retainers' in the Rigveda, but in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad Roth thinks it means 'rich.' Pischel and Geldner⁶ accept the sense in all passages. Böhtlingk in his translation of the Chāndogya treats the word as simply a proper name, 'Ibhya's village' (*ibhya-grāma*) and 'Ibhya.'

¹ i. 65, 4.

² i. 10, 1. 2.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁴ Translation of the Rigveda, 3.
²⁴⁷.

⁵ *Altindisches Leben*, 168.

⁶ *Vedische Studien*, I, xvi. Cf. Sāyaṇa on Rigveda, *loc. cit.*, *dhaninaḥ*, and Śaṅkara on Chāndogya Upaniṣad, *loc. cit.*, *īśvaro hastyāroho vā*; Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 476. Cf. also Little, *Grammatical Index*, 35.

Iriṇa (neut.) occurs not rarely in the later Saṃhitās¹ and Brāhmaṇas² in the sense of 'a cleft in the ground,' usually natural (*sva-kṛta*). The same meaning is also, as Pischel³ shows, to be ascribed to it in three passages of the Rigveda,⁴ in one⁵ of which the hole is referred to as 'made by water' (*apā kṛtam*). In another passage of the Rigveda⁶ the word refers to the place on which the dice are thrown. Hence Pischel⁷ concludes that the dicing-board must have been so called because it contained holes into which the dice had to be thrown if possible. Lüders,⁸ however, points out that this assumption is not necessary; the dice (**Akṣa**) were merely thrown on a space dug out, which could be called **Iriṇa**, as being a hole in the ground, though not a natural one. This view is supported by the commentary of Sāyaṇa,⁹ as well as by Durga in his note on the Nirukta.¹⁰

¹ Av. iv. 15, 12; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 5, 1, 3; iii. 4, 8, 5; v. 2, 4, 3; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, ix. 16.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 2, 3, 2; vii. 2, 1, 8.

³ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 222-225.

⁴ i. 186, 9; viii. 4, 3; 87, 1. 4.

⁵ viii. 4, 3.

⁶ x. 34, 1. 9.

⁷ *Op. cit.*, 2, 225.

⁸ *Das Würfelspiel im alten Indien*, 14.

⁹ On Rv., *loc. cit.* (*ā-sphāra*).

¹⁰ ix. 8 (*āsphuraka-sthāna*).

Iṣa Śyāvāśvi is mentioned in a Vamśa ('list of teachers') of the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iv. 16, 1) as a pupil of Agastya.

Iṣikā, 'a stalk of reed grass,' occurs frequently from the Atharvaveda¹ onwards, often as an emblem of fragility. In the Sāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka² it seems to denote the pin fixed in the bar of a pen to keep cattle in (*argaleṣike*, 'bolt and pin'). A basket (*śārpa*) of Iṣikā is referred to in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.³

¹ Av. vii. 56, 4; xii. 2, 54; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 3, 4, 16, etc.; Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, i. 9; ii. 134; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 24, 3; Kāthaka Upaniṣad, ii. 6, 17, etc.; Nirukta, ix. 8.

² ii. 16 (v. l. °ike).

³ i. 1, 4, 19.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 71; Oertel, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 19, 122, n. 3.

Iṣu is the usual name for 'arrow' from the Rigveda¹ onwards. Other names are Śarya, Śārī, and Bāṇa. In the hymn of the Rigveda,² which gives a catalogue of armour, two kinds of arrows are distinctly referred to: the one is poisoned (*ālākiū*), and has a head of horn (*ruru-śirṣū*); the other is copper-, bronze-, or iron-headed (*ayo-mukham*). Poisoned (*digdhā*) arrows are also referred to in the Atharvaveda.³ The arrows were feathered.⁴ The parts of an arrow are enumerated in the Atharvaveda⁵ as the shaft (*śalya*), the feather-socket (*parva-dhi*), the point (*śrṅga*), the neck of the point in which the shaft is fixed (*kulmala*), and the Apaskambha and Apāṣṭha, which are of more doubtful significance. In the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa⁶ the parts of an arrow are given as the point (*anika*), the *śalya*, *tejana*, and the feathers (*parvāni*), where *śalya* and *tejana* must apparently mean the upper and lower parts of the shaft, since it is reasonable to suppose that the arrow is described as a whole consecutively. So in the Atharvaveda⁷ the arrow of Kāma is described as having feathers, a shaft

¹ ii. 24, 8; viii. 7, 4, etc.; Av. i. 13, 4, etc.; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xvi. 3, etc.; Nirukta, ix. 18.

² vi. 75, 15.

³ iv. 6, 7; v. 18, 8, 15; 31, 4.

⁴ Rv. x. 18, 14; vi. 75, 11; Av. v. 25, 1.

⁵ iv. 6.

⁶ i. 25.

⁷ Av. iii. 25, 2.

(śalya), and a firm fastening (kulmala).⁸ The arrow was shot from the ear, and so is described in the Rigveda⁹ as 'having the ear for its place of birth.'

As a measure of length, the Iṣu was five spans, say three feet.¹⁰ A regular profession of arrow-making existed (iṣu-kṛt,¹¹ iṣu-kāra).¹²

⁸ See also Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 8, i. 2; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxv. 1.

⁹ Rv. vi. 75, 3; ii. 24, 8 (kaṇṇa-yoni).

¹⁰ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 5, 2, 10.

¹¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvi. 46. Cf. Rv. i. 184, 3.

¹² Ibid., xxx. 7; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 3, 1.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 300; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 18, 29, 286; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 275 et seq.; 25, 337.

Iṣu Tri-kāṇḍā is the name given in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹ to some constellation, perhaps Orion's girdle. It is mentioned with Mṛga, Mṛgavyāḍha, and Rohiṇī.

¹ iii. 33. Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 2, 205, n.

Iṣu-dhi ('arrow-holder') is the name of the quiver which was carried by every bowman. The word is common from the Rigveda¹ onwards. No trace is to be found in Vedic literature of the later practice of carrying two quivers.² According to Pischel,³ the curious expression iṣu-kṛt in the Rigveda⁴ means quiver.

¹ i. 33, 3; vi. 75, 5; x. 95, 3; Av. ii. 33, 2; iv. 10, 6, etc.; Nirukta, ix. 13.

² Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 274. Each quiver held from ten to twenty arrows.

³ *Vedische Studien*, 1, 17. But see Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, 1, 182.

⁴ i. 184, 3.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 300.

I.

Īśā denotes the 'pole of a chariot.' Normally the chariot had one pole (ekeśaḥ),¹ but sometimes two poles are referred to.² The word is often³ compounded with Yuga, 'yoke,' into which it was fastened (see Kha), and tied with ropes.⁴ Exactly how it was attached to the chariot we do not know.⁵ See also *Ratha*.

¹ Rv. x. 135, 3; iii. 53, 17; viii. 5, 29; Av. viii. 8, 23.

² Cf. Av. ii. 8, 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 2, 12 (īśā-yugāni, but in iii. 9, 4, 3 dual); Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, vii. 9, 14, etc.

³ Av., loc. cit., etc.

⁴ Rv. x. 60, 8. Cf. iii. 6, 6.

⁵ Vāṇī in Rv. i. 119, 5 is taken by Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 249, to refer to the front part of the chariot, but it seems simply to be 'voice.'

U.

Ukṣan. See Go.

Ukṣanyāyana is mentioned in a Dānastuti ('Praise of Gifts') in the Rigveda¹ along with Harayāna and Suśāman. Ludwig² thinks that all three are identical. Roth³ finds a reference to Ukṣan himself in the verb *ukṣanyati*⁴ and in the adjective *ukṣanyu*.⁵

¹ viii. 25, 22.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 162, 276.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁴ Rv. viii. 26, 9.

⁵ Rv. viii. 23, 16.

Ukṣo-randhra Kāvya is mentioned as a seer in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xiii. 9, 19).¹

¹ Cf. Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 397.

Ukhā is the regular word for a 'cooking pot,' usually mentioned in connexion with sacrifice, from the Rigveda¹ onwards. It was made of clay (*mṛṇ-mayī*).² See also Sthālī.

¹ i. 162, 13, 15; iii. 53, 22; Av. xii. 3, 23; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 1, 6, 3, etc.

² Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xi. 59; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, iv. 1, 5, 4.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 253, 271.

✓ Ugra in one passage of the Brhadāranyaka Upaniṣad¹ seems to have a technical force, denoting 'man in authority,' or according to Max Müller's rendering, 'policeman.' Roth² compares a passage in the Rigveda,³ where, however, the word has simply the general sense of 'mighty man.' Böhtlingk,⁴ in his rendering of the Upaniṣad, treats the word as merely adjectival.

¹ iv. 3, 37, 38.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ vii. 38, 6.

⁴ P. 66 (with *pratyenasah*).

Ugra-deva is mentioned with Turvaśa and Yadu in the Rigveda¹ apparently as a powerful protector. The name occurs also in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa² and the Taittiriya Āraṇyaka,³ where he is styled Rājani and called a leper (*kilāsa*).

¹ i. 36, 18 (Ugrādeva).

² xiv. 3, 17; xxiii. 16, 11.

³ v. 4, 12.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rig-

veda, 3, 147; Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., who suggests that in the Rv. passage the word should be taken adjectivally.

Ugra-sena is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xiii. 5, 4, 3), and in a Gāthā there cited as being, with **Bhīmasena** and **Śrutasena**, a Pārikṣitīya and a brother of **Janamejaya**. The brothers were cleansed by the horse sacrifice from sin.

Uccaiḥ-śravas Kaupayeya appears in the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 29, 1-3) as a king of the Kurus and as maternal uncle of **Keśin**. His connexion with the Kurus is borne out by the fact that **Upamaśravas** was son of **Kuru-śravaṇa**, the names being strikingly similar.

Uc-chīrṣaka.—This word, occurring in the description of the couch (*paryāṅka*) in the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad¹ (i. 5), apparently denotes a cushion for the head. See also **Āsandī**.

¹ Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 403; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 155.

Uttara Kuru.—The Uttara Kurus, who play a mythical part in the Epic and later literature, are still a historical people in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,¹ where they are located beyond the Himālaya (*pareṇa Himavantam*). In another passage,² however, the country of the Uttara Kurus is stated by **Vāsiṣṭha Sātyahavya** to be a land of the gods (*deva-kṣetra*), but **Jānam-tapi Atyarāti** was anxious to conquer it, so that it is still not wholly mythical. It is reasonable to accept Zimmer's view that the northern Kurus were settled in Kāśmīr, especially as **Kurukṣetra** is the region where tribes advancing from Kāśmīr might naturally be found. Cf. **Udīcyas**.

¹ viii. 14.

² viii. 23.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 165;

Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 101, 102;

Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental*

Society, 13, 75, n.

Uttara Madra is the name of a tribe mentioned with the Uttara Kurus in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹ as living beyond the Himālaya. Zimmer² points out that in the Vamśa Brāhmaṇa³ **Kāmbhoja Aupamanyava** is a pupil of **Madragāra**, and thence

¹ viii. 14.

² *Altindisches Leben*, 102.

³ *Indische Studien*, 4, 371.

infers that Kambojas and Madras were not far distant in space. This conclusion is perfectly reasonable in view of the probable position of the Kāmbojas.⁴

⁴ See map in Pargiter, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1908, p. 332.
Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, i, 165.

Ut-tāna Āṅgīrasa is mentioned in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa¹ as a quasi-mythical person who received all good things, and yet was not harmed, as he was really a form of the earth, according to Sāyaṇa's² explanation. His name occurs also in the Kāthaka Samhitā,³ the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,⁴ and the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka.⁵

¹ ii. 3, 2, 5. Cf. ii. 2, 5, 3.

² On Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 3, 2, 5.

³ ix. 9.

⁴ i. 8, 11.

⁵ iii. 10, 2, 3.

Udag-ayana. See Sūrya.

Ud-aṅka Śaulbāyana.—His views on Brahman, which he identified with the vital airs (*prāṇa*), are mentioned in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (iv. 1, 3). He would thus have been a contemporary of Janaka of Videha. He is also mentioned in the Taittirīya Samhitā (vii. 5, 4, 2) as holding that the Daśarātra ceremony was the prosperity or best part of the Sattrā ('sacrificial session').

Ud-aṅcana.—This word, occurring only metaphorically in the Rigveda,¹ means a 'pail' or 'bucket' in the Brāhmaṇas.²

¹ v. 44, 13 (*dhiyām udaṅcanah*, 'a very well of prayers').

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 32; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 3, 5, 21.

Udamaya Ātreya is mentioned in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (viii. 22) as Purohita, or domestic priest, of Aṅga Vairocana.

Udara Śāṇḍilya is mentioned as a teacher in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad,¹ and as a pupil of Atidhanvan Śaunaka in the Vamśa Brāhmaṇa.²

¹ i. 9, 3.

² *Indische Studien*, 4, 384.

Udala, a Vaiśvāmitra, is mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xiv. 11, 33) as the seer of a Sāman.

✓ **Ud-āja** is the word used in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā¹ to denote the share of the booty of war taken by the king after a victory (*saṃgrāmaṇi jīvā*). This interpretation, which is that of Delbrück,² is clearly correct, as against the older version, 'march out,' given by von Schroeder³ and accepted by Böhlingk.⁴ The Udāja thus corresponds precisely with the Homeric *γέρας*. This sense also suits Nirāja, the variant of both the Kāthaka⁵ and the Kapiṣṭhala⁶ Saṃhitās.

¹ i. 10, 16; iv. 3, 1.

² *Festgruss an Böhlingk*, 25.

³ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, I, xv.

⁴ Dictionary, s.v.

⁵ xxviii. 3.

⁶ xlv. 3.

Udāna is usually the fifth of the vital breaths (**Prāṇa**) when five are enumerated.¹ Sometimes² it appears as the second, coming after Prāṇa, and followed by Vyāna or Samāna. Again,³ it is found simply opposed to Prāṇa, or it simply follows Prāṇa and Apāna.⁴ In the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa⁵ it is treated as the breath that consumes food, a notion traceable in the later Upaniṣads,⁶ while it is also regarded as the wind that rises up by the throat,⁷ and leads the spirit forth at death.⁸

¹ E.g., Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 12, 9; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, v. 4; 10; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ix. 2, 2, 5; xi. 8, 3, 6 (in the order Prāṇa, Vyāna, Apāna, Udāna, Samāna); Bhṛadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, i. 5, 3; iii. 4, 1 (Samāna is omitted); iii. 9, 26; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iii. 13, 5; v. 23, 1, 2; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, ii. 3, 3, etc.

² Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, i. 20; vii. 27; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ix. 4, 2, 10, etc.

(with Vyāna); Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 2 (with Samāna).

³ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, vi. 20; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 1, 2, 2; ix. 2, 4, 5, etc.

⁴ Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, viii. 8; xi. 1.

⁵ xi. 2, 4, 5.

⁶ Maitrāyaṇī Upaniṣad, ii. 6.

⁷ Amṛtabindu Upaniṣad, 34.

⁸ Praśna Upaniṣad, iii. 7. Cf. Deussen, *Philosophy of the Upaniṣads*, 280.

Ud-īcyas.—The Brāhmaṇas of the northern parts are referred to in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ as engaging, with **Svaiddāyana Śaunaka** as their spokesman, in a dispute with the Kurupañcāla Brāhmaṇa **Uddālaka Āruṇi**, and as vanquishing him. Their relation to the Kurupañcālas appears also from the fact that in

¹ xi. 4, 1, 1. Cf. Gopatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 6.

the same Brāhmaṇa² reference is made to the speech of the north being similar to that of the Kurupañcālas. The speech of the Northerners was also celebrated for purity; hence Brāhmaṇas used to go to the north for purposes of study, according to the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa,³ while in the Buddhist texts the school of Takṣaśilā (in Gandhāra) is famous as a resort of students.⁴ Possibly, too, Sanskrit was specially developed in Kāśmīr, as suggested by Franke.⁵ See also Kuru.

² iii. 2, 3, 15. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 191; Lévi, *La Doctrine du Sacrifice*, 35.

³ vii. 6. Cf. Weber, *op. cit.*, 1, 153; 2, 309.

⁴ Rhys Davids, *Buddhist India*, 8, 28, 203.

⁵ Cf. *Pāli und Sanskrit* (1902), 88, 89.

Udumbara.—This name of the *Ficus glomerata* does not occur in the Rīgveda, but is often found from the Atharvaveda¹ onwards. For ritual purposes of all kinds its wood was constantly used. The sacrificial post (*yūpa*)² and the sacrificial ladle³ were made of it, and amulets of Udumbara are mentioned.⁴ Its wood, like that of other kinds of figtree—**Aśvattha**, **Nyagrodha**, and **Plakṣa**—was considered suitable for employment at the sacrifice.⁵ The sweetness of its fruit is referred to in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,⁶ where it is put on the same level as **Madhu**. It is there also spoken of as ripening three times a year.⁷ A forest of Udumbara trees is mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.⁸

¹ xix. 31, 1; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 1, 6, etc.; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 2, 1, 33; vii. 4, 1, 38, etc.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 1, 6.

³ *Ibid.*, v. 4, 7, 3.

⁴ Atharvaveda, xix. 31, 1.

⁵ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 4, 8, 4.

⁶ vii. 15.

⁷ v. 24.

⁸ xvi. 6, 4.

Cf. Zimmer, *Allindisches Leben*, 59.

Uddālaka Āruṇi.—Uddālaka, son of Aruṇa, is one of the most prominent teachers of the Vedic period. He was a Brāhmaṇa of the Kurupañcālas, according to the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹ This statement is confirmed by the fact that he was teacher of **Proti Kausurubindi** of Kausāmbī,² and that his son

¹ xi. 4, 1, 2. Cf. Gopatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 6.

² xii. 2, 2, 13.

Śvetaketu is found disputing among the Pañcālas.³ He was a pupil of Aruṇa, his father,⁴ as well as of Patañcala Kāpya,⁵ of Madra, while he was the teacher of the famous Yājñavalkya⁶ Vājasaneyana and of Kauṣītaki,⁷ although the former is represented elsewhere⁸ as having silenced him. He overcame in argument Prācinayogya Śauceya,⁹ and apparently also Bhadrāsena Ājātaśatruva,¹⁰ though the text here seems to read the name as Āraṇi. He was a Gautama,¹¹ and is often alluded to as such. As an authority on questions of ritual and philosophy, he is repeatedly referred to by his patronymic name Āruṇi in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹² the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad,¹³ the Chāndogya Upaniṣad,¹⁴ and occasionally in the Aitareya,¹⁵ the Kauṣītaki,¹⁶ and the Śaḍviṃśa¹⁷ Brāhmaṇas, as well as the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad.¹⁸ In the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā he is not mentioned, according to Geldner,¹⁹ but only his father Aruṇa; his name does not occur, according to Weber,²⁰ in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, but in the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā²¹ he is, as Āruṇi, known as a contemporary of Divodāsa Bhaimāsena, and in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa²² he is mentioned as serving Vāsiṣṭha Caikitāneya. In the Taittirīya tradition he seldom appears. There is an allusion in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā²³ to Kusurubinda Audḍālaki, and according to the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa,²⁴ Naciketas was a son of Vājaśravasa Gautama, who

³ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 1, 1; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 3, 1.

⁴ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 4, 33 (in both recensions).

⁵ *Ibid.*, iii. 7, 1.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vi. 3, 15; 4, 33.

⁷ Sāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, xv.

⁸ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 7, 31.

⁹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 5, 3, 1 *et seq.*

¹⁰ v. 5, 5, 14. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 41, 141, has Āraṇi. There is a chronological difficulty in taking Āruṇi as meant, since Ājātaśatruva must presumably have been a descendant of Ajātaśatru, a contemporary of Janaka (see Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, iv. 1), who again was a patron of Yājñavalkya, a pupil of Āruṇi. But this difficulty is not fatal.

¹¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 5, 3, 2; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, i. 1.

¹² i. 1, 2, 11; ii. 2, 1, 34; iii. 3, 4, 19; iv. 4, 8, 9; xi. 2, 6, 12.

¹³ iii. 5, 1.

¹⁴ iii. 11, 4; v. 11, 2; 17, 1; vi. 8, 1.

¹⁵ viii. 7.

¹⁶ xxvi. 4.

¹⁷ i. 6.

¹⁸ i. 1 *et seq.*

¹⁹ *Vedische Studien*, 3, 146.

²⁰ *Indian Literature*, 69. But cf. xxiii. 1, 5.

²¹ vii. 8. Cf. viii. 6.

²² i. 42, 1.

²³ vii. 2, 2, 1 (a late passage).

²⁴ iii. 11, 8, 1 *et seq.*

is made out to be Uddālaka by Sāyaṇa.²⁵ But the episode of Naciketas, being somewhat unreal, cannot be regarded as of historical value in proving relationship. Aruṇa is known to the Taittirīya Saṃhitā. A real son of Uddālaka was the famous Śvetaketu, who is expressly reported by Āpastamba²⁶ to have been in his time an Avara or later authority, a statement of importance for the date of Āruṇi.

²⁵ On Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, *loc. cit.*
Cf. Kāthaka Upaniṣad, i. 11.

²⁶ See Bühler, *Sacred Books of the East*, 2, xxxviii; Keith, *Āitareya Āraṇyaka*, 39.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 170, n.; 2, 201, 202; Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 396, n.; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, xl, xli.

Uddālakāyana is mentioned as a pupil of Jābālāyana in the second Vaṃśa (list of teachers) contained in the Kāṇva recension of the Brhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (iv. 6, 2).

Udra is the name of an animal occurring only in the list of sacrificial victims at the Aśvamedha given in the Saṃhitās of the Yajurveda.¹ According to Mahidhara² it was a crab; but as the commentary on the Taittirīya Saṃhitā³ calls it a water-cat, there can be no doubt that it was an otter.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 20, 1; Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 18; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 37.

² On Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, *loc. cit.*

³ *Loc. cit.*

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 95, 96; Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 247. *Udrin* occurs in the Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, ii. 5.

Uddhi¹ denotes some part of a chariot, probably the seat,² but, according to Roth,³ the frame resting on the axle.

¹ Av. viii. 8, 22; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 2, 2, 2; Āitareya Āraṇyaka, ii. 3, 8.

² So Whitney's Translation of the

Atharvaveda, 506; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 149.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Upa-ketu is the name of a man mentioned in the Kāthaka Saṃhitā (xiii. 1).

Upa-kosala Kāmalāyana is mentioned as a teacher and a pupil of Satyakāma Jābāla in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad (iv. 10, 1; 14, 1).

Upa-kvasa is the name in the Atharvaveda (vi. 50, 2) of a noxious insect injurious to seed. Sāyaṇa, however, reads the word as a plural adjective (*a-pakvasaḥ* = *a-dagdhāḥ*), but the Paippalāda recension supports the form *upakvasaḥ*.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 237; 486; Whitney's Translation of the Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, Atharvaveda, 318.

Upa-gu Sauśravasa is mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xiv. 6, 8) as Purohita of **Kutsa Aurava**, by whom he was murdered because of his paying homage to Indra.

Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 268; Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 57.

Upa-cit occurs in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā¹ as the name of a disease, which Roth² renders as 'swelling,' and which Bloomfield³ identifies with **Apacit**.

¹ xii. 97.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ *Proceedings of the American Oriental Society*, October, 1887, xviii.

Upa-jihvikā, **Upa-jikā**, **Upa-dikā** are all forms of one word denoting a species of ant.¹ To these ants is attributed in the Atharvaveda² the power of penetrating to water which possesses curative properties. They were accordingly used in all sorts of spells against poisoning. The belief in their healing qualities was no doubt due to the well-known properties of the earth of ant-heaps which contains their water.

¹ *Upajihvikā* is the form in Rv. viii. 102, 21; *upajikā* in Av. ii. 3, 4; vi. 100, 2; but *upadikā* in both passages in the Paippalāda recension; *upadikā* in the Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 3, 4; Taittiriya Āraṇyaka, v. 1, 4; 10, 9; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 1, 1, 8.

² vi. 100, 2.

Cf. Bloomfield, *American Journal of Philology*, 7, 482 et seq.; *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 511; Whitney's Translation of the Atharvaveda, 41, 354; Bergaigne and Henry, *Manuel Védique*, 153.

Upa-dhāna denotes the 'cushion' of a seat (**Āsandi**) in the Atharvaveda (xiv. 2, 65). It corresponds to the **Upabarhaṇa** of other texts.

Upa-dhi occurs once each in the Rīgveda¹ and the Atharvaveda,² in conjunction with Pradhi, denoting part of the wheel of a chariot. It is impossible to decide exactly what part is meant. Roth,³ Zimmer⁴ and Bloomfield,⁵ agree in thinking that the word denotes the spokes collectively. Whitney,⁶ considering this improbable, prefers to see in it the designation of a solid wheel, Pradhi being presumably the rim and Upadhi the rest. Other possibilities⁷ are that the Upadhi is a rim beneath the felly, or the felly itself as compared with the tire (ordinarily Pavi).

¹ ii. 39, 4.

² vi. 70, 3.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁴ *Altindisches Leben*, 248 (ignoring the Atharvaveda passage).

⁵ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 493.

⁶ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 334.

⁷ Bloomfield, *loc. cit.*

Upa-niṣad in the Brāhmaṇas¹ normally denotes the 'secret sense' of some word or text, sometimes the 'secret rule' of the mendicant. But in the Brhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad² it is already used in the plural as the designation of a class of writings, no doubt actually existing and similar to the Upaniṣads in the nature of their subject-matter and its treatment. Similarly the sections of the Taittirīya Upaniṣad end with the words *ity upaniṣad*. The Aitareya Āraṇyaka³ commences its third part with the title 'The Upaniṣad of the Saṃhitā,' and the title occurs also in the Sāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka.⁴ The exact primary sense of the expression is doubtful. The natural derivation, adopted by Max Müller⁵ and usual ever since, makes the word mean firstly a session of pupils, hence secret doctrine, and secondly the title of a work on secret doctrine. Oldenberg,⁶ however, traces the use of the word to the earlier

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, x. 3, 5, 12; 4, 5, 1; 5, 1, 1; xii. 2, 2, 23, etc.; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, i. 1, 10; 13, 4; viii. 8, 4, 5; Brhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 1, 20; iv. 2, 1; v. 5, 3; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, iii. 1, 6; 2, 5; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, ii. 1, etc.

² ii. 4, 10; iv. 1, 2; 5, 11.

³ iii. 1, 1.

⁴ vii. 2. Cf. Taittirīya Upaniṣad, i. 3, 1.

⁵ *Sacred Books of the East*, i, xxxiii *et seq.* Cf. St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.; Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 204.

⁶ *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 50, 457; 54, 70; *Die Literatur des alten Indien*, 72.

sense of 'worship' (cf. *upāsana*). Deussen⁷ considers the original sense to have been 'secret word,' next 'secret text,' and then 'secret import,' but this order of meaning is improbable. Hopkins⁸ suggests that Upaniṣad denotes a subsidiary treatise, but this sense does not account naturally for the common use as 'secret meaning,' which is far more frequent than any other.

⁷ *Philosophy of the Upaniṣads*, 16 et seq.

⁸ *Religions of India*, 218.

Upa-pati, 'the gallant,' is mentioned with the Jāra, 'lover,' in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā¹ as a victim in the human sacrifice (*puruṣamedha*).

¹ xxx. 9; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 4, 1.

Upa-barhaṇa denotes a 'pillow' or 'cushion,' especially of a seat (*āsandī*), occurring in the Rigveda,¹ the Atharvaveda,² and the Brāhmaṇas.³ The feminine Upabarhaṇī is found in the Rigveda with the same sense, but used metaphorically of the earth.

¹ x. 85, 7.

² ix. 5, 28; xii. 2, 19, 20; xv. 3, 7.

³ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 12; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 8, 4, 10; Kauṣī-

taki Upaniṣad, i. 5; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 6, 10; 6, 8, 9; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxviii. 4, etc.

Upa-manthanī is used in the Brhadāranyaka Upaniṣad¹ to denote 'churning sticks.' In the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā² the 'churner' (*upamanthitr*) is included in the list of victims at the human sacrifice (*puruṣamedha*), and the verb *upa-manth* is often used of churning or mixing fluids.³

¹ vi. 3, 13.

² xxx. 12; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 8, 1.

³ Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 8, 4, 5; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 1, 6; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 2, 4.

Upa-manyu is, according to Ludwig,¹ the name of a person in the Rigveda,² but is more probably explained by Roth³ as a mere epithet.

¹ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 113.

² i. 102, 9.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Upama-śravas is mentioned in a hymn of the Rigveda¹ as a son of Kuruśravaṇa, and grandson of Medhātithi. The exact force of the reference to him is, however, uncertain. According to the Bṛhaddevatā,² followed by Ludwig,³ and by Lanman,⁴ the poet in the hymn consoles Upamaśravas for the death of his grandfather, Medhātithi. Geldner,⁵ on the other hand, thinks that the poet, who was Kavaṣa Ailūṣa, was ill-treated by his patron's son, Upamaśravas, and cast into a ditch or well, where he uttered his complaint and appeal for mercy. But of this there is no adequate evidence, and the tradition of the Bṛhaddevatā seems sound.

¹ x. 33, 6. 7.

² vii. 35. 36, with Macdonell's notes.

³ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 165.

⁴ Sanskrit Reader, 386, 389.

⁵ Vedische Studien, 2, 150, n.

Upa-mit occurs twice in the Rigveda,¹ and once in the Atharvaveda,² as the designation of some part of a house. The passages in the Rigveda leave little doubt that the word means an upright pillar. As it is, in the Atharvaveda, coupled with Parimit and Pratimit, the conclusion is natural that the latter word denotes the beams supporting the Upamit, presumably by leaning against it at an angle, while Parimit denotes the beams connecting the Upamits horizontally. These interpretations, however, can only be conjectural. See also Gṛha.

¹ i. 59, 1; iv. 5, 1.

² ix. 3, 1.

Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 153;

Bloomfield, Hymns of the Atharvaveda, 596; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 525.

Upaṛa, which, according to Pischel,¹ means 'stone' in general, is the technical name of the stone on which the Soma plant was laid in order to be pounded for the extraction of the juice by other stones (*adri, grāvan*). The word is rare, occurring only thrice in the Rigveda,² and once in the Atharvaveda.³

¹ Vedische Studien, 1, 109. This is the sense of the form *upala* (Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxv. 8, etc.).

² i. 79, 3; x. 94, 5; 175, 3.

³ vi. 49, 3.

Cf. Hillebrandt, Vedische Mythologie, 1, 154; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 317; Von Schroeder, *Mysterium und Minus*, 414.

Upala-praṁṣiṇī occurs once in the *Rigveda*,¹ where it designates the occupation of a woman, as opposed to that of her son, who is a poet (*kāru*), and to that of his father, who is a physician (*bhiṣaj*). Yāska² renders the word by 'maker of groats' (*saktu-kārikā*), and Roth,³ Grassmann,⁴ Zimmer,⁵ as well as others, connect it with the operation of grinding corn. Pischel,⁶ however, who points out that corn was not ground between two stones, but beaten on a stone with a pestle (*dṛṣad*), considers that *Upala-praṁṣiṇī* denotes a woman that assisted at the crushing of Soma (*cf. Upara*). Von Schroeder,⁷ who more correctly points out that there is no objection to regarding *upala* as the mortar in which the corn was placed and then beaten with the pestle, renders the word literally as 'one who fills the (lower) stone (with corn).'

¹ ix. 112, 3.

² Nirukta, vi. 5.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁴ *Ibid.*, s.v., 'fitting the upper (to the lower) millstone.'

⁵ *Altindisches Leben*, 269. Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedachrestomathie*, s.v., who, taking *prc* in the sense of 'fill,' explains the compound as 'filling the upper millstone,' an interpretation which as it stands is unintelligible.

⁶ *Vedische Studien*, I, 308-310.

⁷ *Mysterium und Mimus*, 412 et seq. Von Schroeder does not accept the view that the mother of the singer is alluded to; but it seems impossible to draw any other conclusion from the language of the passage, and his own explanation of the word as referring to a corn-mother is very improbable; cf. Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1909, 204.

Upalā in the *Brāhmaṇas*¹ may denote the upper and smaller 'stone,' which was used as a pestle with the *Dṛṣad* as the mortar, whereas *Upara* in the *Samhitās* denotes rather the mortar, and *Dṛṣad* the pestle. But see *Dṛṣad*.

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. I, 1, 22; ii. I, 14, 17; ii. 2, 2, 1, etc.

Cf. Von Schroeder, *Mysterium und Mimus*, 413, n. 3.

Upa-vāka occurs in the *Vājasaneyi Samhitā*¹ and the *Brāhmaṇas*² as a description of a species of grain, the *Wrightia antidysenterica*, known later as *Indra-yava*. The commentator Mahidhara³ simply glosses it with the more general term *Yava*.

¹ xix. 22; 90; xxi. 30 (as 'healing').

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 7, 1, 3; 2, 9, etc.

According to the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, it formed the essential element of gruel (*karambha*), and Upavāka groats (*saktavaḥ*) are mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.⁴

³ On Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 22.

⁴ xii. 9, 1, 5.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 240,

270.

Upa-veśi is mentioned as a pupil of Kuśri in a Vaṃśa (list of teachers) in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (vi. 5, 3, in both recensions). See also Aupaveśi.

Upa-srī, Upa-sraya, are two readings of the same term. The former is found in one recension of the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad,¹ while the latter is probably the reading of the other recension of the Upaniṣad,² and certainly the reading in one passage of the Atharvaveda,³ though the text has *apaśrayaḥ*, which is accepted as possible by Roth.⁴ In both cases the term clearly means something connected with a couch (*Āsandī* in the Atharvaveda, *Paryāṅka* in the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad). Aufrecht,⁵ Roth,⁶ and Max Müller⁷ render it as 'coverlet' or 'cushion,' but Whitney⁸ seems evidently right in holding that it must mean a 'support' or something similar.

¹ i. 5.

² See Keith, *Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka*, 20, n. 3.

³ xv. 3, 8. Cf. Whitney's note in his Translation.

⁴ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., and still followed by Böhtlingk, Dictionary, s.v.

⁵ *Indische Studien*, 1, 131.

⁶ *S.v. apaśraya*.

⁷ *Sacred Books of the East*, 1, 278.

⁸ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 777.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 402; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 155.

Upa-starāṇa denotes in the description of the couch (*Par-yaṅka*) in the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad¹ a 'coverlet,' and has this sense, used metaphorically, in the Rgveda² also. In the Atharvaveda³ it seems to have the same meaning. Whitney,⁴ however, renders it 'couch,' though he translates⁵ the parallel word *Āstarāṇa* in another passage⁶ by 'cushion.'

¹ i. 5.

² ix. 69, 5.

³ v. 19, 12.

⁴ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 254.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 776.

⁶ xv. 3, 7.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 403; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 155.

Upa-sti denotes both in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda² a 'dependent,' just as later in the Epic³ the subordination of the Vaiśya to the two superior castes is expressed by the verb *upa-sthā*, 'stand under,' 'support.' The word also appears, with the same sense, in the form of *Sti*, but only in the Rigveda.⁴ The exact nature of the dependence connoted by the term is quite uncertain. Zimmer⁵ conjectures that the 'dependents' were the members of defeated Aryan tribes who became clients of the king, as among the Greeks, Romans, and Germans, the term possibly including persons who had lost their freedom through dicing.⁶ The evidence of the Atharvaveda⁷ shows that among the Upastis were included the chariot-makers (*ratha-kāra*), the smiths (*takṣan*), and the charioteers (*sūta*), and troop-leaders (*grāma-nī*), while the Rigveda passages negative the possibility of the 'subjects' (*sti*) being the whole people. It is therefore fair to assume that they were the clients proper of the king, not servile, but attached in a special relation to him as opposed to the ordinary population. They may well have included among them not only the classes suggested by Zimmer, but also higher elements, such as refugees from other clans, as well as ambitious men who sought advancement in the royal service. Indeed, the Sūta and the Grāmaṇī were, as such, officers of the king's household—kingmakers, not themselves kings, as they are described in the Atharvaveda.⁸ The use of the word in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā,⁹ the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa,¹⁰ and the Kāṭhaka,¹¹ is purely metaphorical, as well as in the one passage of the Rigveda in which it occurs. In the Paippalāda recension of the Atharvaveda,¹² Vaiśya, Śūdra, and Ārya are referred to as Upastis, perhaps in the general sense of 'subject.'

¹ x. 97, 23 (= Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xii. 101; Av. vi. 15, 1).

² iii. 5, 6.

³ Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 92.

⁴ vii. 19, 11; x. 148, 4; *sti-ṣa*, vii. 66, 3; x. 69, 4.

⁵ *Altindisches Leben*, 184, 185.

⁶ Rv. x. 34.

⁷ Av. iii. 5, 6, 7.

⁸ iii. 5, 7.

⁹ vii. 2, 5, 4. Cf. vi. 5, 8, 2.

¹⁰ iii. 3, 5, 4.

¹¹ xxxi. 9.

¹² iii. 5, 7.

Cf. Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 246; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 92; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 17, 196 et seq.

Upa-stuta is mentioned several times in the Rigveda,¹ always as a sage of old, and usually in connexion with Kanva, who was aided or favoured by Agni, the Aśvins, and other gods. The Upastutas, sons of Vṛṣṭihavya,² are mentioned as singers.³

¹ i. 36, 10, 17; ii. 2, 15; viii. 5, 25; x. 115, 8.

² x. 115, 9.

³ viii. 103, 8; x. 115, 9.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 108; Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 152, 153.

Upa-hvara denotes, in one passage of the Rigveda,¹ according to Geldner,² the body of a chariot (*upa-sṭha*).

¹ i. 87, 2.

² *Vedische Studien*, 3, 46.

Upānasa is in the Atharvaveda¹ opposed to Akṣa, and must mean something like 'the body of the wagon,' though Sāyaṇa suggests that it signifies either a 'granary' or a 'wagon full of grain.' In the Rigveda,² where the word occurs only once, its sense is doubtful. Pischel³ explains the form which occurs there not as an adjective, but as an infinitive.

¹ ii. 14, 2.

² x. 105, 4.

³ *Vedische Studien*, I, 197.

Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 301; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 56.

Upā-nah is the regular word for a 'sandal' or 'shoe' from the later Saṃhitās¹ onwards. Boarskin is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa² as a material of which shoes were made. The combination 'staff and sandals' (*daṇḍopānaha*) occurs as early as the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa.³

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 4, 4, 4; 6, 6, 1, etc.

² v. 4, 3, 19.

³ iii. 3.

Upāvi Jāna-śruteya is mentioned in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (i. 25, 15) as an authority on the Upasads (a kind of Soma ceremony).

Upoditi Gaupāleya is mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xii. 13, 11) as a seer of Sāmans.

Ubhayā-dant, 'having incisors in both jaws,' is an expression employed to distinguish, among domestic animals, the horse,

the ass, etc., from the goat, the sheep, and cattle. The distinction occurs in a late hymn of the Rigveda,¹ and is several times alluded to in the later Saṃhitās² and the Brāhmaṇas.³ In one passage of the Taittirīya Saṃhitā⁴ man is classed with the horse as *ubhayā-dant*. The opposite is *anyato-dant*, 'having incisors in one jaw only,' a term regularly applied to cattle,⁵ the eight incisors of which are, in fact, limited to the lower jaw. The ass is styled *ubhayā-dant* in the Atharvaveda.⁶ In one passage of the Atharvaveda,⁷ however, the epithet is applied to a ram; but the sense here is that a marvel occurs, just as in the Rigveda⁸ a ram destroys a lioness. Bloomfield⁹ suggests in the Atharvaveda passage another reading which would mean 'horse.' A parallel division of animals is that of the Taittirīya¹⁰ and Vājasaneyi Saṃhitās¹¹ into 'whole-hoofed' (*eka-śapha*) and 'small' (*kṣudra*).

Zimmer¹² seeks to show from the Greek ἀμφόδοντα¹³ and the Latin *ambidens*¹⁴ that the Indo-European was familiar with the division of the five sacrificial animals into the two classes of man and horse on the one hand, and cattle, sheep, and goats on the other. But this supposition is not necessary.

¹ x. 90, 10.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 2, 6, 3; v. 1, 2, 6; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 8, 1.

³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 3, 30 (*ubhayato-dant*).

⁴ ii. 2, 6, 3.

⁵ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 1, 5; v. 1, 2, 6; 5, 1, 3.

⁶ v. 31, 3.

⁷ v. 19, 2.

⁸ viii. 18, 17.

⁹ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 434.

¹⁰ iv. 3, 10, 2.

¹¹ xiv. 30.

¹² *Altindisches Leben*, 74-76.

¹³ Aristotle, *Hist. An.*, ii. 1, 8.

¹⁴ Festus *apud* Paulum Diaconum.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 58.

Urā as a name for 'sheep' is confined to the Rigveda.¹ It is curious that in one of its two occurrences the wolf should be referred to as terrifying sheep, and that the epithet of the wolf, *urā-mathi*, 'killing sheep,' should occur once in the Rigveda,² both references being in one book of the Saṃhitā, a fact which suggests a dialectical origin of the word *urā*. See also *Avi*.

¹ viii. 34, 3.

² viii. 66, 8. Cf. Nirukta, v. 21.

Uru-kakṣa occurs in only one passage of the Rigveda,¹ where the sense of the word is much disputed. The reading of the text is *uruḥ kakṣo na gāṅgyah*, which may refer to a man, Urukakṣa, 'dwelling on the Ganges,'² or to a man, son of Gaṅgā, or to a wood so called,³ or may simply denote the 'broad thicket on the Ganges.'⁴

¹ vi. 45, 31.

² Grassmann; St. Petersburg Dictionary. Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, 291.

³ Ludwig's translation (*der wald Uru-kakṣa*, or *das weite dicket*).

⁴ Weber, *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 28, n. 5; Oldenberg, *Rigveda-Noten*, 1, 396.

Uru-kṣaya.—A family of Urukṣayas, singers and worshippers of Agni, is referred to in one hymn of the Rigveda (x. 118, 8. 9).

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 167.

Uruñjirā is given in the Nirukta (ix. 26) as one of the names of the river Vipāś (now Beās).

Urvarā is with Kṣetra the regular expression, from the Rigveda¹ onwards, denoting a piece of 'ploughland' (*ἀρουρα*). Fertile (*apnasvati*) fields² are spoken of as well as waste fields (*ārtanā*).³ Intensive cultivation by means of irrigation is clearly referred to both in the Rigveda⁴ and in the Atharvaveda,⁵ while allusion is also made to the use of manure.⁶ The fields (*kṣetra*) were carefully measured according to the Rigveda.⁷ This fact points clearly to individual ownership in land for the plough, a conclusion supported by the reference of Apālā, in a hymn of the Rigveda,⁸ to her father's field (*urvarā*), which is put on the same level as his head of hair as a personal possession. Consistent with this are the epithets 'winning fields' (*urvarā-sā*, *urvarā-jit*, *kṣetra-sā*),⁹ while 'lord of fields' used of a god¹⁰ is presumably a transfer of a human epithet (*urvarā-pati*). Moreover, fields are spoken of in the same

¹ i. 127, 6; iv. 41, 6; v. 33, 4; vi. 25, 4; x. 30, 3; 142, 3, etc.; Av. x. 6, 33; 10, 8; xiv. 2, 14, etc.

² Rv. i. 127, 6.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ vii. 49, 2.

⁵ i. 6, 4; xix. 2, 2.

⁶ Av. iii. 14, 3, 4; xix. 31, 3.

⁷ i. 110, 5.

⁸ viii. 91, 5.

⁹ Rv. iv. 38, 1, and vi. 20, 1; ii. 21, 1; iv. 38, 1.

¹⁰ viii. 21, 3. Cf. Kṣetra.

connexion as children,¹¹ and the conquest of fields (*kṣetrāṇi sam-jī*) is often referred to in the Samhitās.¹² Very probably, as suggested by Pischel,¹³ the ploughland was bounded by grass land (perhaps denoted by *Khila*, *Khilya*) which in all likelihood would be joint property on the analogy of property elsewhere. There is no trace in Vedic literature of communal property in the sense of ownership by a community of any sort,¹⁴ nor is there mention of communal cultivation. Individual property in land seems also presumed later on. In the Chāndogya Upaniṣad¹⁵ the things given as examples of wealth include fields and houses (*āyatanāni*). The Greek evidence¹⁶ also points to individual ownership. The precise nature of the ownership is of course not determined by the expression 'individual ownership.' The legal relationship of the head of a family and its members is nowhere explained, and can only be conjectured (see *Pitr*). Very often a family may have lived together with undivided shares in the land. The rules about the inheritance of landed property do not occur before the Sūtras.¹⁷ In the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹⁸ the giving of land as a fee to priests is mentioned, but with reproof: land was no doubt even then a very special kind of property, not lightly to be given away or parted with.¹⁹

¹¹ Rv. iv. 41, 6, etc.

¹² Taittirīya Samhitā, iii. 2, 8, 5; Kāṭhaka Samhitā, v. 2; Maitrāyaṇi Samhitā, iv. 12, 3.

¹³ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 204-207.

¹⁴ Cf. Baden Powell, *Indian Village Community* (1899); Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 236; Mrs. Rhys Davids, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1901, 860.

¹⁵ vii. 24, 2.

¹⁶ Cf. Diodorus, ii. 40; Arrian, *Indica*, 11; Strabo, p. 703; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 87 et seq. Cf. *ibid.*, 20, 22, 23.

¹⁷ Cf. Gautama Dharma Sūtra, xviii. 5 et seq.; Baudhāyana Dharma Sūtra, ii. 2, 3; Āpastamba Dharma Sūtra, ii. 6, 14. Of course, the rules probably go back to the earlier period, but how far it is impossible to say. With the settlement of the country, however, inheritance of

land and its partition must have become inevitable.

¹⁸ xiii. 6, 2, 18; 7, 1, 13, 15.

¹⁹ It is significant that in the famous episode (Taittirīya Samhitā, iii. 1, 9, 4) of Manu's division of his property, from which Nābhānediṣṭha was excluded, this exclusion is made good by the son's obtaining cattle (*paśavaḥ*). It is clear that cattle, not land, was the real foundation of wealth, just as in Ireland, Italy (cf. *pecunia*), Greece, etc. Cattle could be, and were, used individually, but land was not open to a man's free disposal; no doubt, at any rate, the consent of the family or the community might be required, but we are reduced to reliance on analogy in view of the silence of the texts. Cf. Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 289; Jolly, *Recht und Sitte*, 94-96; Rhys Davids, *Buddhist India*, 48 et seq.

On the relation of the owners of land to the king and others see **Grāma** ; on its cultivation see **Kṛṣi**.

Urvārū, f., **Urvāruka**, n., 'cucumber.' The former¹ of these words denotes the plant, the latter² the fruit, but both are very rare. The passages all seem to refer to the fact that the stem of the plant becomes loosened when the fruit is ripe.³ The fruit is also called **Urvāru** in a **Brāhmaṇa**.⁴

¹ Av. vi. 14, 2.

² Rv. vii. 59, 12 = Av. xiv. 1, 17 = **Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā**, i. 10, 4 = **Taittirīya Saṃhitā**, i. 8, 6, 2 = **Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā**, iii. 60.

³ Sāyaṇa on Av. vi. 14, 2.

⁴ **Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa**, ix. 2, 19.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 242.

Ula is the name of some unknown wild animal, perhaps, as Whitney¹ suggests, the 'jackal.' It is mentioned in the **Atharvaveda**² and later **Samhitās**,³ but not definitely identified by the commentators.

¹ Translation of the **Atharvaveda**, 669.

² xii. 1, 49.

³ **Taittirīya Saṃhitā**, v. 5, 12, 1 (as

ūla); **Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā**, iii. 13, 12; 14, 2; **Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā**, xxiv. 31. Cf. **ulala** in **Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra**, ii. 5.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 82.

Ula Vārṣṇi-vṛddha is mentioned as a teacher in the **Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa** (vii. 4).

Ulapa¹ is the name of a species of grass referred to in the **Rigveda** and the later **Samhitās**.²

¹ x. 142, 3.

² Av. vii. 66, 1. Adjectives derived from the word are **ulapya** (**Vājasaneyi**

Samhitā, xvi. 45, etc.) and **upolapya** (**Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā**, i. 7, 2).

Ulukya Jānaśruteya is mentioned as a teacher in the **Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa** (i. 6, 3).

Ulūka is the ordinary word for 'owl' from the Rigveda¹ onwards. The bird was noted for its cry,² and was deemed the harbinger of ill-fortune (*nairṛta*).³ Owls were offered at the horse sacrifice to the forest trees,⁴ no doubt because they roosted there.

¹ x. 165, 4.

² Rv. *loc. cit.*

³ Av. vi. 19, 2; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 18, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 38.

⁴ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 23; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 4.

Ulūkhala is the regular expression for 'mortar' from the Rigveda¹ onwards, occurring frequently also in the compound² Ulūkala-musala, 'mortar and pestle.' The exact construction of the vessel is quite unknown till we reach the Sūtra period.

¹ i. 28, 6; Av. x. 9, 26; xi. 3, 3; xii. 3, 13; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 2, 8, 7; vii. 2, 1, 3; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 4, 6, etc.

² Av. ix. 6, 15; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 1, 22.

Ulkā regularly denotes a meteor from the Rigveda¹ onwards. In the Brāhmaṇas² it also signifies a 'firebrand.' The much rarer form Ulkuṣṭi³ has both senses.

¹ iv. 4, 2; x. 68, 4; Av. xix. 9, 8; Śaṅkṛiṣa Brāhmaṇa, vi. 8, etc.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 5, 4, 19.

³ As 'meteor,' Av. v. 17, 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 2, 7, 21; as 'firebrand,' *ibid.*, iii. 9, 2, 9.

Ulmuka is the common word in the Brāhmaṇas¹ for 'firebrand,' from which a coal (*aṅgāra*)² could be taken.

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 11; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 8, 2, 1; ii. 1, 4, 28, etc.; Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 76 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 239).

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 4, 3, 3; Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, i. 61, 1 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 23, 342).

Ulmukāvakṣayaṇa is an expression that occurs several times in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ signifying a 'means of extinguishing (*ava-kṣayaṇa*) a firebrand,' or possibly more precisely 'tongs.' Compare *Aṅgārāvakṣayaṇa*.

¹ iv. 6, 8, 7; v. 2, 4, 15; xi. 6, 3, 3; Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 76. Cf. Böhtlingk, Dictionary, s.v.

Uśanas Kāvya is an ancient seer, already a half-mythical figure in the Rigveda,¹ where he is often mentioned, especially as associated with Kutsa and Indra. Later on² he becomes the Purohita of the Asuras in their contests with the gods. A variant of his name is Kavi Uśanas.³ He appears in the Brāhmaṇas as a teacher also.⁴

¹ i. 51, 10; 83, 5; 121, 12; iv. 16, 2; vi. 20, 11; viii. 23, 17; ix. 87, 3; 97, 7; x. 40, 7; probably also i. 130, 9; v. 31, 8; 34, 2; viii. 7, 26; x. 22, 6. Also in Av. iv. 29, 6.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 5, 8, 5; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, vii. 5, 20; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xiv. 27, 1.

³ Rv. iv. 26, 1.

⁴ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 12, 5; Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, ii. 7, 2, 6.

Cf. Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 167 et seq.; Bergaigne, *Religion Védique*, 2, 339 et seq.; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 147.

Uśanā occurs in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (iii. 4, 3, 13; iv. 2, 5, 15) as the name of a plant from which Soma was prepared.

Uśinara.—In the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹ the Kuru-Pañcālas are mentioned as dwelling together in the 'Middle Country' with the Vaśas and the Uśinaras. In the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad² also the Uśinaras are associated with the Kuru-Pañcālas and Vaśas, but in the Gopatha Brāhmaṇa³ the Uśinaras and Vaśas are regarded as northerners. In the Rigveda⁴ the people is alluded to in one passage by reference to their queen, Uśinarāṇī. Zimmer⁵ thinks that the Uśinaras earlier lived farther to the north-west, but for this there is no clear evidence. His theory is based merely on the fact that the Anukramaṇī (Index) of the Rigveda ascribes one hymn⁶ to Śibi Auśinara, and that the Śibis were known to Alexander's followers as Σίβις,⁷ living between the Indus and the Akesines (Chenab). But this is in no way conclusive, as the Śibis, at any rate in Epic times,⁸ occupied the land to the north of Kurukṣetra, and there is no reason whatever to show that in the Vedic period the Uśinaras were farther west than the 'Middle Country.'

¹ viii. 14.

² iv. 1. See Keith, *Śāṅkhāyana Aranyaka*, 36.

³ ii. 9.

⁴ x. 59, 10.

⁵ *Altindisches Leben*, 130.

⁶ Rv. x. 179.

⁷ Diodorus, xvii. 19.

⁸ See Fargiter's map, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1908, p. 322.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 213, 419; Hultzsch, *Indian Antiquary*, 34, 179.

Uṣa, 'salt ground,' occurs as a variant of Ūṣa in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā (i. 6, 3).

Uṣasta Cākṛāyana is mentioned as a teacher in the Bṛhad-āraṇyaka (iii. 5, 1) and Chāndogya (i. 10, 1; 11, 1) Upaniṣads, the name in the latter work appearing as Uṣasti.

Uṣṭi, Uṣṭra.—Both of these words, of which the former is quite rare,¹ must have the same sense. Roth² and Aufrecht³ hold that in the Rīgveda⁴ and the Brāhmaṇas⁵ the sense is 'humped bull' or 'buffalo,' but the former thinks that in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā⁶ the sense is doubtful, and 'camel' may be meant. Hopkins⁷ is decidedly of opinion that the sense in every case is 'camel.' The animal was used as a beast of burden yoked in fours.⁸

¹ Perhaps in Rv. x. 106, 2; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 6, 21, 1; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xv. 2.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ Cited in Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 463. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 224.

⁴ i. 138, 2; viii. 5, 37; 6, 48; 46,

22. 31; Av. xx. 127, 2; 132, 13; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xiii. 50.

⁵ Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 3, 9, etc.; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 8.

⁶ xxiv. 28. 39.

⁷ *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 83.

⁸ Av. xx. 127, 2; Rv. viii. 6, 48.

Uṣṇīṣa denotes the 'turban' worn by Vedic Indians, men and women¹ alike. The Vrātya's turban is expressly referred to in the Atharvaveda² and the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.³ A turban was also worn at the Vājapeya⁴ and the Rājasūya⁵ ceremonies by the king as a token of his position.

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vi. 1; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 3, 2, 3; iv. 5, 2, 7 (used at the sacrifice to wrap the embryo in); xiv. 2, 1, 8 (Indrāṇī's Uṣṇīṣa), etc.; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xiii. 10.

² xv. 2, 1.

³ xvii. 1, 14. Cf. xvi. 6, 13.

⁴ Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 3, 5, 23.

⁵ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 4, 3.

Uṣyala occurs once in the description of the couch or the bridal car in the Atharvaveda,¹ where it seems to mean the four 'frame-pieces.' The form is doubtful: *uṣpala* is possible.²

¹ xiv. 1, 60.

² Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 385.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 155; Whitney, *op. cit.*, 752.

Usra, m.; Usrā, f.; Usrika, m.; Usriya, m.; Usriyā, f. All these words denote a 'bull' or a 'cow,' occurring frequently in the Rigveda,¹ and sometimes later,² but usually with some reference to the morning light. In some passages the sense is doubtful. See Go.

¹ *Usra*, Rv. vi. 12, 4; *usrā*, i. 3, 8; viii. 75, 8; 96, 8; ix. 58, 2, etc.; *usrika*, i. 190, 5; *usriya*, v. 58, 6 (with *vṛṣabhah*); ix. 74, 3; *usriyā*, i. 153, 4; 180, 3; ii. 40, 2, etc. In ix. 70, 6, *usriya* is applied to a calf; and in ix. 68, 1; 93, 2, *usriyā* means 'milk.'

² *Usrau dhūrṣāhu*, Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, iv. 33; *usrā*, Av. xii. 3, 37; *usriya*, Av. i. 12, 1; *usriyā*, Av. ix. 4, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxxv. 2. 3. In Av. v. 20, 1; 28, 3, it means 'cow-hide,' or perhaps in v. 28, 3, 'milk.'

Ū.

Ūṛjayant Aupamanyava is mentioned in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ as a pupil of Bhānumant Aupamanyava.

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372.

Ūṛjayantī is regarded by Ludwig¹ in one passage of the Rigveda² as the name of a fort, the stronghold of Nārmara. The verse is, however, quite unintelligible.³

¹ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 152.

² ii. 13, 8.

³ Sāyaṇa makes Ūṛjayantī a Piśācī;

Grassmann, the sun; Roth, *s.v.* *ūṛjay*, takes it adjectivally. Cf. Oldenberg, *Rigveda-Noten*, 1, 199.

Ūṛjavya, a word occurring only once in the Rigveda,¹ is taken by Ludwig² to be the name of a sacrificer. Roth,³ however, regards the word as an adjective meaning 'rich in strength,' and this is the more probable interpretation.

¹ v. 41, 20.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 155.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, *s.v.*

Ūṛṇa-nābhi,¹ Ūṛṇa-vābhi, Ūṛṇa-vant are all names of the spider in the later Saṃhitās and the Brāhmaṇas in allusion to the insect's spinning threads of wool, as it were.

¹ *Ūṛṇa-nābhi* ('having wool in its navel'), Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 2, 5; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 1, 23; *ūṛṇa-vābhi* ('wool-spinner'), Kāṭhaka

Saṃhitā, viii. 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 5, 1, 23; *ūṛṇa-vant* ('possessing wool'), Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xix. 3 (in a Mantra).

Ūṛṇā, 'wool,' is very frequently mentioned from the Rigveda¹ onwards. The Paruṣṇī country was famous for its wool,² like Gandhāra³ for its sheep. The term for the separate tufts was *parvan*⁴ or *parus*.⁵ 'Soft as wool' (*ūṛṇa-mradas*)⁶ is not a rare epithet. The sheep is called 'woolly' (*ūṛṇāvati*).⁷ 'Woollen thread' (*ūṛṇā-sūtra*) is repeatedly referred to in the later Saṃhitās⁸ and the Brāhmaṇas.⁹ The word *ūṛṇā* was not restricted to the sense of sheep's wool,¹⁰ but might denote goat's hair also.¹¹

¹ iv. 22, 2; v. 52, 9; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 5, 1, 13; 7, 2, 10, etc.; *ūṛṇāyu*, 'woolly,' Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xiii. 50; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xii. 11, 10.

² Rv., *loc. cit.*; Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 210. But cf. Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 315.

³ Rv. i. 126, 7.

⁴ Rv. iv. 22, 10.

⁵ Rv. ix. 15, 6.

⁶ Rv. v. 5, 4; x. 18, 10; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, ii. 2; iv. 10; xxi. 33, etc.

⁷ Rv. viii. 56, 3.

⁸ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 11, 9; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxxviii. 3; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 80, etc. Cf. *ūṛṇā-stukā*, Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 28; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxv. 3.

⁹ Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 7, 2, 11, etc.

¹⁰ Cf. *anaiḍakīr ūṛṇāḥ* ('wool not coming from the *eḷaka*,' a species of sheep) in Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 5, 2, 15.

¹¹ Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 83, n.

Ūṛṇā-vatī.—In the hymn of the Rigveda¹ which celebrates the rivers Ludwig² finds a reference to an affluent of the Indus called Ūṛṇāvati. This interpretation, however, seems certainly wrong. Roth³ renders the word merely as 'woolly,' and Zimmer⁴ rejects Ludwig's explanation on the ground that it throws the structure of the hymn into confusion. Pischel⁵ makes the word an epithet of the Indus, 'rich in sheep.'

¹ x. 75, 8.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 200.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁴ *Altindisches Leben*, 429.

⁵ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 210.

Ūrdara.—This word occurs once in the Rigveda,¹ when reference is made to filling Indra with Soma as one fills an

¹ ii. 14, 11.

Ūrdara with grain (Yava). Sāyaṇa renders it 'granary,' but Roth² and Zimmer³ seem more correct in simply making it a measure for holding grain, or 'garner.'

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 238.

Ūla is a variant of Ula.

Ūṣa in the later Saṃhitās¹ and Brāhmaṇas² denotes salt ground suited for cattle. Cf. Uṣa.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 2, 3, 2, etc.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 27; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 2, 1, 16, etc.

R.

1. Rkṣa, 'bear,' is found only once in the Rigveda,¹ and seldom later,² the animal having evidently been scarce in the regions occupied by the Vedic Indians. Not more frequent³ is the use of the word in the plural to denote the 'seven bears,' later called the 'seven Rṣis,'⁴ the constellation of the 'Great Bear' (*ἄρκτος, ursa*).

¹ v. 56, 3.

² Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 17; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 36; Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, i. 184. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 81.

³ Rv. i. 24, 10; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa,

ii. 1, 2, 4; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, i. 11, 2. Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 422.

⁴ Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 144 (D).

2. Rkṣa is the name of a patron mentioned in one verse of a Dānastuti ('Praise of Gifts') in the Rigveda,¹ his son being referred to in the next verse as Ārkṣa.

¹ viii. 68, 15. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 163.

Rkṣākā is a word occurring once in an obscure passage of the Atharvaveda.¹ The sense is quite unknown. Weber² thinks it refers to the 'milky way,' but his view rests on no evidence. Whitney³ despairs of the passage.

¹ xviii. 2, 31.

² *Festgruss an Roth*, 138, n. 2; Berlin

Catalogue, 2, 59, n.; *Proceedings of the Berlin Academy*, 1895, 856.

³ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 840.

Rkṣikā, a word found in the Atharvaveda,¹ the Vājasaneyi Samhitā,² and the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,³ appears to denote a demon. Harisvāmin, however, in his commentary on the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, connects the word with Rkṣa, as meaning 'bear.'

¹ xii. 1, 49.

² xxx. 8.

³ xiii. 2, 4, 2. 4. Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 307.

Rg-veda, the formal name of the collection of Rcs, first appears in the Brāhmaṇas,¹ and thereafter frequently in the Āraṇyakas² and Upaniṣads.³

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 32, and implied in Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 12, 9, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 5, 4, 6; 8, 3; xii. 3, 4, 9.

² Aitareya Āraṇyaka, iii. 2, 3, 5; Sāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, viii. 3, 8.

³ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, i. 5, 12; ii. 4, 10; iv. 1, 6; 5, 11; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, i. 3, 7; iii. 1, 2, 3; 15, 7; vii. 1, 2, 4; 2, 1; 7, 1.

Rjīśvan is mentioned several times in the Rigveda,¹ but always in a vague manner, as if very ancient. He assists Indra in fights against demoniac figures like Pipru and the dusky brood (*kṛṣṇa-garbhāḥ*). According to Ludwig,² he was called Auśīja's son,³ but this is doubtful. He is twice⁴ clearly called Vaidathina, or descendant of Vidathin.

¹ i. 51, 5; 53, 8; 101, 1; vi. 20, 7; viii. 49, 10; x. 99, 11; 138, 3.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 143, 149.

³ Rv. x. 99, 11. Cf. Anūja.

⁴ Rv. iv. 16, 13; v. 29, 11.

Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 161 (C).

Rjūnas is mentioned once only in the Rigveda¹ along with six other Soma sacrificers.

¹ viii. 52, 2. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 163.

Rjṛāśva appears in the Rigveda¹ as one of the Vārṣagiras, along with Ambarīṣa, Surādhas, Sahadeva, and Bhayamāna, and as apparently victorious in a race. Elsewhere² in the

¹ i. 100, 16, 17.

² i. 116, 17; 117, 16, 17.

Rigveda he is celebrated as having been blinded by his father for slaying one hundred rams for a she-wolf, and as having been restored to sight by the Aśvins, a legend of quite obscure meaning.

Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 52.

Ṛṇa, 'debt,' is repeatedly mentioned from the Rigveda¹ onwards, having apparently been a normal condition among the Vedic Indians. Reference is often made² to debts contracted at dicing. To pay off a debt was called *ṛṇam sam-nī*.³ Allusion is made to debt contracted without intention of payment.⁴

The result of non-payment of a debt might be very serious: the dicer might fall into slavery.⁵ Debtors, like other malefactors, such as thieves, were frequently bound by their creditors to posts (*dru-pada*),⁶ presumably as a means of putting pressure on them or their friends to pay up the debt.

The amount of interest payable is impossible to make out. In one passage of the Rigveda and Atharvaveda⁷ an eighth (*śapha*) and a sixteenth (*kalā*) are mentioned as paid, but it is quite uncertain whether interest or an instalment of the principal is meant. Presumably the interest would be paid in kind.

How far a debt was a heritable interest or obligation does not appear. The Kausika Sūtra⁸ regards three hymns of the

¹ ii. 27, 4, etc., usually in a metaphorical sense.

² Rv. x. 34, 10; Av. vi. 119, 1.

³ Rv. viii. 47, 17=Av. vi. 46, 3.

⁴ Av. vi. 119, 1.

⁵ Rv. x. 34. Cf. Lüders, *Das Würfelspiel im alten Indien*, 61.

⁶ Rv. x. 34, 4, seems to refer rather to the binding and taking away as a slave, though Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 1, 228, explains it as the binding of a debtor for non-payment, interpreting the obscure verse i. 169, 7, in the same way. But Av. vi. 115, 2, 3, may refer to debt, and if this is the meaning the

allusion to binding to a post as a punishment is clear. See, however, Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 528, n. 1; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 364, who interprets the hymn as referring only to sin. Rv. i. 24, 13, 15; Av. vi. 63, 3=84, 4; 121, 1 *et seq.*, are general; while Rv. vii. 86, 5; Av. xix. 47, 9; 50, 1, refer to the binding of thieves in the stocks. Cf. Taskara.

⁷ Rv. viii. 47, 17=Av. vi. 46, 3.

⁸ xlv. 36-40. See Caland, *Altindisches Zauberritual*, 154; Bloomfield, *op. cit.*, 528.

Atharvaveda⁹ as applicable to the occasion of the payment of a debt after the creditor's decease. For the payment of a debt by a relation of the debtor the evidence is still less clear.¹⁰

Zimmer¹¹ thinks that payments of debt were made in the presence of witnesses who could be appealed to in case of dispute. This conclusion is, however, very uncertain, resting solely on a vague verse in the Atharvaveda.¹²

⁹ vi. 117-119. The name for unpaid debt is in Av. vi. 117, 1, *apamīyam apratittam*. In the Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 3, 8, 1, *kuśidam apratittam*; in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 14, 17, and Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, ii. 3, 1, 8, *kuśidam apratittam*; in the Mantra Brāhmaṇa, ii. 3, 20, *apradattam*.

¹⁰ Cf. Rv. iv. 3, 13 (a brother's sin or debt); Jolly, *Recht und Sitte*, 99, 100.

¹¹ *Altindisches Leben*, 181. This suggestion is ignored by Bloomfield, *op. cit.*, 375, and Whitney, *op. cit.*, 304.

¹² vi. 32, 3 = viii. 8, 21. Cf. Śāṅkh-āyana Āraṇyaka, xii. 14, and see Jñātṛ. Cf. Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 181, 182; 259.

Ṛṣam-caya, a prince of the Rūṣamas, is celebrated in a Dānastuti ('Praise of Gifts') of the Rigveda (v. 30, 12. 14) for his generosity to a poet named Babhru.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 129; Bṛhaddevatā, ed. Macdonell, 2, 169, 174.

Rtu, 'season,' is a term repeatedly mentioned from the Rigveda¹ onwards. Three seasons of the year are often alluded to,² but the names are not usually specified. In one passage of the Rigveda³ spring (*vasanta*), summer (*grīṣma*), and autumn (*śarad*) are given. The Rigveda knows also the rainy season (*prā-vṛṣ*) and the winter (*himā, hemanta*). A more usual⁴ division (not found in the Rigveda) is into five seasons,

¹ i. 49, 3; 84, 18, etc.

² Cf. Rv. i. 164, 2 (*tri-nābhi*), 48 (*trīṇi nabhyāni*); also perhaps the Ṛbhus as the genii of the three seasons and the three dawns. Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 133; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 2, 33 *et seq.*; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 1, 1, 28, and the *cāturmāsyaṇi*, or four-monthly sacrifices performed at the beginning of the seasons in the ritual (Weber, *Naxatra*, 2, 329 *et seq.*).

³ x. 90, 6. Hillebrandt, *op. cit.*, 2, 35, finds in Rv. v. 14, 4; ix. 91, 6, reference to three seasons in the triad *ṣāvaḥ* (? spring), *āpaḥ* (rains), *sva-*

(=*gharma*), and in the ritual literature (Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra, viii. 4, 2) in the threefold division into *ṣṭa, gharma*, and *oṣadhī*.

⁴ Av. viii. 2, 22; 9, 15; xiii. 1, 18; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 6, 2, 3; iv. 3, 3, 1, 2; v. 1, 10, 3; 3, 1, 2; 4, 12, 2; 6, 10, 1; 7, 2, 4; vii. 1, 18, 1, 2; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 7, 3; iii. 4, 8; 13, 1; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, iv. 14; ix. 16; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, x. 10-14; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 5, 11; vi. 2, 2, 3, etc.; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 10, 4, 1; 11, 10, 4, etc. Cf. Rv. i. 164, 13. See also Weber, *op. cit.*, 2, 352.

vasanta, *grīṣma*, *varṣā*, *śarad*, *hemanta-śiśira*; but occasionally the five are otherwise divided, *varṣā-śarad* being made one season.⁵ Sometimes six⁶ seasons are reckoned, *hemanta* and *śiśira* being divided, so that the six seasons can be made parallel to the twelve months of the year. A still more artificial arrangement⁷ makes the seasons seven, possibly by reckoning the intercalary month as a season, as Weber and Zimmer⁸ hold, or more probably because of the predilection for the number seven, as Roth⁹ suggests. Occasionally the word *rtu* is applied to the months.¹⁰ The last season, according to the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹¹ is *hemanta*.

The growth of the division of the seasons from three to five is rightly explained by Zimmer¹² as indicating the advance of the Vedic Indians towards the east. It is not Rigvedic, but dominates the later Saṃhitās. Traces of an earlier division of the year into winter and summer do not appear clearly in the Rigveda, where the appropriate words *himā* and *samā* are merely general appellations of the year, and where *śarad*¹³ is commoner than either as a designation of the year, because it denotes the harvest, a time of overwhelming importance to a young agricultural people. The division of the year in one passage of the Atharvaveda¹⁴ into two periods of six months is merely formal, and in no way an indication of old tradition.

⁵ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 6, 1, 10, 11.

⁶ Av. vi. 55, 2; xii. 1, 36; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 1, 5, 2; 7, 3; 2. 6, 1, etc.; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 7, 3; iii. 11, 12; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, viii. 6; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxi. 23-28; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 2, 21; ii. 4, 2, 24; xii. 8, 2, 34; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 19, etc. Cf. also Rv. i. 23, 15, as interpreted by Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. *indu*.

⁷ Av. vi. 61, 2; viii. 9, 18; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, viii. 5, 1, 15; ix. 1, 2, 31; 2, 3, 45; 3, 1, 19; 5, 2, 8; perhaps Av. iv. 11, 9, and cf. Rv. i. 164, 1.

⁸ *Indische Studien*, 18, 44; *Altindisches Leben*, 374.

⁹ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. *rtu*. Cf. Hopkins, *Religions of India*, 18, 33.

¹⁰ Av. xv. 4; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 4, 11, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xiii. 25; xiv. 6. 15. 26. 27; xv. 57, etc.

¹¹ i. 5, 3, 13.

¹² *Op. cit.*, 373.

¹³ Hopkins, *American Journal of Philology*, 15, 159, 160; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 17, 232; Bühler, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 41, 28.

¹⁴ viii. 9, 17. Cf. Zimmer, 372.

Ṛtu-parṇa appears in a Brāhmaṇa-like passage of the Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra¹ as son of Bhaṅgāśvina and king of Śaphāla. In the Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra² are mentioned Ṛtuparṇa-Kayovadhī Bhaṅgyāśvinau.

¹ xx. 12.

² xxi. 20, 3.

| Cf. Caland, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 57, 745.

Ṛtv-ij is the regular term for 'sacrificial priest,' covering all the different kinds of priests employed at the sacrifice. It appears certain that all the priests were Brāhmaṇas.¹ The number of priests officiating at a sacrifice with different functions was almost certainly seven. The oldest list, occurring in one passage of the Rigveda,² enumerates their names as Hotṛ, Potṛ, Neṣṛ, Agnidh, Praśāstr, Adhvaryu, Brahman, besides the institutor of the sacrifice. The number of seven probably explains the phrase 'seven Hotṛs' occurring so frequently in the Rigveda, and is most likely connected with that of the mythical 'seven Ṛṣis.' It may be compared with the eight of Iran.³ The chief of the seven priests was the Hotṛ, who was the singer of the hymns, and in the early times their composer also. The Adhvaryu performed the practical work of the sacrifice, and accompanied his performance with muttered formulas of prayer and deprecation of evil. His chief assistance was derived from the Agnidh, the two performing the smaller sacrifices without other help in practical matters. The Praśāstr, Upavakṛ, or Maitrāvaruṇa, as he was variously called, appeared only in the greater sacrifices as giving instructions to the Hotṛ, and as entrusted with certain litanies. The Potṛ, Neṣṛ, and Brahman belonged to the ritual of the Soma sacrifice, the latter being later styled Brāhmaṇāc-chamṣin to distinguish him from the priest who in the later

¹ This is assumed throughout the Vedic texts, and is accompanied by the rule that no Kṣatriya can eat of the sacrificial offering (cf. Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 26): no doubt because only the Brāhmaṇas were sufficiently holy to receive the divine essence of

the sacrifice into which, by partaking of it, the deity has entered in part.

² ii. 1, 2. Cf. Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, 383.

³ Darmesteter, *Le Zend-Avesta*, 1, lxx et seq.

ritual acted as supervisor. Other priests referred to in the Rigveda⁴ are the singers of Sāmans or chants, the Udgātṛ and his assistant the Prastotṛ, while the Pratihartṛ, another assistant, though not mentioned, may quite well have been known. Their functions undoubtedly represent a later stage of the ritual, the development of the elaborate series of sacrificial calls on the one hand, and on the other the use of long hymns addressed to the Soma plant. Other priests, such as the Achāvāka,⁵ the Grāvastut, the Unnetṛ, and the Subrahmaṇya, were known later in the developed ritual of the Brāhmaṇas, making in all sixteen priests, who were technically and artificially classed in four groups⁶: Hotṛ, Maitrāvaruṇa, Achāvāka, and Grāvastut; Udgātṛ, Prastotṛ, Pratihartṛ, and Subrahmaṇya; Adhvaryu, Pratisthātṛ, Neṣṭṛ, and Unnetṛ; Brahman, Brāhmaṇacchaṁsin, Agnīdhra, and Potṛ.

Apart from all these priests was the Purohita, who was the spiritual adviser of the king in all his religious duties. Geldner⁷ holds that, as a rule, when the Purohita actually took part in one of the great sacrifices he played the part of the Brahman, in the sense of the priest who superintended the whole conduct of the ritual. He sees evidence for this view in a considerable number of passages of the Rigveda⁸ and the later literature,⁹ where Purohita and Brahman were combined or identified. Oldenberg,¹⁰ however, more correctly points out

⁴ Rv. viii. 81, 5.

⁵ Cf., for the Achāvāka, Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxviii. 4; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vi. 14, 8, etc.; Bergaigne, *Recherches sur l'histoire de la liturgie védique*, 47; Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, 397, n. 2. The other three occur in the Aitareya and other Brāhmaṇas. See St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁶ Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, iv. 1, 4-6; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtras, xiii. 14, 1, etc. In the Rigveda Sūtra the order of the four sets is Hotṛ, Brahman, Udgātṛ, and Adhvaryu. Sometimes a seventeenth priest is mentioned, but he was not usually approved, though the Kauṣītakins maintained him as the Śaḍasya. See Satapatha Brāhmaṇa,

x. 4, 1, 19; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 43, 348, n.; Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 37; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 9, 375.

⁷ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 143 et seq.

⁸ Rv. i. 44, 10; 94, 6; viii. 27, 1, etc.

⁹ Bṛhaspati is Purohita of the gods, Rv. ii. 24, 9; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 7, 1, 2; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 17, 2; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 3, 1, 2; but Brahman in Rv. x. 141, 3; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, vi. 13; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 4, 21. Vasiṣṭha is Purohita, Rv. x. 150, 5, of Sudās Paijavana, Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 11, 4; but Brahman of the Sunaḥśepa sacrifice, *ibid.*, xv. 21.

¹⁰ *Op. cit.*, 380 et seq.

that in the earlier period this was not the case: the Purohita was then normally the Hotṛ, the singer of the most important of the songs; it was only later that the Brahman, who in the capacity of overseer of the rite is not known to the Rigveda, acquired the function of general supervision hitherto exercised by the Purohita, who was *ex officio* skilled in the use of magic and in guarding the king by spells which could also be applied to guarding the sacrifice from evil demons. With this agrees the fact that Agni, pre-eminently¹¹ the Purohita of men, is also a Hotṛ, and that the two divine Hotṛs of the Āprī hymns are called¹² the divine Purohitas. On the other hand, the rule is explicitly recognized in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹³ that a Kṣatriya should have a Brahman as a Purohita; and in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā¹⁴ the Vasiṣṭha family have a special claim to the office of Brahman-Purohita, perhaps an indication that it was they who first as Purohitas exchanged the function of Hotṛs for that of Brahmans in the sacrificial ritual.

The sacrifices were performed for an individual in the great majority of cases. The Sattrā,¹⁵ or prolonged sacrificial session, was, however, performed for the common benefit of the priests taking part in it, though its advantageous results could only be secured if all the members actually engaged were consecrated (*dīkṣita*). Sacrifices for a people as such were unknown. The sacrifice for the king was, it is true, intended to bring about the prosperity of his people also; but it is characteristic that the prayer¹⁶ for welfare includes by name only the priest and the king, referring to the people indirectly in connexion with the prosperity of their cattle and agriculture.

¹¹ Agni as Hotṛ and Purohita occurs in Rv. i. 1, 1; iii. 3, 2; ii. 1, 1; v. 11, 2. His Purohitaship is described in terms characteristic of the Hotṛ's functions in Rv. viii. 27, 1; x. 1, 6. Devāpi is Purohita and Hotṛ, Rv. x. 98.

¹² Rv. x. 66, 13; in x. 70, 7, *purohitāu* *ṛtvijā*.

¹³ vii. 26.

¹⁴ iii. 5, 2, 1, etc.

¹⁵ Oldenberg, 371.

¹⁶ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxii. 22; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 5, 18; Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, iii. 12, 6; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, v. 5, 14, etc.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 141 et seq.; 376 et seq.; Hillebrandt, *Ritual-litteratur*, 97; Oldenberg, *op. cit.*, 370-397; Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 224.

R̥ṣya.—This is the correct¹ spelling of a word that occurs in the Rigveda² and the later literature³ meaning 'stag,' the feminine being **Rohit**.⁴ Apparently deer were caught in pits (*r̥ṣya-da*).⁵ The procreative power of the stag (*ar̥ṣya vṛṣṇya*) was celebrated.⁶

¹ It appears in Av. iv. 4, 7, as *R̥ṣa*; as *R̥ṣya* in Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 9, 18.

² viii. 4, 10.

³ Av. iv. 4, 5, 7; v. 14, 3; i. 18, 4 (*r̥ṣya-pad*); Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 27, 37; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 33; citation in Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, viii. 25, 8, etc.

⁴ Av. iv. 4, 7.

⁵ Rv. x. 39, 8.

⁶ Av. iv. 4, 5.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 18, 18; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 82; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 150, 151.

1. **R̥ṣabha** is the common name of the 'bull' from the Rigveda¹ onwards.² See also **Go**.

¹ vi. 16, 47; 28, 8; x. 91, 14, etc.

² Av. iii. 6, 4; 23, 4, etc.; Taittirīya

Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 3, 2, etc.; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxi. 22, etc.; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 5, 18, etc.

2. **R̥ṣabha**, king of the Śviknas, appears in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ with the patronymic Yājñatura, as one of those who performed an Aśvamedha or horse sacrifice. He is also mentioned there² as having probably been the source of a saying of Gaurīviti Śāktya's.

¹ xiii. 5, 4, 15. Cf. Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 9, 8-10.

² xii. 8, 3, 7.

3. **R̥ṣabha** is mentioned in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (vii. 17) as a son of Viśvāmitra.

R̥ṣi, 'seer,' is primarily a composer of hymns to the gods. In the Rigveda¹ reference is often made to previous singers and to contemporary poets. Old poems were inherited and refurbished by members of the composer's family,² but the great aim of the singers was to produce new and approved hymns.³ It is not till the time of the Brāhmaṇas that the

¹ i. 1, 2; 45, 3; viii. 43, 13, etc.

² i. 89, 3; 96, 2; iii. 39, 2; viii. 6, 11, 43; 76, 6, etc.

³ i. 109, 2; ii. 18, 3; iii. 62, 7;

vi. 50, 6; vii. 14, 4; 93, 1; viii. 23, 14, etc.

composition of hymns appears to have fallen into disuse,⁴ though poetry was still produced, for example, in the form of *Gāthās*, which the priests were required to compose themselves⁵ and sing to the accompaniment of the lute at the sacrifice. The Ṛṣi was the most exalted of Brāhmaṇas,⁶ and his skill, which is often compared with that of a carpenter,⁷ was regarded as heaven-sent.⁸ The Purohita, whether as Hotṛ or as Brahman (see *Ṛtvij*), was a singer.⁹ No doubt the Ṛṣis were normally¹⁰ attached to the houses of the great, the petty kings of Vedic times, or the nobles of the royal household. Nor need it be doubted that occasionally¹¹ the princes themselves essayed poetry: a Rājanyarṣi, the prototype of the later Rājarṣi or 'royal seer,' who appears in the *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*,¹² though he must be mythical as Oldenberg¹³ points out, indicates that kings cultivated poetry¹⁴ just as later they engaged in philosophic disputations.¹⁵ Normally, however, the poetical function is Brahminical, Viśāmitra and others not being kings, but merely Brāhmaṇas, in the *Rigveda*.

In the later literature the Ṛṣis are the poets of the hymns preserved in the *Samhitās*, a Ṛṣi being regularly¹⁶ cited when a Vedic *Samhitā* is quoted. Moreover, the Ṛṣis become the representatives of a sacred past, and are regarded as holy sages,

⁴ Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 151.

⁵ *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa*, xiii. 4, 2, 8; 3, 5.

⁶ *Rv.* ix. 96, 6, etc. Cf. *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa*, xii. 4, 4, 6, where pre-eminence is assigned to a Brāhmaṇa descended from a Ṛṣi.

⁷ *Rv.* i. 130, 6; v. 2, 11; 29, 15; 73, 10; x. 39, 14. So a poet is a Kāru (if from *kr*, 'make,' but usually derived from *kr*, 'commemorate'), and makes (*kr*, *Rv.* ii. 39, 8; viii. 62, 4) as well as creates (*jan*, *Rv.* vii. 15, 4; viii. 88, 4) hymns.

⁸ *Rv.* i. 37, 4; vii. 36, 1, 9; viii. 32, 27; 57, 6, etc.

⁹ *Rv.* i. 151, 7; Geldner, *op. cit.*, 2, 153; Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, 380.

¹⁰ Geldner, *op. cit.*, 2, 154, cites the *Dānastutis* as characteristic of princes

in the tradition of the *Bṛhaddevatā*, etc.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 154.

¹² xii. 12, 6, etc.

¹³ *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 45, 235, n. 3.

¹⁴ Later on it was deemed quite normal and natural. See the story of Rathavīti Dārbbhya, or Dālbbhya, himself a royal seer, and Taranta and Purumīlha, seers and also kings, in *Bṛhaddevatā*, v. 50 *et seq.*

¹⁵ Cf. Garbe, *Philosophy of Ancient India*, 73 *et seq.*; Deussen, *Philosophy of the Upaniṣads*, 16 *et seq.*; Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 50.

¹⁶ *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, ii. 25; viii. 26; *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa*, i. 7, 4, 4; ii. 2, 3, 6; 5, 1, 4; vi. 1, 1, 1, etc.; *Nirukta*, vii. 3, etc.

whose deeds are narrated as if they were the deeds of gods or Asuras.¹⁷ They are typified by a particular group of seven,¹⁸ mentioned four times in the Rigveda,¹⁹ several times in the later Saṃhitās,²⁰ and enumerated in the Brhadāranyaka Upaniṣad²¹ as Gotama, Bharadvāja, Viśvāmitra, Jamadagni, Vasiṣṭha, Kaśyapa, and Atri. In the Rigveda itself Kutsa,²² Atri,²³ Rebha,²⁴ Agastya,²⁵ the Kuśikas,²⁶ Vasiṣṭha,²⁷ Vyaśva,²⁸ and others appear as Ṛsis; and the Atharvaveda²⁹ contains a long list, including Angiras, Agasti, Jamadagni, Atri, Kaśyapa, Vasiṣṭha, Bharadvāja, Gaviṣṭhira, Viśvāmitra, Kutsa, Kakṣivant, Kaṇva, Medhātithi, Triśoka, Uśanā Kāvya, Gotama, and Mudgala.

Competition among the bards appears to have been known. This is one of the sides of the riddle poetry (**Brahmodya**) that forms a distinctive feature³⁰ of the Vedic ritual of the Aśva-medha, or horse sacrifice. In the Upaniṣad period such competitions were quite frequent. The most famous was that of Yājñavalkya, which was held at the court of Janaka of Videha, as detailed in the Brhadāranyaka Upaniṣad,³¹ and which was a source of annoyance to Ajātasatru of Kāśī.³² According to an analogous practice, a Brāhmaṇa, like Uddālaka Aruṇi, would go about disputing with all he came across, and compete with them for a prize of money.³³

¹⁷ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 17; ii. 19; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 2, 7, etc.

¹⁸ Cf. *Indische Studien*, 8, 167.

¹⁹ iv. 42, 8; x. 109, 4; 130, 7; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 144.

²⁰ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xiv. 24; Av. xi. 1, 1, 24; xii. 1, 39, etc.

²¹ ii. 2, 6.

²² i. 106, 6.

²³ i. 117, 3.

²⁴ i. 117, 4.

²⁵ i. 179, 6.

²⁶ iii. 53, 10.

²⁷ vii. 33, 13.

²⁸ viii. 23, 16.

²⁹ iv. 29. Cf. xviii. 3, 15, 16.

³⁰ Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 345, 346; Bloomfield, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 172; *Religion des Veda*, 216 et seq.

³¹ iii. 1, 1 et seq.

³² Brhadāranyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 1, 1 et seq.; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, iv. 1 et seq.

³³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 4, 1, 1 et seq.; Gopatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 8 et seq.; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 185, 344.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 340-347; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 3, 120 et seq.

Ṛsis.—The term 'Seven Ṛsis' denotes the 'Great Bear' (see i. **Rkṣa**) in one passage of the Rigveda,¹ and occasionally

¹ x. 82, 2.

later.² This is probably a secondary use, instead of the seven R̥k̥ṣas, brought about by the frequent mention of the seven R̥ṣis.

² Av. vi. 40, 1 (where, however, Whitney, Translation of the Atharva-veda, 310, merely renders it as 'seven seers,' and appears not to take it in a technical sense); Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,

ii. 1, 2, 4; xiii. 8, 1, 9; Nirukta, x. 26, etc.

Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 422; Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 144.

R̥ṣṭi is a term frequently employed in the Rigveda¹ to designate a weapon held in the hands of the Maruts, and doubtless meant to indicate lightning. That it denotes a spear in mortal warfare, as Zimmer² thinks, is not shown by a single passage.³

¹ Rv. i. 37, 1; 64, 4, 8; 166, 4; v. 52, 6; 54, 11; 57, 6; viii. 20, 11. Indra has a R̥ṣṭi in Rv. i. 169, 3 (cf. Av. iv. 37, 8). Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 79.

² *Altindisches Leben*, 301.

³ Rv. i. 167, 3; vii. 55, 2; viii. 28, 5; x. 87, 7. 24 are all mythological or contain similes.

Cf. Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 221.

R̥ṣṭi-ṣeṇa is mentioned in the Nirukta¹ as an explanation of the patronymic Ār̥ṣṭiṣeṇa, but nothing else is known of him.

¹ ii. 11. Cf. Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des R̥gveda*, 130, 136.

R̥ṣya-śr̥ṅga appears as a teacher, pupil of Kāśyapa, and as bearing the patronymic Kāśyapa in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa¹ and in the Vam̐śa Brāhmaṇa.² The more correct spelling of the name is R̥ṣya-śr̥ṅga.³

¹ iii. 40, 1 (in a Vam̐śa, or list of teachers).

² *Indische Studien*, 4, 374, 385.

³ The later legend connected with the name may contain old elements

(see Lüders, *Die Sage von R̥shyaśr̥ṅga*, 1897; Von Schroeder, *Mysterium und Mimus*, 292-301), but it is not known to any Vedic text.

E.

Eka-dyū is mentioned as a poet in one hymn of the Rigveda.¹

¹ viii. 80, 10. Cf. Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 112.

Eka-yāvan Gām-dama is a man mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ and the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa.²

¹ xxi. 14, 20.

² ii. 7, 11 (Kām̐dama).

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, i. 32;

Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 69.

Eka-rāj, 'sole ruler,' 'monarch,' seems to mean no more than 'king.' In the Rigveda¹ the term is used metaphorically only. But it is found with the literal sense in the Āitareya Brāhmaṇa,² as well as in the Atharvaveda.³

¹ vii. 37, 3.

² viii. 15.

³ iii. 4, 1.

Cf. Weber, *Rājasūya*, 141.

Ekāyana denotes some object of study in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad.¹ The St. Petersburg Dictionary renders it 'doctrine (āyana) of unity' (*eka*), 'monotheism,' while Max Müller prefers 'ethics,' and Monier-Williams in his Dictionary 'worldly wisdom.'²

¹ vii. 1, 2, 4; 2, 1; 7, 1.

² Max Müller and Monier-Williams thus follow Śaṅkara's interpretation

as *nīti-śāstra*, 'moral teaching.' Cf.

Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 267, 484;

Little, *Grammatical Index*, 43.

Ekāṣṭakā.—That Aṣṭakā is the eighth day after the full moon appears clearly from the Atharvaveda.¹ Ekāṣṭakā, or 'sole Aṣṭakā,' must denote not merely any Aṣṭakā, but some particular one. Sāyaṇa, in his commentary on the Atharvaveda,² in which a whole hymn celebrates the Ekāṣṭakā, fixes the date meant by the term as the eighth day in the dark half of the month of Māgha (January—February). The Ekāṣṭakā is declared in the Taittiriya Saṃhitā³ to be the time for the consecration (*dīkṣā*) of those who are going to perform a year-long sacrifice. See also *Māsa*.

¹ xv. 16, 2. Cf. Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 2, 2, 23; 4, 2, 10.

² iii. 10.

³ vii. 4, 8, 1. Cf. iii. 3, 8, 4; iv. 3,

11, 1; v. 7, 2, 2; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, v. 9, 4.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 365;

Weber, *Naxatra*, 2, 341, 342.

Ejatka is the name of an insect in the Atharvaveda.¹

¹ v. 23, 7. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 98; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 262.

Eḍaka appears to denote a 'vicious ram' in the Śatapatha¹ and Jaiminiya² Brāhmaṇas.

¹ xii. 4, 1, 4; cf. ii. 5, 2, 15.

² i. 51, 4 (*Journal of the American*

Oriental Society, 23, 332). Cf. Eggeling,

Sacred Books of the East, 44, 178.

Enī denotes the 'female antelope' in the later *Samhitās*,¹ perhaps as the feminine of **Ēta**.

¹ Av. v. 14, 11; *Taittirīya Samhitā*, | iii. 14, 17; *Vājasaneyi Samhitā*, xxiv.
v. 5, 15, 1; *Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā*, | 36; Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 82.

Ēta in the plural (*etāḥ*) denotes the steeds of the Maruts, being a swift species of deer, which are mentioned several times in the *Rigveda*,¹ and the skins of which are also said to be worn by the Maruts on their shoulders.² The epithet *prthu-budhna*, once applied to them in the *Rigveda*,³ and variously interpreted as 'broad-hoofed',⁴ 'broad-chested',⁵ and 'broad in the hinder part',⁶ seems to indicate that they were not gazelles.⁷

¹ i. 165, 2; 169, 6, 7; v. 54, 5;
x. 77, 2.

² Rv. i. 166, 10. Cf. Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.

³ i. 169, 6.

⁴ By Grassman and Zimmer.

⁵ Griffith, *Hymns of the Rigveda*,
1, 235.

⁶ Monier-Williams, *Dictionary*, s.v.

⁷ Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 83.

1. **Ētaśa** is in several passages of the *Rigveda*,¹ according to Roth² the name of a protégé whom Indra helped against the sun-god *Sūrya*. But in all these passages **Ētaśa** seems merely to designate the horse of the sun.

¹ i. 62, 15; iv. 30, 6; v. 29, 5.

² *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.

³ Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, pp. 149,
150.

2. **Ētaśa** is in the *Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa*¹ the name of a sage who is said to have cursed his children because they interrupted him in the midst of a rite; hence the *Aitaśāyanas* (descendants of **Ētaśa**) are declared to be the worst of the *Bhṛigus*. The same story appears in the *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*,² where, however, the sage's name is *Aitaśa*, and the *Aitaśāyanas* are described as the worst of the *Aurvas*.

¹ xxx. 5.

² vi. 33. Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 2, 173.

Eḍidhiṣuḥ-pati is a term occurring only in the *Vājasaneyi Samhitā*,¹ where the commentator *Mahidhara* interprets it as

¹ xxx. 9.

meaning the 'husband of a younger sister married before the elder sister.' Though this sense is probably correct, the form is doubtless, as Delbrück² points out, corrupt. See **Didhiṣūpati**.

² *Die indogermanischen Verwandschaftsnamen*, 569, n. 1.

Eraṇḍa, the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*), is first mentioned in the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka (xii. 8).

Evāvada is regarded by Ludwig¹ in a very obscure passage of the Rigveda² as the name of a singer beside **Kṣatra**, **Manasa**, and **Yajata**. The commentator Sāyaṇa also interprets the word as a proper name. Roth,³ however, considers it to be an adjective meaning 'truthful.'

¹ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 138.

² v. 44, 10.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

AI.

Aikādaśākṣa Mānu-tantavya appears in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹ as a king who observed the rule of sacrificing when the sun had risen (*udita-homin*), and as a contemporary of **Nagarin Jāna-śruteya**.

¹ v. 30. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 223.

Aikṣvāka, 'descendant of Ikṣvāku,' is the patronymic borne by **Purukutsa** in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹ Another Aikṣvāka is **Vārṣṇi**, a teacher mentioned in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa.² A king **Harīścandra Vaidhasa Aikṣvāka** is known to the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,³ and **Tryarūṇa** is an Aikṣvāka in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.⁴

¹ xiii. 5, 4, 5.

² i. 5, 4.

³ vii. 13, 16.

⁴ xiii. 3, 12.

Aitareya, perhaps a patronymic from **Itara**, though the commentator Sāyaṇa¹ regards the word as a metronymic from

¹ Cited by Aufrecht, *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, 3.

Itarā, is an epithet of Mahidāsa in the Aitareya Āraṇyaka² and the Chāndogya Upaniṣad.³

² ii. 1, 8; 3, 7.

³ iii. 16, 7. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, i, 389. The form Aitareyin occurs in the Anupada Sūtra, viii. 1;

Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, i. 3, etc.; and a Mahaitareya in Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iii. 4, 4, etc.

Aitaśa, Aitaśāyana. See Etaśa, Etaśāyana. The Aitaśa-pralāpa, or 'Discourse of Aitaśa,' is a part of the Atharvaveda.¹

¹ xx. 129-132. Cf. Bṛhaddevatā, viii. 101, with Macdonell's note.

Aiti-hāsika.—This term was applied to the people who explained the Vedic hymns by treating them as legendary history (Itihāsa), as Sieg¹ shows by the passages of the Nirukta,² where their views are opposed to those of the Nairuktas, who relied rather on etymology. Sieg³ also seems right in finding them in the Naidānas of the Nirukta.⁴ it is possible that their textbook was called the Nidāna.

¹ *Die Sagenstoffe des R̥gveda*, 13 et seq.

² ii. 16; xii. 1, etc.

³ *Op. cit.*, 29.

⁴ vi. 9; vii. 6.

Aibhāvata, 'descendant of Ibhāvant,' is the patronymic of Pratīdarśa.¹

¹ Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 8, 2, 3.

Airāvata, 'son of Irāvant,' is the patronymic of Dhṛtarāṣṭra, as a snake demon,¹ in the Atharvaveda² and the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.³

¹ In the later literature Airāvata is the elephant of Indra: perhaps connected with this Vedic snake demon,

as *nāga* means both 'serpent' and 'elephant.'

² viii. 10, 29.

³ xxv. 15, 3.

Ailūṣa, 'descendant of Ilūṣa,' is the patronymic of Kavaṣa.

Aiṣa-kṛta. See Śitibāhu.

Aiṣā-vīra.—The Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa once¹ refers to the Aiṣā-vīras as officiating at a sacrifice, with the implication that they were bad sacrificers. Sāyaṇa regards the word as a proper name ('descendants of Eṣavīra'), denoting the members of a despised family. But Roth may be right in explaining the word both in the passage mentioned above and elsewhere as meaning 'weak'² or 'insignificant man.'³

¹ xi. 2, 7. 32.

² In the St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ In Böhtlingk's Dictionary, s.v. ('one who wishes to be a man, but is not'). Cf. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ix. 5,

i. 16; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, where, however, Lindner's edition reads *aiṣā vīra iva*. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, i. 228; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 45.

Aiṣumata, 'descendant of Iṣumant,' is the patronymic of Trāta in the Vamśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372.

O.

Ogaṇa is a word occurring only once, as a plural, in the Rigveda,¹ where it appears to indicate persons hostile to the seer of the hymn, and apparently opposed to the Āryan religion. Ludwig² regards the term as the proper name of a people, but Pischel³ thinks that it is merely an adjective meaning 'weak' (*ogana* = *ava-gaṇa*), as in Pāli.

¹ x. 89, 15.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 5, 209.

³ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 191, 192.

Otu in Vedic literature¹ denotes the 'woof' in weaving, and corresponds to **Tantu**, 'the warp,' the roots *vā*,² 'to weave,' and *tan*,³ 'to stretch,' from which these two terms are derived, being used in parallel senses. In the process of weaving a shuttle (**Tasara**) was used. The 'weaver' is termed *vāya*,⁴ and the 'loom' *veman*.⁵ A wooden peg (**Mayūkha**) was used to

¹ Rv. vi. 9, 2. 3; Av. xiv. 2, 51; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 1, 1, 4, etc.

² Rv. vi. 9, 2, etc.

³ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 80; Rv. x. 130, 2; Av. x. 7, 43, etc.

⁴ Rv. x. 26, 6, etc.

⁵ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 83.

stretch the web on, while lead was employed as a weight to extend it.⁶

The work of weaving was probably the special care of women.⁷ A metaphor in the Atharvaveda⁸ personifies Night and Day as two sisters weaving the web of the year, the nights serving as warp, the days as woof.

⁶ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 80.

⁷ Av. x. 7, 42; xiv. 2, 51. Cf. Rv. i. 92, 3.

⁸ x. 7, 42; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 5, 5, 3.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 254, 255; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 465.

Odana is a common expression¹ denoting a mess, usually of grain cooked with milk (*kṣīra-pākaṃ odanam*).² Special varieties are mentioned, such as the 'milk-mess' (*kṣīraudana*),³ the 'curd-mess' (*dadhy-odana*),⁴ the 'bean-mess' (*mudgaudana*),⁵ the 'sesame-mess' (*tilaudana*),⁶ the 'water-mess' (*udaudana*),⁷ the 'meat-mess' (*māṃsaudana*),⁸ the 'ghee-mess' (*ghṛtaudana*),⁹ etc.

¹ Rv. viii. 69, 14, etc.; Av. iv. 14, 7, etc.

² Rv. viii. 77, 10.

³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 5, 3, 4; xi. 5, 7, 5; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 4, 13.

⁴ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 4, 14.

⁵ Sāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, xii. 8.

⁶ *Ibid.*; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 4, 15.

⁷ *Ibid.*, vi. 4, 15.

⁸ *Ibid.*, vi. 4, 16; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 5, 7, 5; Sāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, xii. 8.

⁹ Sāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, xii. 8.

Opaśa is a word of somewhat doubtful sense, occurring in the Rigveda,¹ the Atharvaveda,² and occasionally later.³ It probably means a 'plait' as used in dressing the hair, especially of women,⁴ but apparently, in earlier times,⁵ of men also. The goddess Sinīvālī is called *svaupaśā*,⁶ an epithet of doubtful sense, from which Zimmer⁷ conjectures that the wearing of

¹ x. 85, 8. Cf. i. 173, 6; viii. 14, 5; ix. 71, 1.

² vi. 138, 1, 2; ix. 3, 8, where it is applied metaphorically in describing the roof of a house.

³ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, iv. 1, 1.

⁴ Av. vi. 138, 1, 2.

⁵ Rv. i. 173, 6; viii. 14, 5.

⁶ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 1, 5, 3; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 7, 5; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xi. 56. The reading is uncertain. Bloomfield (see below) assumes *sv-opaśā* to be the correct form ('having a fair opaśa').

⁷ *Altindisches Leben*, 264.

false plaits of hair was not unknown in Vedic times. What was the difference between the braids referred to in the epithets *pr̥thu-śtuka*,⁸ 'having broad braids,' and *viṣita-śtuka*,⁹ 'having loosened braids,' and the Opaśa cannot be made out from the evidence available. Geldner¹⁰ thinks that the original sense was 'horn,' and that when the word applies to Indra¹¹ it means 'diadem.'

⁸ Rv. x. 86, 8.

⁹ Rv. i. 167, 5 (of Rodasī).

¹⁰ *Vedische Studien*, I, 131, quoting Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 4, 3, where *avy-opaśāh* is used of cattle; but the sense may be figurative.

¹¹ Rv. viii. 14, 5.

Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 538, 539; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 348.

Oṣadhi.—Roughly speaking, the vegetable world is divided in Vedic literature¹ between Oṣadhi or **Virudh** 'plants' and **Vana** or **Vṛkṣa** 'trees.' Oṣadhi is employed in opposition to Virudh to denote plants as possessing a healing power or some other quality useful to men, while Virudh is rather a generic term for minor vegetable growths, but sometimes,² when occurring beside Oṣadhi, signifies those plants which do not possess medicinal properties.

A list of the minor parts of which a plant is made up is given in the later Saṃhitās.³ It comprises the root (*mūla*), the panicle (*tūla*), the stem (*kāṇḍa*), the twig (*valśa*), the flower (*puṣpa*), and the fruit (*phala*), while trees⁴ have, in addition, a corona (*skandha*), branches (*śākhā*), and leaves (*parṇa*). The Atharvaveda⁵ gives an elaborate, though not very intelligible, division of plants into those which expand (*pra-struatiḥ*), are bushy (*stambiniḥ*), have only one sheath (*eka-śuṅgāḥ*), are creepers (*pra-tanvatiḥ*), have many stalks (*amśumatīḥ*), are

¹ Rv. x. 97 and *passim*. Oṣadhi-*vanaspati* is a frequent compound, from the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (vi. 1, 1, 12) onwards. The medicinal properties of plants account for the epithet 'of manifold powers' (*nānā-vīryā*) applied to them in Av. xii. 1, 2.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 5, 3, 2.

³ *Ibid.*, vii. 3, 19, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxii. 28.

⁴ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 3, 20, 1. Cf. Rv. i. 32, 5; Av. x. 7, 38.

⁵ viii. 7, 4, with Whitney's notes. Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 579; Henry, *Les livres VIII. et IX. de l'Atharvaveda*, 58 et seq.

jointed (*kāṇḍinīḥ*), or have spreading branches (*vi-śākhāḥ*). In the Rigveda⁶ plants are termed 'fruitful' (*phalinīḥ*), 'blossoming' (*puṣpavatīḥ*), and 'having flowers' (*pra-sūvarīḥ*).

⁶ x. 97, 3. 15. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 57.

AU.

Aukṣa-gandhi ('having the smell of bull's grease') appears in the Atharvaveda¹ as the name of an Apsaras, beside other names, of which **Guggulū** and **Naladī** clearly indicate plants. This name, therefore, presumably also denotes some sort of fragrant plant. Aukṣa in the same Saṃhitā² means 'bull's grease' (from *ukṣan*, 'bull').

¹ iv. 37, 3.

² ii. 36, 7.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 69;
Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*,

324; Whitney, Translation of the
Atharvaveda, 211, 212, and on Aukṣa,
ibid., 82, 83.

Augra-sainya, 'descendant of Ugrasena,' is the patronymic of King **Yuddhāmsrausṭi** in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (viii. 21).

Audanya, 'descendant of Udanya or Odana,' is the patronymic in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ of Muṇḍibha, who is credited with inventing an expiation for the crime of slaying a Brahmin. In the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa² the name appears in the form of Audanyava.

¹ xiii. 3, 5, 4.

² iii. 9, 15, 3. Cf. St. Petersburg

Dictionary, s.v. Odana; Eggeling,
Sacred Books of the East, 44, 341, n. 1.

Audamaya is Weber's¹ reading of the name of the Ātreya, who was Purohita of **Āṅga Vairocana**, according to the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.² Aufrecht, however, in his edition more probably takes the correct form of the name to be **Udamaya**.

¹ *Indische Studien*, I, 228.

² viii. 22. Cf. St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. Udamaya.

Auda-vāhi, 'descendant of Udavāha,' appears in the first two Vamśas (lists of teachers) of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad¹ as a teacher of Bhāradvāja.

¹ ii. 5, 20; iv. 5, 26 (in the Mādhyamīdina recension).

Aud-umbarāyana, 'descendant of Udumbara,' is the patronymic of a grammarian in the Nirukta (i. 1).

Aud-dālaki, 'descendant of Uddālaka,' is the patronymic of the teacher variously called **Asurbinda**¹ or **Kusurubinda**,² and of Śvetaketu.³

¹ Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, i. 75 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 23, 327).

² Śaḍviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, i. 16; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxii. 15, 10.

³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4. 3, 13; iv. 2, 5, 15. He is perhaps also meant in Kaṭha Upaniṣad, i. 11.

Aud-bhāri, 'descendant of Udbhāra,' is the patronymic in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xi. 8, 4, 6) of **Khaṇḍika**, teacher of Keśin.

Aupa-jandhani, 'descendant of Upajandhana,' is the patronymic of a teacher mentioned in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad¹ as a pupil of Āsuri, and also² as a pupil of Sāyakāyana.

¹ ii. 6, 3; iv. 6, 3 (in Vamśas).

² iv. 5, 27 (in the Mādhyamīdina recension).

Aupa-tasvini, 'descendant of Upatasvina,' is the patronymic of Rāma in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (iv. 6, 1, 7).

Aupa-manyava, 'descendant of Upamanyu,' is the patronymic of various persons: see **Kāmboja**, **Prācīnaśāla**, **Mahāśāla**. The best known bearer of the name is the grammarian who disagreed with the onomatopoetic theory of the derivation of names, and who is mentioned by Yāska.¹ An Aupamanyavīputra occurs in the Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra² as a teacher.

¹ i. 1; ii. 2. 6. 11, etc.

² xxii. 1 et seq.

Aupara, 'descendant of Upara,' is the patronymic of **Danḍa** in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā (vi. 2, 9, 4).

Aupa-veśi, 'descendant of Upaveśa,' is the patronymic borne by **Aruṇa**, father of Uddālaka.¹

¹ See Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxvi. 10, and **Aruṇa**.

Aupasvatī-putra, 'son of a female descendant of Upasvant' (?), is mentioned as a pupil of **Pārāśariputra** in a **Vaṃśa** (list of teachers) of the Bṛhadāranyaka Upaniṣad.¹

¹ vi. 5, 1 (only in the Kāṇva recension).

Aupāvi ('descendant of Upāva') **Jāna-śruteya** ('descendant of Janaśruti'), appears in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ and the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā² as a sacrificer who used to offer the Vājapeya sacrifice and ascend to the other world.

¹ v. 1, 1, 5, 7.

² i. 4, 5. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 222, 223.

Aupoditi, 'descendant of Upodita,' is the patronymic applied in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā¹ to **Tumiñja**, and in the Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra² to **Gaupālāyana**, son of **Vyāghrapad**, Sthapati ('general') of the Kurus. In the form of Aupoditeya, a metronymic from Upoditā, the name is found in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,³ where the Kāṇva text calls him Tumiñja Aupoditeya Vaiyāghrapadya.

¹ i. 7, 2, 1.

² xx. 25.

³ i. 9, 3, 16.

Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, 271, n. 2.

Aurṇa-vābha, 'descendant of Ūrṇavābhi.' (1) This is the name of a pupil of **Kaundinya** mentioned in a **Vaṃśa** (list of teachers) of the Bṛhadāranyaka Upaniṣad.¹ (2) A teacher of this name is frequently referred to in the Nirukta. His explanations in two passages² agree with those of the Nairuktas

¹ iv. 5, 26 (Mādhyandina recension).

² vii. 15; xii. 19.

or etymological school of interpreters of the Rigveda. In other passages³ he appears rather to belong to the school of the Aitihāsikas, who relied on traditional legends. He was thus probably, as Sieg⁴ suggests, an eclectic.

² vi. 13; xii. 1.

⁴ *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*, 13, n. 1.

Aurva, 'descendant of Uru or Urva,' appears in the Rigveda¹ in close connexion with Bhr̥gu, being probably a Bhr̥gu himself. As in one passage of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,² the descendants of Aitaśa are called the worst of the Aurvas, while the parallel version of the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa³ calls them the worst of the Bhr̥gus, the Aurvas must have been a branch of the larger family of the Bhr̥gus. Aurva himself is said in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā⁴ to have received offspring from Atri. In the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa⁵ two Aurvas are referred to as authorities. See also Kutsa.

¹ viii. 102, 4.

² vi. 33.

³ xxx. 5.

⁴ vii. 1, 8, 1.

⁵ xxi. 10, 6. Hopkins, *Transactions*

of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, 15, 54, reads ūrvau.

Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 2, 173, n. 1.

Aulāna is a word occurring in a single passage of the Rigveda,¹ where it may possibly be a patronymic of Śamtanu as a 'descendant of Ula.' Ludwig,² however, conjectures that the reading should be 'Kaulāna.' Sieg³ regards Aulāna as a later descendant⁴ of Śamtanu, who utilized the story of Devāpi's rain-making as an introduction to his rain hymn.

¹ x. 98, 11.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 166.

³ *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*, 141.

⁴ Cf. Sāyaṇa on Rv. x. 98, 11: *Kuru-*

kula-jātaḥ Śamtanavaḥ, 'a descendant of Śamtanu, born in the family of the Kurus.'

Aulundya, 'descendant of Ulundā,' is the patronymic of Supratīta in the Vamśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372.

Auśija, 'descendant of Uśij,' is a patronymic clearly applied to Kakṣivant in the Rigveda.¹ It is also applied to Rjīśvan,² but Ludwig³ thinks that the correct reading of the passage in question is *auśijasyarjīśvā*, 'Rjīśvan, son of Auśija.' In one verse⁴ Auśija and Kakṣivant are both mentioned, but in such a way that two different persons must apparently be meant. In other passages where the patronymic occurs alone, it is doubtful who is meant, or whether a proper name at all is intended.⁵ Kakṣivant Auśija appears also in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa⁶ and elsewhere.

¹ i. 18, 1.

² x. 99, 11.

³ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 143, 149.

⁴ Rv. i. 112, 11.

⁵ Rv. i. 119, 9; 122, 4; iv. 21, 6, 7;

v. 41, 5; vi. 4, 6. Cf. St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁶ xiv. 11, 16. See Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, xv. 56, n., and Kakṣivant, n. 15.

Auṣtrākṣi, 'descendant of Uṣtrākṣa,' occurs as the patronymic of Sāti in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372. Cf. Weber, *Indian Literature*, 75.

K.

Kaṃsa, a word denoting a 'pot or vessel of metal,' occurs in the Atharvaveda and elsewhere.¹

¹ Av. x. 10, 5; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 10; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 3, 1, etc.; Nirukta, vii. 23; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, xii. 8.

Kakara occurs in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās¹ as the name of a victim at the horse sacrifice (Aśvamedha). It probably denotes some 'sort of bird,' as rendered by the commentator Mahīdhara.²

¹ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xx. 24.

² On Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, *loc. cit.* Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 94.

Kakuṭha, a word occurring in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā,¹ presumably denotes some kind of animal. According to Böhtlingk,² it is identical with Kakkāṭa.

¹ iii. 14, 13.

² Dictionary, s.v.

Kakuha, a word occurring several times in the Rigveda,¹ is understood by Roth² to designate part of a chariot, perhaps the seat. Ludwig,³ again, regards it in one passage⁴ as the proper name of a Yādava prince who took spoil from Tirindira, the Parśu, but this view is hardly probable.⁵ It is, on the whole, most likely that the word always means 'chief,' 'pre-eminent,' being applied as an epithet to horses, chariots, princes, etc.⁶ This is the only sense given by Grassmann,⁷ and later adopted by Roth.⁸

¹ i. 46, 3; 181 5; 184, 3; ii. 34, 11; iii. 54, 14; v. 73, 7; 75, 4; viii. 6, 48.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ Translation of the Rigveda, 2, 182; 3, 160, 161; 5, 142.

⁴ viii. 6, 48.

⁵ Weber, *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 36, 37.

⁶ So certainly in Rv. viii. 45, 14; ix. 67, 8; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, iii. 3, 3, 1. 2, and often in the older form *kakubha*.

⁷ In his Lexicon, s.v.

⁸ In Böttlingk's Dictionary, s.v.

Kakkata denotes the 'crab' in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās,¹ being a Prakritized form of Karkata, which is common in the later literature.² Roth,³ however, takes the word to mean a bird, and compares **Kakara**. See also **Kakuṭha**.

¹ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 15, 1 (where Weber has *kakṭa*); Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 32.

² Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 95.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Kakṣa is the name of two men mentioned as teachers in a Vamśa (list of teachers) of the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa. One is Kakṣa Vārakya, pupil of Proṣṭhapada Vārakya,¹ and the other Kakṣa Vārāki² or Vārakya,³ pupil of Dakṣa Kātyāyani Ātreya. See also **Urukakṣa**.

¹ iii. 41, 1.

² iii. 41, 1.

³ iv. 17, 1.

Kakṣivant is the name of a Ṛṣi mentioned frequently in the Rigveda,¹ and occasionally elsewhere.² He appears to have been a descendant of a female slave named Uśij.³ He must have been a Pajra by family, as he bears the epithet Pajriya.⁴

¹ i. 18, 1; 51, 13; 112, 11; 116, 7; 117, 6; 126, 3; iv. 26, 1; viii. 9, 10; ix. 74, 8; x. 25, 10; 61, 16.

² Av. iv. 29, 5, and passages noted below.

³ Rv. i. 18, 1; perhaps also i. 112, 11, but Auśija may there be a separate name (see Auśija). Cf. Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 11, 16.

⁴ Rv. i. 116, 7; 117, 6.

and his descendants are called Pajras.⁵ In a hymn of the Rigveda⁶ he celebrates the prince Svanaya Bhāvya, who dwelt on the Sindhu (Indus), as having bestowed magnificent gifts on him; and the list of Nārāsaṃsas ('Praises of Heroes') in the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra⁷ mentions one by Kakṣivant Auśija in honour of Svanaya Bhāvayavya. In his old age he obtained as a wife the maiden Vṛcayā.⁸ He appears to have lived to be a hundred,⁹ the typical length of life in the Vedas. He seems always to be thought of as belonging to the past, and in a hymn of the fourth book of the Rigveda¹⁰ he is mentioned with the semi-mythical Kutsa and Kavi Uśanas. Later, also, he is a teacher of bygone days.¹¹

In Vedic literature he is not connected with Dīrghatamas beyond being once mentioned along with him in a hymn of the Rigveda.¹² But in the Bṛhaddevatā¹³ he appears as a son of Dīrghatamas by a slave woman, Uśij.

Weber¹⁴ considers that Kakṣivant was originally a Kṣatriya, not a Brāhmaṇa, quoting in favour of this view the fact that he is mentioned beside kings like Para Ātṇāra, Vītahavya Śrāyasa, and Trasadasyu Paurukutsya.¹⁵ But that these are all kings is an unnecessary assumption: these persons are mentioned in the passages in question undoubtedly only as famous men of old, to whom are ascribed mythical sacrificial performances, and who thus gained numerous sons.

⁵ Rv. i. 126, 4.

⁶ i. 126.

⁷ xvi. 4, 5.

⁸ Rv. i. 51, 13.

⁹ Rv. ix. 74, 8.

¹⁰ iv. 26, 1.

¹¹ Av. iv. 29, 5; xviii. 3, 15; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 21, 6, 7; Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 11.

¹² viii. 9, 10.

¹³ iv. 11 *et seq.*

¹⁴ *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 22-25.

¹⁵ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 6, 5, 3; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxii. 3; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxv. 16, 3. Cf. xiv. 11, 16.

Cf. Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 221, 236, n. 1; Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 102; Geldner, *Rigveda, Kommentar*, 23, 24.

Kaṅka is the name of a bird, usually taken to mean 'heron,'¹ but, at any rate in some passages, rather denoting some bird of prey.² It first appears in the Yajurveda Saṃhitā.³

¹ Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 92.

² Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v. Cf. Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, xii. 13.

³ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 4, 11, 1

(*kaṅka-cit*, an altar 'piled in the form of a heron'); Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 31; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 12; Sāmaveda, ii. 9, 3, 6, 1.

Kaṇkata is the name of an animal mentioned once in the Rigveda.¹ According to Sāyaṇa it is a destructive beast; perhaps, as Grassmann renders it, a 'scorpion.'

¹ i. 191, 1. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 98.

Kaṇkatīya is the name of a family said in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ to have learned from Śāṇḍilya the piling up of the sacrificial fire (*agni-cayana*). In the Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra² a Kaṇkati Brāhmaṇa, no doubt the textbook of the school, is referred to. It may have been identical with the Chāgaleya Brāhmaṇa, cited in the Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra.³

¹ ix. 4, 4, 17.

² xiv. 20, 4.

³ xxv. 5. Cf. Caland, *Über das rituelle Sūtra des Baudhāyana*, 40.

Kaṇka-parvan ('heron-jointed'?), a term occurring once in the Atharvaveda,¹ is applied to a snake, meaning perhaps 'scorpion.' As the Paippalāda recension has a different reading (*aṅga-parvaṇah*), the passage may be corrupt.

¹ vii. 56, 1. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 94; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 426; Bloomfield, *Hymns* of the Atharvaveda, 553; Böhtlingk, Dictionary, s v.

Kaṭa denotes a 'mat,' which was 'made of reeds' (*vaitasa*). The maker of mats from reeds (*bidala-kārī*) is mentioned in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā,² and the process of splitting reeds for the purpose is referred to in the Atharvaveda.³

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 3, 12, 2. Cf. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 3, 1, 3. mentary. *Bidala-kāra* is read in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 5, 1.

² xxx. 8, with Mahīdhara's Commentary. *Bidala-kāra* is read in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 5, 1.

³ vi. 138, 5. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 255.

Kaṇṭakī-kārī, 'worker in thorns,' is one of the victims at the human sacrifice (Puruṣamedha) in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā.¹ No doubt the thorns were cut up and used to plait mats (**Kaṭa**) or to stuff cushions.

¹ xxx. 8. The Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 5, 1, has *kaṇṭaka-kāra*. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 255.

Kaṇva is the name of an ancient Ṛṣi repeatedly referred to in the Rigveda and later.¹ His sons and descendants,² the Kaṇvas, are also often mentioned, especially in the eighth book of the Rigveda, the authorship of that book, as well as of part of the first, being attributed to this family. A descendant of Kaṇva is also denoted by the name in the singular, either alone³ or accompanied by a patronymic, as Kaṇva Nārṣada⁴ and Kaṇva Śrāyasa,⁵ besides in the plural the Kaṇvas Sauśra-vasas.⁶ The Kaṇva family appears to have been connected with the Atri family,⁷ but not to have been of great importance.⁸ In one passage of the Atharvaveda⁹ they seem to be definitely regarded with hostility.

¹ Rv. i. 36, 8. 10. 11. 17. 19; 39, 7. 9; 47, 5; 112, 5; 117, 18; 118, 7; 139, 9; v. 41, 4; viii. 5, 23, 25; 7, 18; 8, 20; 49, 10; 50, 10; x. 71, 11; 115, 5; 150, 5; Av. iv. 37, 1; vii. 15, 1; xviii. 3, 15; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xvii. 74; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, viii. 2, 2; ix. 2, 6; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxviii. 8. Kaṇvat occurs in Rv. viii. 6, 11; 52, 8; Av. ii. 32, 3; Kaṇva-mant in Rv. viii. 2, 22.

² As *Kaṇvāḥ* (in the plural), Rv. i. 14, 2, 5; 37, 1. 14; 44, 8; 46, 9; 47, 2, 4-10; 49, 4; viii. 2, 16; 3, 16; 4, 2, 3; 5, 4; 6, 3. 18. 21. 31. 34. 47; 7, 32; 8, 3; 9, 14; 32, 1; 33, 3; 34, 4; as *Kaṇvasya sūnavāḥ*, Rv. i. 45, 5; as *putrāḥ*, viii. 8, 4. 8; as *Kaṇvāyanāḥ*, viii. 55, 4. *Kaṇva* is found in viii. 1, 8; 2, 40; 4, 20; 7, 19; 9, 3. 9; 10, 2.

³ Eg., Rv. i. 48, 4; viii. 34, 1, and probably elsewhere.

⁴ Rv. i. 117, 8; Av. iv. 19, 2; Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 150.

⁵ Taittirīya Samhitā, v. 4, 7, 5; Kāthaka Samhitā, xxi. 8; Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā, iii. 3, 9.

⁶ Kāthaka Samhitā, xiii. 12. There is also Vatsa Kaṇva in Sāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 11, 20.

⁷ Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 214.

⁸ Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 285. Cf. 1, 207, 438.

⁹ Av. ii. 25. Cf. Vārttika on Pāṇini, iii. 1, 14; Bergaigne, *Religion Védique*, 2, 465; Hillebrandt, *op. cit.*, 1, 207; Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, 1, 110.

Cf. Oldenberg, *op. cit.*, 216 et seq.; Ludwig, *op. cit.*, 3, 105.

Kathā.—The later use of this word¹ in the sense of a 'philosophical discussion' appears in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad.²

¹ Colebrooke, *Miscellaneous Essays*, 1, 293.

² i. 8, 1: *hantodgīthe kathāṃ vadāma*,

'let us begin a discussion regarding the Udgītha.'

Kadrū, a word occurring only once in the Rigveda,¹ is interpreted by Ludwig² as the name of a priest, but it more probably means a Soma vessel.³

¹ viii. 45, 26.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 162.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Kanaknaka, a word occurring once in the Atharvaveda,¹ either denotes a poison or is an adjective qualifying *kāṇḍā-viṣa*, a species of poison.

¹ x. 4, 22. Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 604; Whitney, 578.

Kanā, Kanyā.—Both these words, of which the former is very rare,¹ while the latter is the normal term from the Rigveda² onwards, denote 'maiden' or 'young woman.' It is doubtful whether Kanīnakā (accented on the final syllable) has this meaning,³ or only denotes the pupil of the eye,⁴ which is the sense of *kanīnakā* or *kanīnikā* (both accented on the antepenultimate) in the later Samhitās and the Brāhmaṇas. See also Strī.

¹ Rv. x. 61, 5, etc.

² i. 123, 10; 161, 5; iii. 23, 10, etc.; Av. i. 14, 2; xi. 5, 18; xii. 1, 25, etc.

³ Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., cites in this sense Rv. iv. 32, 23; x. 40, 9; Nirukta, iv. 15; but

neither of the Rv. passages is at all clear.

⁴ See Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 401; Keith, *Āitareya Āraṇyaka*, 207. Other rare forms are *kanyānā*, Rv. viii. 35, 5; *kanyālā*, Av. v. 5, 3; xiv. 2, 52.

Kapanā, from its solitary occurrence in the Rigveda,¹ appears to mean a 'worm' that destroys the leaves of trees, and is so interpreted in the Nirukta.²

¹ v. 54, 6.

² vi. 4. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches*

Leben, 97; Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 330.

Kaparda, 'braid,' **Kapardin**, 'wearing braids.' These words refer to the Vedic custom of wearing the hair in braids or plaits. Thus a maiden is said to have her hair in four plaits (*catus-kapardā*),¹ and the goddess Sinīvālī is described as 'wearing fair braids' (*su-kapardā*).² Men also wore their hair in this style, for both Rudra³ and Pūṣan⁴ are said to have done so, while the Vasiṣṭhas⁵ were distinguished by wearing their hair in a plait on the right (*dakṣiṇatas-kaparda*). The opposite was to wear one's hair 'plain' (*pulastī*).⁶ See also Opaśa.

¹ Rv. x. 114, 3.

² Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xi. 56.

³ Rv. i. 114, 1. 5; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xvi. 10. 29. 43. 48. 59.

⁴ Rv. vi. 55, 2; ix. 67. 11.

⁵ Rv. vii. 33, 1. Cf. 83, 8.

⁶ Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xvi. 43.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 264, 265; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, v. 462; Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 424.

1. **Kapi**, 'monkey,' occurs only once in the Rigveda¹ with reference to Vṛṣā-kapi, the 'Man-ape,' in the dialogue of Indra and Indrāṇi in the presence of Vṛṣākapi. There the ape is termed the 'tawny' (*harita*). In the Atharvaveda² the monkey is mentioned several times as hairy, and an enemy of dogs. That the ape was tamed appears from its position in the Vṛṣākapi hymn, and from the mention, in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā,³ of a **Wayu** as belonging to the forest. See also **Mayu**, **Markaṭa**, and **Puruṣa Hastin**.

¹ x. 86, 5. Cf. Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, 174; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 22 et seq.; von Schroeder, *Mysterium und Mimus*, 304 et seq.; Schirmeisen, *Die Arischen Göttergestalten*, 218 et seq.; Tilak, *Orion*, 170-197.

² iii. 9, 4; iv. 32, 11; vi. 49, 1. Cf. also Chāndogya Upaniṣad, i. 6, 7 (*kaṇḍy-āsa*, 'seat of an ape').

³ iv. 2, 10, 1. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 85, 86.

2. **Kapi** is, according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary, another name for Luśa Khārgali in the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā (xxx. 2), but the name appears rather to be Luśākapi.

Kapiñjala, the name of the 'francoline partridge' or 'hazel-cock,' is found in all the Yajurveda Saṃhitās,¹ and occasionally later.²

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 5, 1, 1; v. 5, 16, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 1; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xii. 10; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 20. 38.

² Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 3, 3;

v. 5, 4, 4; xiii. 5, 1, 13; Jaiminīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 154, 2 (*Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 181).

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 91.

Kapila appears in the Śvetāśvatara Upaniṣad¹ as a teacher, according to Weber² and Garbe,³ who think that the expression *kapila ṛṣiḥ* there refers to the founder of the Sāṅkhya philosophy. But this is doubtful.⁴

¹ v. 2.

² *Indische Studien*, 1, 24 et seq.; 5, 412; *Indian Literature*, 236.

³ *Sāṅkhya Philosophie*, 27 et seq.; Translation of the Sāṅkhyatattvakau-mudī, 531.

⁴ Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the*

East, 2, xli, and Deussen, in his translation (*Sechzig Upanishads*, 304), do not take the word as a teacher's name. The latter renders *kapila ṛṣiḥ*, by 'the red sage,' as referring to Hiraṇya-garbha.

Kapi-vana Bhauvāyana is mentioned as a teacher in the Yajurveda Saṃhitā¹ and the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.² A rite called Kapivana's Dvyaha ('ceremony lasting two days') is also referred to in the Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra.³

¹ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 4. 5 ;
Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxxii. 2.

² xx. 13, 4.

³ xxv. 2, 3. Cf. Āśvalāyana Śrauta
Sūtra, x. 2.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, i, 24 ;
3, 473 ; Hopkins, *Transactions of the
Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*,
15, 55, n. 2 ; Hillebrandt, *Vedische
Mythologie*, 2, 157.

Kapota is the name of a bird, probably the 'pigeon' (its sense in the later language), occurring from the Rigveda onwards.¹ It is associated in some passages² with the owl (Ulūka) as a messenger of Nirṛti ('dissolution,' 'misfortune'). This aspect of the pigeon as a bird of evil omen is probably based on an ancient belief which is also found beyond the confines of India.³

¹ Rv. i. 30, 4 ; Av. xx. 135, 12 ;
Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 4 ; Vāja-
sanevi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 23. 38.

² Rv. x. 165, 1-5 ; Av. vi. 29, 2.

³ Cf. Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*,
253.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 89 ;
St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Kabandha Ātharvāṇa is mentioned in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad¹ along with Sudhanvan Āṅgīrasa, as a teacher, but is semi-mythical. His son was Vicārin Kābandhi.

¹ vi. 7, 1. Cf. also Gopatha Brāh-
maṇa, i. 2, 9, 18 ; Hillebrandt, *Vedische*

Mythologie, 2, 176, n. 4 ; Weber, *Indian
Literature*, 149.

Kama-dyū appears once in the Rigveda¹ as the wife of Vimada. She is probably identical with the 'maiden' (yoṣā) of Purumitra, no doubt his daughter. She is elsewhere² referred to in connexion with Vimada, who appears to have taken her for his bride against the will of her father.

¹ x. 65, 12.

² i. 117, 20 ; x. 39, 7.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*,
310.

Kambala denotes in the Atharvaveda¹ a 'woollen coverlet' or 'blanket.'

¹ xiv. 2, 66. 67. Cf. Nirukta, ii. 2.

Kamboja.—Yāska, in the Nirukta,¹ refers to the speech of the Kambojas as differing from that of the other Āryas. The Kambojas were later settled to the north-west of the Indus, and are known as Kambujiya in the old Persian inscriptions. A teacher, Kāmboja Aupamanyava, pupil of Madragāra, is mentioned in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.² This points to a possible connexion of the Madras, or more probably the Uttara Madras, with the Kambojas, who probably had Iranian as well as Indian affinities.

¹ ii. 2.

² *Indische Studien*, 4, 372.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 102; Weber, *Indische Streifen*, 2, 493; 3, 384; *Indische Studien*, 10, 7; *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 45; Max Müller, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen*

Gesellschaft, 7, 373. On the relation of Indian and Iranian, see also Jacobi, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1909, 721 *et seq.*; 1910, 457 *et seq.*; Oldenberg, *ibid.*, 1095 *et seq.*; Keith, *ibid.*, 1100 *et seq.*; Kennedy, *ibid.*, 1107 *et seq.*; and see Parśu.

Karañja, a word which in the Sūtras and later denotes the tree *Pongamia glabra*, occurs only twice in the Rigveda¹ as the name of a foe of Indra, but whether a demon or a man² is intended remains uncertain.

¹ i. 53, 8; x. 48, 8.

² Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 63; Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda,

3, 149; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 292.

Karambha is the name, from the Rigveda onwards,¹ of a kind of porridge made of grain (Yava), which was unhusked, parched slightly, and kneaded.² It was the especial sacrificial portion of Pūṣan, no doubt in his capacity of an agricultural deity. Karambha was also made of barley (Upavāka)³ or of sesame (Tirya).⁴

¹ Rv. i. 187, 16; iii. 52, 7; vi. 56, 1; 57, 2; viii. 102, 2; Av. iv. 7, 2, 3; vi. 16, 1; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 1, 10, 2; vi. 5, 11, 4, etc.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 5, 2, 14; iv. 2, 4, 18. Cf. Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 317; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, 395, n. 1.

³ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 22.

⁴ Av. iv. 7, 3, but see Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 377; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 155.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 270.

Karikrata denotes, according to Zimmer,¹ a snake in the Atharvaveda.²

¹ *Altindisches Leben*, 95

² x. 4, 13. The Paippalāda version has Kanikrada.

Karīra, the name of a leafless shrub, *Capparis aphylla*, or its fruit, first appears in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā.¹

¹ ii. 4, 9, 2; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xi. 11; xxxvi. 7; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 5, 2, 11.

Kariṣa denotes 'dry cow dung' in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹ The Atharvaveda² shows that the value of the natural manure of animals in the fields was appreciated.

¹ ii. 1, 1, 7.

² Av. iii. 14, 3, 4; xix. 31, 3.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 236.

1. Karkandhu is the ordinary word for 'jujube,' the tree (*Zizyphus jujuba*) and the fruit, from the Yajurveda Saṃhitās onwards.¹ The berry is red (*rohita*).² Compare Kuvala and Badara, which denote the fruit.

¹ Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xii. 10; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 11, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 23, 91; xxiv. 32; xxiv. 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 5, 4, 10; xii. 7.

2, 9; 9, 1, 5, etc.; Jaiminīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 156, 5.

² Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 2.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 242.

2. Karkandhu is only the name borne by a protégé of the Aśvins in the Rigveda (i. 112, 6). Its identity with the word for jujube indicates that the latter, though not otherwise mentioned there, was known at the time of the Rigveda.

Karkari, a musical instrument, probably the 'lute,' occurs from the Rigveda onwards.¹ The Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā² mentions cattle branded on the ears with a mark resembling a lute (*karkari-karṇyaḥ*).

¹ Rv. ii. 43, 3; Av. iv. 37, 4. Cf.

² iv. 2, 9. Cf. Delbrück, *Gurupājā-kaumudī*, 48, 49.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 289.

Karkī may denote in one passage of the Atharvaveda¹ a 'white cow,' according to the suggestion of Roth.²

¹ iv. 38, 6. 7. Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 414.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary and Böhlingk's Dictionary, s.v.

Karṇa-śobhana denotes an 'ornament for the ear' in the Rigveda,¹ apparently for the use of men. Some deity is called 'gold-eared' in another passage of the Rigveda.² Hopkins³ considers the use of ear-rings later than that of necklets and wristlets.

¹ viii. 78, 3.

² i. 122, 14. See also i. 64, 10.

³ *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 35.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 262.

Karṇa-śravas Āṅgīrasa is mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xiii. 11, 14) as a seer of Sāmans or chants, the same tale being told of him as of Dāvasu.

Karmāra, the 'smith,' is several times mentioned with approval in the Vedic Saṃhitās.¹ In the Atharvaveda² smiths appear with fishermen (*dhīvānaḥ*) and chariot-builders (*ratha-kārāḥ*), all being classified as clever workers (*manīṣiṇaḥ*): possibly a quasi-caste of smiths was already developing from the guild organization that probably existed.³

Little is known of the smith's methods of work and of his tools. No doubt he smelted (*dhmā*) the ore in the fire; hence he is called *dhmātṛ*, the 'smelter.'⁴ Mention is also made of

¹ Rv. x. 72, 2; Av. iii. 5, 6; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xvii. 13; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 9, 5; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvi. 27; xxx. 7. Cf. *karmāra*, Rv. ix. 112, 2; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 3, 1.

² iii. 5, 6. The exact sense of the passage is doubtful. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 252; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 144; and Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 92,

take the reference to be to 'skilled chariot-makers' (*dhīvāno ratha-kārāḥ*) and 'clever smiths,' but this is perhaps less likely. The commentator interprets *dhīvānaḥ* as 'fishermen' (in the later language *dhīvara* means both a 'clever man' and a 'fisherman').

³ Cf. Pick, *Die sociale Gliederung*, 182.

⁴ Rv. v. 9, 5.

his bellows of birds' feathers.⁵ He made metal vessels (*gharma ayasmaya*)⁶ to be put on the fire: even the Soma cup could occasionally be made of hammered metal (*ayo-hata*).⁷

⁵ Rv. ix. 112, 2.

⁶ Rv. v. 30, 15.

⁷ Rv. ix. 1, 2.

Cf. Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 252, 253; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 17, 196 *et seq.*; *Über den Rājasūya*, 19 *et seq.*

Karvara, a word found in one passage of the Atharvaveda,¹ seems to mean some kind of fish² caught by a fisherman (*paunjiṣṭha*).

¹ x. 4, 19.

² Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 96; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 578.

Karṣū, a rare word found in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ denotes a 'furrow' or 'trench.'

¹ i. 8, 1, 3; xiii. 8, 3, 10. Cf. Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 283.

Kalaviṅka, a name of the 'sparrow,' is found in the Yajurveda Saṃhitā,¹ and occasionally later.²

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 5, 1, 2; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 1; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xii. 10; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 20, 31.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 3, 4;

v. 5, 4, 5; Jaiminīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 154, 3 (*Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 181). Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 91.

Kalaśa is, from the Rigveda onwards,¹ a common word for 'pot' or 'jar,' probably either formed of a gourd or made of clay (unburnt or baked), as we know that both kinds of pot were in use.² The wooden Soma tub (*drona-kalaśa*) is frequently referred to in the ritual. See also Kośa.

¹ Rv. i. 117, 12; iii. 32, 15; iv. 27, 5; 32, 19, etc.; Av. iii. 12, 7; ix. 1, 6; 4, 15; xviii. 4, 13, etc. In Rv. x. 32, 9, the word, according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary, is used as a proper name, but the passage is very doubtful.

² Av. iv. 17, 4; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 1, 8, 1; iv. 1, 5, 4; v. 1, 7, 2; Vāja-

saneyi Saṃhitā, i. 22; xi. 59. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 253; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 26, 257; Oertel, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 185, n. 3; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 183 *et seq.*

Kalā denotes a fractional part, normally 'one-sixteenth,' in the Rigveda¹ and later.² It is often mentioned in connexion with Śapha, 'one-eighth.'

¹ viii. 47, 17.

² Av. vi. 96, 3; xix. 57, 1; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 1, 10, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 7, 7; Śatapatha Brāh-

maṇa, iii. 3, 3, 1; xii. 8, 3, 13, etc.; Nirukta, xi. 12. Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, 278; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 259.

1. Kali. See Akṣa.

2. Kali occurs in the Rigveda, twice in the singular¹ as the name of a protégé of the Aśvins, and once in the plural.² The persons meant in the latter passage seem to be different from the former one. The Kalis are once mentioned in the Atharvaveda³ beside the Gandharvas.⁴

¹ i. 112, 15; x. 39, 8.

² viii. 66, 15.

³ x. 10, 13.

⁴ These Kalis may be connected with dicing, as in the Atharvaveda the Apsarasas, the wives of the Gandharvas,

are fond of dice, and bestow luck at play. See Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 135.

Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 89; Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 163.

Kalpa in the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka (ii. 10) seems to denote Kalpa Sūtra.

Kalmāṣa-grīva ('speckled-neck') is the name of a snake in the Atharvaveda.¹

¹ iii. 27, 5 (where the Paippalāda recension has *kulmāṣa-*); xii. 3, 59. Cf. Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 10, 2.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 94, 95.

Kalyāṇa is the name, in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,¹ of an Āṅgīrasa who saw the Aurnāyava Sāman.

¹ xii. 11, 10. Cf. Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 68, n. 2.

Kavaṣa denotes a 'corselet' or 'breastplate' in the Atharvaveda¹ and later.² There is nothing to show whether it was made of metal, but that it was so is quite possible (see Varman). The Atharvaveda³ refers to a 'corselet-strap' (*kavaca-pāśa*), which may point to a linen corselet such as those known to Herodotus.⁴

¹ Av. xi. 10, 22 (*kavacin*).

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 2, 2, 7; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 19, 2; Nirukta, v. 25 (*kavaca*); Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 1, 6, 3; 4, 1, 5; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 48; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvi. 45 (*kavacin*).

³ xi. 10, 22.

⁴ Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 129, and Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 659, seem to recognize coats of mail only.

Kavaṣa is mentioned in a hymn of the Rigveda¹ as one of those whom, together with the Druhyu king, Indra overthrew for the Tr̥tsus. The Anukramaṇī (Index) also attributes to him the authorship of several hymns of the Rigveda, including two (x. 32, 33) that deal with a prince Kuruśravaṇa and his descendant Upamaśravas. There seems no reason to doubt this attribution, which is accepted by both Zimmer² and Geldner.³ The former holds that Kavaṣa was the Purohita of the joint tribes named Vaikarna, in whom he sees the Kuru-Krivi (Pañcāla) peoples, and that Kavaṣa in that capacity is mentioned in the Rigveda as representative of those peoples. He also suggests that the language of Rigveda x. 33, 4 is best explained by the reduced position in which the Kuru-Krivis found themselves on their defeat by the Tr̥tsus. Ludwig,⁴ on the other hand, thinks that Kavaṣa was the priest of the five peoples. Geldner⁵ holds that Kavaṣa was the Purohita of Kuruśravaṇa, by whose son, Upamaśravas, he was ill-treated, and that he composed Rigveda x. 33 to deprecate the anger of his royal master. Hopkins⁶ thinks that he was a king.

In the Brāhmaṇas of the Rigveda⁷ mention is made of

¹ vii. 18, 12.

² *Altindisches Leben*, 127.

³ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 150.

⁴ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 139.

⁵ *Loc. cit.*

⁶ *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 261, 263.

⁷ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 19; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xii. 1. 3.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 3, 459; Lanman, *Sanskrit Reader*, 386, 387; Pargiter, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1910, 50.

Kavaṣa Ailūṣa, who was a Brāhmaṇa born of a female slave, and was reproached on this ground by the other Ṛṣis. He is possibly identical with the Kavaṣa of the Rigveda.

Kaśa is the name of an unknown animal mentioned as a victim at the horse sacrifice in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.¹

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 17, 1; 38. Cf. Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 7. 18, 1; Vājasaneyī Saṃhitā, xxiv. 26; Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 84.

Kaśikā is the name of an animal mentioned once in the Rigveda,¹ and interpreted as 'weasel' by the commentator Sāyaṇa. Fick² suggests that the meaning is 'pole-cat.' Geldner³ takes it as 'female ichneumon.'

¹ i. 126, 5.

² Bezzenberger, *Beiträge*, 3, 165; Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 247. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 84;

Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 57.

³ *Rigveda, Glossar*, 44.

Kaśipu denotes a 'mat' or 'cushion' made, according to the Atharvaveda,¹ by women from reeds (*naḍa*), which they crushed for the purpose by means of stones. On the other hand, the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa² refers to a mat as made of gold.

¹ vi. 138, 5.

² xiii. 4, 3, 1.

Kaśu is the name of a prince mentioned in the Rigveda with the patronymic Caidya, or descendant of **Cedi**, as a generous patron of the singer, who praises the liberality of the Cedis. Neither this king nor the Cedis appear again in Vedic literature.

¹ viii. 5, 37. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 129.

Kaśo-jū occurs once in the Rigveda (i. 112, 14) either as a proper name or as an epithet of **Divodāsa**. The sense of the word is quite uncertain.

Kaśyapa, a word denoting 'tortoise,' occurs in the Atharvaveda¹ and often later.²

¹ iv. 20, 7.

² Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 18; Vājasaneyī Saṃhitā, xxiv. 37; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vii. 5, 1, 5; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 18, 86; Bloomfield, *American Journal of Philology*, 17, 403.

Kaśyapa is the name of a sage who is mentioned only once in the Rigveda,¹ but is a common figure in the later Saṃhitās.² He is always of a mythical character, as belonging to the distant past. According to the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,³ he anointed King Viśvakarman Bhauvana, and in the Upaniṣads⁴ he is mentioned as a Ṛṣi. The Kaśyapas appear in connexion with Janamejaya in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.⁵

¹ ix. 114, 2.

² Sāmaveda, i. 1, 2, 4, 10; 4, 2, 3, 2 (but in these passages the St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., accepts the sense of a divine being, identical with Prajāpati); Av. i. 14, 4; ii. 33, 7; iv. 20, 7; 29, 3; 37, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 2, 9; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, iii. 62.

³ viii. 21; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 7, 1, 15.

⁴ Brhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 2, 6; Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 3, 1 (in a quotation).

⁵ vii. 27. Cf. Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 235, n. 1.

Kaśyapa Naidhruvi is mentioned as a teacher in the last Varṇa (list of teachers) of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ Brhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 4, 33 (Mādhyandina=vi. 5, 3, Kāṇva).

Kaṣkaṣa designates a kind of worm in the Atharvaveda.¹

¹ v. 23, 7. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 98.

Kasarnīla is the name of a kind of snake in the Atharvaveda.¹ It occurs also in the form Kasarnīra, personified as the seer Kasarnīra Kādraveya in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā.²

¹ x. 4, 5, where the Paippalāda recension has *kvaśarṣṇīla*.

Leben, 98; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 607.

² i. 5, 4, 1. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches*

Ka-stambhī denotes in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ a piece of wood used as a prop for the end of a wagon-pole to rest on.

¹ i. 1, 2, 9. Cf. Caland and Henry, *L'Agnistoma*, 49; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, 14, n. 1.

Kahoḍa Kauṣītaki¹ or Kauṣītakeya² is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ the Brhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad,² and the Sāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka,¹ as a teacher, contemporary with Yājñavalkya. Cf. Kāhoḍi.

¹ Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 4, 3, 1; Sāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, xv.

² Brhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 5, 1.

Kākambīra is the name in the Rigveda¹ of a useful tree of some kind.

¹ vi. 48, 17. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 62.

Kākṣa-seni is the patronymic ('son of Kakṣasena') of Abhipratārin in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xiv. 1, 12).

Kākṣivata. See Nodhas.

Kāṭhaka, the name of the recension of the Black Yajurveda belonging to the school of the Kāṭhas, is mentioned in the Nirukta¹ of Yāska and in the Anupada Sūtra.² The Samhitā which bears the name has been in part edited by L. v. Schroeder.³

¹ x. 4.

² iii. 11; vii. 11.

³ Two volumes have so far appeared, the first containing i-xviii, the second xix-xxx. Cf. *Indische Studien*, 1, 44; 3, 451; von Schroeder, *Kāṭhaka Sam-*

hitā, 1900, 1909; *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 49, 145-171; *Die Tübinger Kāṭha-Handschriften*, Vienna, 1898; *Zwei Handschriften der K.K. Hofbibliothek in Wien mit Fragmenten des Kāṭhaka*, Vienna, 1896.

Kāṇthe-viddhi ('descendant of Kāṇtheviddha') is mentioned as a teacher in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 382.

Kāṇḍa-vīṇā, the name of a musical instrument, a kind of lute made out of joints of reed, which is mentioned as used at the Mahāvratā ceremony in the Kāṭhaka Samhitā.¹

¹ xxxiv. 5 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 477). Cf. *Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, iv. 2, 6; | *Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, xiii. 3, 16; | *Sāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, xvii. 3, 12.

Kāṇḍviya is mentioned as an Udgātṛ in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 10, 2).

Kāṇva. See Kaṇva: among others, Devātithi, Medhātithi, Vatsa, were prominent members of the Kaṇva family.

Kāṇvī-putra is mentioned as a pupil of Kāpīputra in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.¹

¹ vi. 5, 1 (Kāṇva recension).

Kāṇvāyana ('descendant of Kāṇva') and Kāṇvyāyana ('descendant of Kāṇvyā') are patronymics occurring in the Rīgveda¹ and the Śaḍviṃśa Brāhmaṇa² respectively.

¹ viii. 55, 4.

² *Indische Studien*, I, 38; Sāyaṇa on Rv. i. 51, 1; viii. 2, 40.

Kātyāyani. See Dakṣa.

Kātyāyanī is the name of one of the two wives of Yājña-
valkya in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.¹

¹ ii. 4, 1; iv. 5, 1. 2. A Kātya | Sūtra, ii. 15 *et seq.* See Weber, *Indian*
appears in the Baudhāyana Śrauta | *Literature*, 138.

Kātyāyanī-putra, 'son of Kātyāyanī,' is mentioned in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad¹ as a pupil of Gotamīputra and of Kauśikīputra. A Jātū-karṇya Kātyāyanīputra is named as a teacher in the Śāṅkh-āyana Āraṇyaka.²

¹ vi. 5, 1, Kāṇva.

² viii. 10.

Cf. Weber, *Indian Literature*, 138.

Kānāndha is mentioned in the Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra (xxi. 10) as son of Vadhryaśva.

Kānīta is the patronymic ('son of Kanīta') in the Rīgveda¹ of Pṛthuśravas.

¹ viii. 46, 21. 24. Cf. Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 11, 23.

Kānīna in the Atharvaveda¹ apparently denotes the 'son of a maiden.' See Pati.

¹ v. 5, 8. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 334.

Kāṇḍā-viṣa in the Atharvaveda (x. 4, 22) denotes some kind of poison. Cf. Kanaknaka.

Kāpaṭava Su-nītha is mentioned in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ as a pupil of Suteṃanas Śāṇḍilyāyana.

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 383.

Kāpileya.—The Kāpileyas and the Bābhṛavas are mentioned in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹ as descendants of Devarāta Vaiśvā-mitra, the adoptive name of Śunaḥśepa.

¹ vii. 17. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 216, n., 433.

Kāpī-putra ('son of Kāpī') is mentioned in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Kāṇva recension of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (vi. 5, 1) as a pupil of Ātreya-putra.

Kāpeya ('descendant of Kapi'). The Kāpeyas are mentioned as priests of Citraratha in the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā¹ and the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.² See also Śaunaka.

¹ xiii. 12.

² xx. 12, 5. Cf. Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts*

and *Sciences*, 15, 52, 53; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 2, 157.

Kāpya ('descendant of Kapi') is the patronymic of Sanaka and Navaka, two obviously fictitious persons who served at the Sattrā ('sacrificial session') of the Vibhindukīyas in the Jaiminīya Brāhmaṇa.¹ It is also the patronymic of Patañcala in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.² See also Kaiśorya.

¹ iii. 233.

² iii. 3, 1; 7, 1. Cf. Weber, *Indian Literature*, 126, 137.

Kābandhi ('descendant of Kabandha') is the patronymic of Vicārin in the Gopatha Brāhmaṇa (i. 2, 9. 18).

Kāma-pri ('descendant of Kāmapra') is the patronymic of Marutta in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (viii. 21). In the St. Petersburg Dictionary it is suggested that the reading in this passage should be *kāmapre*, 'fulfilling desires,' as an epithet of the sacrifice (*yajñe*).

Kāmalāyana ('descendant of Kamala') is the patronymic of Upakosala in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad (iv. 10, 1).

Kāmpīla.—In one passage of the Yajurveda Saṃhitās¹ the epithet Kāmpīla-vāsinī is applied to a woman, perhaps the king's Mahiṣī or chief wife, whose duty it was to sleep beside the slaughtered animal at the horse sacrifice (Aśvamedha). The exact interpretation of the passage is very uncertain, but both Weber² and Zimmer³ agree in regarding Kāmpīla as the name of the town known as Kāmpīlya in the later literature, and the capital of Pañcāla in Madhyadeśa.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 4, 19, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 12, 20; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, Aśvamedha, iv. 8; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiii. 18; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 9, 6; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 2, 8, 3.

² *Indische Studien*, 1, 184; *Indian Literature*, 114, 115.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 36, 37. So also Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 204; von Schroeder, Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, 1, xxi; *Indiens Literatur und Cultur*, 164; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 321, 322.

Kāmboja ('native of Kamboja') Aupamanyava ('descendant of Upamanyu') is mentioned as a teacher in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ Weber, *Indische Studien*, 4, 372; *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 45; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 102.

Kārapacava is the name in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ of a place on the Yamunā.

¹ xxv. 10, 23. Cf. Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xii. 6; Sāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xiii. 29, 25; Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra,

xxiv. 6, 10; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 34.

Kāraskara is the name of a people mentioned in the Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra¹ and the Āpastamba² and Hiranyakeśi³ Sūtras.

¹ xx. 13 (14). Cf. Baudhāyana Dharma Sūtra, 1. 2, 14.

² xxii. 6, 18.

³ xvii. 6. Cf. Bühler, *Sacred Books*

of the East, 14, 148; Caland, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 56, 553.

Kāri is the name of one of the victims of the human sacrifice (Puruṣamedha) in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā,¹ and is there dedicated to 'laughter.' The commentator Mahīdhara² interprets the word as 'worker' (*karaṇa-śīla*), but the St. Petersburg Dictionary suggests that it means a 'jubilant' person (as derived from the root *kr*, 'to praise').

¹ xxx. 6. 20; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 2, 1.

² On Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, *loc. cit.*

Kārīradi is the name of persons mentioned in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (ii. 4, 4) as holding a special view of the Udgītha (Sāmaveda Chant).

Kāru, 'poet,' is a word almost confined to the Rigveda.¹ There is evidence that the poet was regarded as a professional man, just as much as the physician (**Bhiṣaj**).² The poets, no doubt, mainly lived at the courts of princes amid their retainers,³ though they would probably also sing the praises of rich merchants. There was probably no essential connexion between the priest and the poet. Though the priest was often a poet, yet poetry can hardly have been restricted to the priestly caste. Indeed, at the horse sacrifice (Aśvamedha) the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa⁴ expressly requires that one of the singers of panegyrics should be a Rājanya, while the other was a Brāhmaṇa, both singing verses of their own composition. The Anukramaṇī (Index) in several cases⁵ attributes hymns of the Rigveda to princes; and even though this may often be merely the same sort of procedure⁶ as has made Śūdraka the author of the *Mṛcchakaṭikā*, or Harṣa of the *Ratnāvalī*, and has given us royal teachers of the Brahman doctrine,⁷ still the Indian tradition evidently saw nothing odd in the idea of non-Brāhmaṇas as poets. Most of the non-sacred poetry has,

¹ i. 148, 2; 165, 12; 177, 5; 178, 3; ii. 43, 1; iii. 33, 8; 39, 7; v. 33, 7; vii. 27; 68, 9; 72, 4, etc.; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 8, 7; Gopatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 21.

² ix. 112, 3.

³ vii. 73, 1.

⁴ xiii. 1, 5, 1; 4, 3, 5.

⁵ E.g., x. 92 is attributed to Śāryāta Mānava.

⁶ See Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 3, 202.

⁷ Weber, *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 20, n. 4, sees in Av. xx. a recension of Kṣatriya character. He also finds Kṣatriyas in *Viśvāmitra* and *Kakṣivant*, but hardly with reason. Cf. Varṇa.

however, disappeared, for the epic is a product, as it stands, of a later period. See also **Rṣi**.

Kārotara appears to denote in the Rigveda,¹ and occasionally later,² a 'filter' or 'sieve' for purifying the liquor called **Surā**.

¹ i. 116, 7.

² Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 16. 82; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 9, 1, 2;

Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, ii. 7. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 280.

Kārotī is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (ix. 5, 2, 15) as a place, or perhaps a river, where **Tura Kāvaseya** made a fire-altar—that is, as a seat of the fire-cult *par excellence*.

Kārsakeyī-putra ('son of Kārsakeyī') is the name of a man mentioned in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad. In the Kāṇva (vi. 5, 2) recension he is a pupil of **Prācīnayogīputra**; in the Mādhyamdina (vi. 4, 33) recension his teacher's name is **Prāśnīputra Āsurivāsin**.

Kārṣṇāyasa ('black metal'), a word found in the Upaniṣads,¹ must clearly mean 'iron.' See **Ayas**.

¹ Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iv. 17, 7; | vi. 1, 5; Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāh-
maṇa, iii. 17, 3. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 52.

Kārṣman, a word meaning literally 'furrow,' and found only in the Rigveda,¹ is the designation of the goal in the chariot race. The competitor probably turned round it and came back to the starting-place.²

¹ i. 116, 17; ix. 36, 1; 74, 8.

² Av. ii. 14, 6. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 291, 292.

Kārṣmarya is the name of a tree (*Gmelina arborea*) which is often alluded to in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā,¹ the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā,² and the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.³

¹ v. 2, 7, 3, 4; vi. 2, 1, 5.

² iii. 2, 6; 7, 9.

³ iii. 4, 1, 6; 8, 2, 17; iv. 3, 3, 6;

vii. 4, 1, 37. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 62.

Kāla, the generic expression for 'time,' first occurs in the Rigveda,¹ where, however, it is used only once, in the late tenth book. It is known to the Atharvaveda,² where Kāla has already developed the sense of time as fate. The word is frequent in the Brāhmaṇas,³ superseding the earlier use of Rtu. The more general division of time is into 'past' (*bhūta*), 'present' (*bhavat*), and 'future' (*bhaviṣyat*).⁴ For other divisions see Ahan, Māsa, Saṃvatsara.

¹ x. 42, 9.

² xix. 53, 54.

³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 3, 3;

ii. 4, 2, 4; iii. 8, 3, 36; vii. 2, 2, 21, etc.

⁴ E.g., Sāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, vii. 20.

Kālakā is the name of one of the victims at the horse sacrifice (Aśvamedha) in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās,¹ variously identified with a bird² or a chameleon.³

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 15, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 16; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 35.

² Mahidhara on Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, *loc. cit.*

³ Sāyaṇa on Taittirīya Saṃhitā, *loc. cit.* Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 99.

Kāla-kāñja.—In the Atharvaveda¹ mention is made of the Kālakāñjas as being in the sky. Both Roth² and Zimmer³ hold that some constellation is meant. But as the defeat of the Kālakāñjas is one of Indra's exploits,⁴ it is doubtful whether any stress can be laid on that interpretation of the passage in the Atharvaveda. Whitney⁵ suggests that the three stars of Orion are meant, Bloomfield⁶ that the galaxy or the stars in general are intended.

¹ vi. 80, 2.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 353.

⁴ Kāthaka Saṃhitā, viii. 1. Cf. also Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 6, 9; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 2, 4-6; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, iii. 1.

⁵ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 341.

⁶ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 500; *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 163-169.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, i, 410, 414 et seq.; 3, 465; Oertel, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 19, 121.

Kāvaṣeya ('descendant of Kavaṣa') is the constant patronymic of Tura. The Kāvaṣeyas are also mentioned as teachers of philosophical points in the Rīgveda Āraṇyakas.¹

¹ Aitareya Āraṇyaka, iii. 2, 6; | Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 391, n.;
Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, viii. 11. | 2, 418; Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 257.

Kāvya ('descendant of Kavi') is the constant¹ patronymic of Uśanas. In the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa it is also applied to Idhat² and Ukṣnorandhra.³

¹ Rv. i. 51, 11; 83, 5; 121, 12; | ³ xiii. 9, 19.
vi. 20, 11; viii. 23, 17; Av. iv. 29, 6; | Cf. Hopkins, *Transactions of the Con-*
Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 5, 8, 5, etc. | *necticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15,
² xiv. 9, 16. | 48, 49.

Kāśa.—Roth¹ finds this word, which denotes a species of grass (*Saccharum spontaneum*) used for mats, etc., in one passage of the Rīgveda,² but the reading is uncertain. The word has this sense in the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka.³

¹ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

² x. 100, 10.

³ vi. 9, 1.

Kāśi, Kāśya.—The name Kāśi denotes (in the plural¹) the people of Kāśi (Benares), and Kāśya, the king of Kāśi. The Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa² tells of Dhṛtarāṣṭra, king of Kāśi, who was defeated by Śatānika Sātrājita, with the result that the Kāśis, down to the time of the Brāhmaṇa, gave up the kindling of the sacred fire. Sātrājita was a Bharata. We hear also of Ajātaśatru as a king of Kāśi;³ and no doubt Bhadrāsena Ajātaśatrava, a contemporary of Uddālaka, was also a king of Kāśi.

The Kāśis and Videhas were closely connected, as was natural in view of their geographical position. The compound name Kāśi-Videha occurs in the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad;⁴ in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad⁵ Gārgī describes Ajātaśatru as either a Kāśi or a Videha king. The Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra⁶

¹ Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 5, 4,
19, 21. The plural occurs also in
the Paippalāda recension of the Athar-

vaveda, v. 22, 14.

² xiii. 5, 4, 19.

³ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 1, 1;
iii. 8, 2; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, iv. 1.

⁴ Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, *loc. cit.*

⁵ iii. 8, 2.

⁶ xvi. 29, 5.

mentions one Purohita as acting for the kings of Kāśi, Kosala, and Videha; and the Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra⁷ mentions Kāśi and Videha in close proximity. Weber,⁸ indeed, throws out the suggestion that the Kāśis and the Videhas together constitute the Uśīnaras, whose name is very rare in Vedic literature.

As Kosala and Videha were in close connexion, Kāśi and Kosala are found combined in the compound name Kāśi-Kauśalyas of the Gopatha Brāhmaṇa.⁹

Though Kāśi is a late word, it is quite possible that the town is older, as the river Varanāvatī referred to in the Atharvaveda¹⁰ may be connected with the later Vārāṇasī (Benares).

It is significant that while the Kāśis, Kosalas, and Videhas were united, any relations which the Kuru-Pañcala peoples may have had with them were hostile. It is a fair conclusion that between these two great groups of peoples there did exist some political conflict as well as probably a difference of culture in some degree. The Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹¹ in the story of the advance of Āryan civilization over Kosala and Videha, preserves a clear tradition of this time, and a piece of evidence that in the Kuru-Pañcala country lay the real centre of the Brāhmaṇa culture (see also Kuru-Pañcala). That the Kosala-Videhas were originally settlers of older date than the Kuru-Pañcalas is reasonably obvious from their geographical position, but the true Brāhmaṇa culture appears to have been brought to them from the Kuru-Pañcala country. It is very probable that the East was less Āryan than the West, and that it was less completely reduced under Brahmin spiritual supremacy, as the movement of Buddhism was Eastern, and the Buddhist texts¹² reveal a position in which the Kṣatriyas rank above Brāhmaṇas. With this agrees the fact that the later Vedic texts¹³ display

⁷ xxi. 13.

⁸ Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 212, 213.

⁹ i. 2, 9.

¹⁰ iv. 7. 1. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 20; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 376.

¹¹ i. 4, 1, 10 et seq. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 170 et seq.; Eggeling,

Sacred Books of the East, 12, xlii et seq., 104, n. 1.

¹² See Fick, *Die sociale Gliederung*, chap. iv.

¹³ Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xxii. 4, 22; Lātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, viii. 6, 28. See Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 99; Fick, *op. cit.*, 140, n. 1; and cf. Magadha.

towards the people of Magadha a marked antipathy, which may be reasonably explained by that people's lack of orthodoxy, and which may perhaps be traced as far back as the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā.¹⁴ It is, of course, possible that the Kosala-Videhas and Kāśis actually were merely offshoots of the tribes later known as the Kuru-Pañcālas, and that they by reason of distance and less complete subjugation of the aborigines lost their Brahminical culture. This hypothesis, however, appears less likely, though it might be supported by a literal interpretation of the legend of the Aryan migration in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹⁵

¹⁴ xxx. 5. 22. See Magadha.

¹⁵ Cf. Eggeling, *loc. cit.*, 104, n. 1.

Cf. Grierson, *Journal of the Royal*

Asiatic Society, 1908, 837, 1143; Keith, *ibid.*, 831, 1138; Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 402 et seq.

Kāśyapa ('descendant of Kaśyapa') is a common patronymic,¹ and is applied specially to R̥śyaśr̥ṅga, Devataras Śyāvasāyana, Śūṣa Vāhneya.

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vii. 5, 1, 5; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, ii. 18; x. 1, 8, etc.

Kāśyapī-bālākyā-māṭharī-putra ('son of Kāśyapī, Bālākyā, and Māṭharī'). This curious name is given in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad¹ to a teacher, pupil of Kautsiputra.

¹ vi. 4, 31 (Mādhyam̐dina recension).

Kāśāyana is mentioned in the second Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad as a teacher, pupil of Sāyakaiana according to the Kāṇva (iv. 6, 2), of Saukarāyana according to the Mādhyam̐dina recension (iv. 5, 27).

Kāṣṭhā seems to have the sense in the Rigveda¹ of 'course' for a chariot race. It also means in the Rigveda² and later³ 'goal,' either like the Kārṣman the turning place, or the final goal (*paramā kāṣṭhā*).

¹ i. 37, 10; 65, 3; iv. 58, 7; vi. 46, 1; vii. 93, 3; viii. 80, 8; ix. 21, 7.

² x. 102, 9, is perhaps so to be taken.

³ Av. ii. 14, 6; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 6, 9, 3; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, ix. 13;

Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 7; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 5, 7, 2, etc.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 291, 292; Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 77.

Kās, Kāsa, Kāsā, Kāsikā.—All these four forms¹ of the same word denote 'cough,' which is mentioned in the Atharvaveda as accompanying a headache,² as a symptom in fever (Takman),³ and as an independent disease.⁴

¹ Kās: Av. i. 12, 3; v. 22, 10;
Kāsa: Av. v. 22, 11 (probably); Kāsā:
Av. vi. 105, 1 *et seq.*; Kāsikā: Av. v. 22,
12; xi. 2, 22.

² Av. i. 12, 3.

³ v. 22, 10.

⁴ vi. 105.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 385;
Grohmann, *Indische Studien*, 9, 394;
Jolly, *Medicin*, 89.

Kāhoḍi ('descendant of Kahoda') is the patronymic of Argala in the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā (xxv. 5).

Kimśuka is the name of a tree (*Butea frondosa*) mentioned in the wedding hymn of the Rigveda,¹ the bridal car being described as adorned with its blossoms (*su-kimśuka*).

¹ x. 85, 20. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 62. Sāyaṇa thinks the meaning

is that the car is made of the wood of the tree.

Kiki-dīvi denotes some kind of bird, perhaps the blue jay.¹ According to the commentator, it means 'partridge' (*tittiri*) in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā.²

¹ Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v. See Rv. x. 97, 13.

² v. 6, 22, 1.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 92;
Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 251.

Kitava, 'the gambler,' is frequently referred to in the Rigveda¹ and later.² A father is represented as chastising his son for gambling.³ The gambler seems at times to have fallen, along with his family, into servitude, presumably by selling himself to pay his debts.⁴ Technical names⁵ for different sorts of gamblers given in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās are Ādinava-darśa,

¹ ii. 29, 5; v. 85, 8; x. 34, 3. 7. 10. 11. 13.

² Av. vii. 50, 1; 109, 3; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 8. 18. 22; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 19, etc.

³ Rv. ii. 29, 5. Cf. Pitr.

⁴ Rv. x. 34. Cf. perhaps the *bhaktadāsa*, 'slave for hire,' of the Mānava Dharma Sāstra, viii. 415; Fick, *Die sociale Gliederung*, 197.

⁵ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 3, 3, 1 *et seq.*; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 18.

Kalpin, Adhi-kalpin, and Sabhā-sthāṇu. None of these can be safely⁶ explained, though the last has usually⁷ been taken as a satirical name derived from the gambler's devotion to the dicing place (Sabhā), 'pillar of the dicing hall.' The first literally means 'seeing ill-luck,'⁸ and may refer to the quickness of the dicer to note an error on the part of his antagonist, or to his eagerness to see the defeat of his rival.

⁶ Cf. Weber, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 18, 282; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 284.

⁷ So Mahīdhara on Vājasaneyi Saṃ-

hitā, xxx. 18; Sāyaṇa on Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 16, 1.

⁸ Cf. Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.; Weber, *loc. cit.*

Kim-puruṣa, lit. 'what sort of man,' appears in the Brāhmaṇas¹ to designate the 'ape,' which is a mimic man. Possibly the same sense should be seen in the passage of the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā,² where it occurs, and where Roth³ assumes it to refer to a contemptible man. Max Müller⁴ renders it 'savage.'

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 8; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 3, 9; vii. 5, 2, 32.

² xxx. 16; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 12, 1.

³ *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.

⁴ *Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, 420.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 9, 246; *Omina und Portenta*, 356; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, 51, n. 3.

Kiyāmbu is the name of one of the water-plants which are to grow, according to a funeral hymn in the Rigveda,¹ on the place where the body of the dead was burned. The word seems to mean 'having some water,' possibly by popular etymology.²

¹ x. 16, 13=Av. xviii. 3, 6.

² Cf. Sāyaṇa on Rv., *loc. cit.*, and on Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, vi. 4, 1, 2, where Kyāmbu is the form.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 62; Bloomfield, *Proceedings of the American Oriental Society*, October, 1890, xl.

1. Kirāta is a name applied to a people living in the caves of the mountains, as appears clearly from the dedication of the Kirāta to the caves (*guhā*) in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā,¹ and from the reference in the Atharvaveda² to a Kirāta girl (*kairā-tikā*), who digs a remedy on the ridges of the mountains.

¹ xxx. 16; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 12, 1.

² x. 4, 14.

Later³ the people called Kirātas were located in Eastern Nepal, but the name seems to have been applied to any hill folk, no doubt aborigines, though the Mānava Dharma Śāstra⁴ regards them as degraded Kṣatriyas.

³ Lassen, *Indische Alterthumskunde*, 1², 530, 534.

⁴ x. 44.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 32 ;

Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 207 ; V. Smith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1909, 258, n. 1 ; Lévi, *Le Népal*, 2, 77.

2. Kirāta.—In the story of Asamāti there appear, as the two priests who are opposed to the Gaupāyanas, Kirāta and Akuli according to the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,¹ or Kilāta and Ākuli according to the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.² No doubt the name is chosen, not as that of a historic person, but as a suitable designation of a hostile priest ; for it is probably identical with the name of the mountaineers described in the preceding article.

¹ xiii. 12, 5 (where the text reads *kirāta-kulyau*). Böhlingk, Dictionary, s.v., takes the word, with Sāyaṇa, as an adjective, *kirāta-kula*, 'of the family of Kirāta.' The reading in the Bṛhad-devatā (vii. 86) is *kirātākuli*.

² i. 1, 4, 14 (where the text reads

kilātākuli). Cf. also Śātyāyanaka Brāhmaṇa apud Sāyaṇa on Rv. x. 57, 1 ; 60, 1 ; Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 167 ; *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 18, 41 et seq. ; Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 48, n. 1.

Kilāta is the form of the name 2. Kirāta that appears in the Śatapatha, Śātyāyanaka, and Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇas.¹

¹ See note ² under the preceding article.

Kilāsa is the name of a disease, 'white leprosy,' in the Atharvaveda¹ and the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, etc.² It resulted in the appearance of grey (*palita*) and white (*śukla*, *śveta*) spots all over the skin. Haug gave the same sense to *alasa* in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,³ but this is doubtful. The fem. Kilāsī is taken by Max Müller to mean a 'spotted deer' in one passage of the Rigveda.⁴

¹ i. 23, 24.

² xxx. 21 ; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 3, 17 ; xxiii. 11, 11 ; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, v. 4, 12. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 391 ; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 266 ; Jolly,

Medicin, 98 ; Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 68.

³ vi. 33, 5.

⁴ v. 53, 1.

Kīkaṭa.—The name of this people occurs only in one passage of the Rigveda, where they appear as hostile to the singer and as under the leadership of **Pramaganda**. Yāska² declares that Kīkaṭa was the name of a non-Āryan country, and later³ Kīkaṭa is given as a synonym of Magadha. Hence Zimmer⁴ concludes that the Kīkaṭas were a non-Āryan people living in the country later known as Magadha. Weber⁵ holds that this people were located in Magadha, but were Āryan, though at variance with other Āryan tribes, perhaps because of heretical tendencies, for Magadha was later a seat of Buddhism. But the identification is uncertain, and is doubted by Oldenberg⁶ and Hillebrandt.⁷

¹ iii. 53, 14.

² Nirukta, vi. 32.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁴ *Altindisches Leben*, 31, 118. Cf. Geldner, *Rigveda, Kommentar*, 58.

⁵ *Indische Studien*, 1, 186; *Indian Literature*, 79, n. *.

⁶ *Buddha*, 402, 403; *Rgveda-Noten*, 1, 253.

⁷ *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 14-18.

Kīṭa is the name of a species of worm mentioned in the Atharvaveda,¹ and frequently in the Upaniṣads.²

¹ ix. 4, 16.

² Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 1, 19; 2, 14; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, vi. 9, 3; 10, 2; vii. 2, 1; 7, 1; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, i. 2, etc. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 98.

Kīnāśa, a name of the ploughman or cultivator of the soil, is found in the Rigveda¹ and the later Saṃhitās.² See **Kṛṣi**.

¹ iv. 57, 8.

² Av. iv. 11, 10; vi. 30, 1; Vāja-saneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 11; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 4, 8, 7. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 237; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 18, 45; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 86, n.

Kīri is in the Rigveda¹ a regular designation of the 'poet.' Cf. **Ṛṣi**.

¹ i. 31, 13; ii. 12, 6; v. 52, 12 (*Kīriṇaḥ*; Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 317). But see Geldner, *Rigveda, Glossar*, 46; Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 1, 223.

Kīrśā, the name of some kind of animal, or perhaps bird, is mentioned in the list of victims for the horse sacrifice (Aśva-medha) in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā.¹

¹ v. 5, 20, 1. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 99; St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Kīlāla, a word denoting a 'sweet drink,' is found in all the later Saṃhitās,¹ but not in the Rīgveda. As the Surā-kāra, 'maker of Surā,' is dedicated in the list of victims in the human sacrifice² (Puruṣamedha) to Kīlāla, it must have been a drink of somewhat the same nature as the Surā itself, possibly, as Zimmer³ suggests, a kind of rum.

¹ Av. iv. 11, 10; 26, 6; 27, 5; vi. 69, 1; x. 6, 25; xii. 1, 59; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 12, 13; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 7, 12; iii. 11, 3, 4;

Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, ii. 34; iii. 43; xx. 65; xxx. 11, etc.

² Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 11; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 9, 1.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 281.

Kīsmīla denotes, according to Böhrtlingk,¹ a certain disease in the Paippalāda recension of the Atharvaveda.²

¹ Dictionary, s.v.

² xix. 8, 4.

Kīsta in two passages of the Rīgveda¹ means 'poet,' like **Kīri**.

¹ i. 127, 7; vi. 67, 10. Cf. Yāska, Nirukta, iii. 15.

Kukkuṭa, 'cock,' occurs in the Yajurveda¹ only.²

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, i. 16. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 91.

² It is common in the later language.

Kuṭaru is, according to the commentator Mahīdhara,¹ synonymous with **Kukkuṭa**, 'cock.' The word is found in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās only.²

¹ On Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 23.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 17, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 1, 6; iii. 14,

4, 20; iv. 1, 6; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 23, 39.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 93.

Kuṇḍa-pāyin ('drinking from a jug') is the name of a teacher mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ and in the Sūtras.²

¹ xxv. 4, 4.

² Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xii. 4,

6; Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xxiv. 4, 21.

Kuṇḍa-pāyya ('descendant of Kuṇḍapāyin') is a patronymic connected with a man named **Śṛṅgavṛṣ** in one passage of the Rigveda.¹

¹ viii. 17, 13. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 161; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 90.

Kuṇḍṛṇācī is the name of an animal of unknown character occurring in the lists of victims at the horse sacrifice (Aśva-medha) in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.¹ The word also occurs in one passage of the Rigveda,² in which a bird would seem to be intended, though Sāyaṇa interprets it as meaning 'with crooked flight' (*kuṭīla-gatyā*). In his commentary on the Taittirīya Saṃhitā³ he takes the word to denote the house-lizard (*gr̥ha-godhikā*).

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 16, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 18; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 37.

² i. 29, 6.

³ v. 5, 16, 1.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 89.

Kutsa is the name of a hero frequently mentioned in the Rigveda, which, however, gives practically no information about him, for he was no doubt already a figure of the mythic past. He is several times¹ called **Ārjuneya**, 'descendant of Arjuna,' and is usually² associated with Indra in the exploit of defeating the demon **Śuṣṇa** and winning the sun. He is said³ to have defeated **Smadibha**, **Tugra**, and the **Vetasus**, but, on the other hand, he is several times⁴ mentioned with **Atithigva** and **Āyu** as being vanquished by Indra, his defeat in one passage⁵ being attributed to **Tūrvayāna**. Elsewhere⁶ he appears with **Atithigva** as a friend of Indra's. In the later literature he is seldom⁷ mentioned except in connexion with the myth of his binding Indra, which is found in the Brāhmaṇas,⁸ and which is based on an obscure verse in the Rigveda.⁹

¹ Rv. iv. 26, 1; vii. 19, 2; viii. 1, 11.

² Rv. i. 63, 3; 121, 19; 174, 5; 175, 4; iv. 30, 4; v. 29, 4; vi. 20, 5; vii. 19, 2; x. 99, 9.

³ Rv. x. 49, 4.

⁴ Rv. i. 53, 10; ii. 14, 7; viii. 53, 2. Cf. iv. 26, 1.

⁵ Rv. i. 53, 10.

⁶ Rv. i. 51, 6; vi. 26, 3.

⁷ E.g., Av. iv. 29, 5; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 11, 26.

⁸ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, ix. 2, 22; Śātyāyanaka in Sāyaṇa on Rv. x. 38, 5; Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, i. 228; Oertel, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 18, 31.

⁹ x. 38, 5.

The Kutsas, or descendants of Kutsa, are mentioned in one hymn of the Rigveda.¹⁰

¹⁰ vii. 25, 5.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 113, 148; Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 210, 211; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 284 *et seq.*, who

suggests that perhaps two Kutsas—one a friend of Indra, and the other a foe—may be distinguished; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 3, 171; Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 57, n. 1.

Kutsa Aurava ('son of Uru') is mentioned in the *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*¹ as having murdered his domestic priest (*purohita*), **Upagu Sauśravasa**, because the father of the latter insisted on paying homage to Indra. This fact may be compared with the hostility to Indra of **Kutsa** according to certain passages of the Rigveda.²

¹ xiv. 6, 8.

² See **Kutsa**.

Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*,

3, 284; Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 57; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 32.

Kunti.—The Kuntis are referred to in an obscure and corrupt passage of the *Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā*¹ as having defeated the *Pañcālas*.

¹ xxvi. 9. See Weber, *Indische Studien*, 3, 471, and cf. perhaps *Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā*, iv. 2, 6.

Kubera Vārakya is mentioned in a list of teachers in the *Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa* (iii. 41, 1) as a pupil of **Jayanta Vārakya**.

Kubhā is the name of a river mentioned twice in the Rigveda,¹ and no doubt identical with the modern Kabul river, the Greek *Κωφῆν*.

¹ v. 53, 9; x. 75, 6. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 14; Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 200.

Kubhra is the name of some animal in the *Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā* (ii. 5, 3).

Ku-muda is the name of a plant mentioned with other water plants in one passage of the Atharvaveda.¹ It is no doubt the white water-lily (*Nymphaea esculenta*), being the name of that plant in post-Vedic Sanskrit also.

¹ iv. 34, 5. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 70.

Kumba is mentioned with Opaśa and Kurīra as an ornament of women's hair in the Atharvaveda.¹ Geldner² thinks that, like those two words, it originally meant 'horn,' but this is very doubtful. Indian tradition³ simply regards the term as denoting a female adornment connected with the dressing of the hair.

¹ vi. 138, 3.

² *Vedische Studien*, I, 131.

³ Sāyana on Av. vi. 138, 3.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 265;

Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 538, 539; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 348; Caland, *Über das rituelle Sūtra des Baudhāyana*, 59.

Kumbyā or Kumvyā is a word mentioned after Ṛc, Yajus, Sāman, and Gāthā in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ to denote a form of speech. In the Aitareya Āraṇyaka² it appears as one of the forms of measured speech together with Ṛc and Gāthā. The precise meaning of the term is unknown. Weber³ suggests the sense 'refrain.'

¹ xi. 5, 7, 10.

² ii. 3, 6.

³ *Indische Studien*, 10, III, n.

Cf. Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 221; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 101.

Kumbha is a word of frequent occurrence in the Rīgveda,¹ as well as later,² and denotes a 'pot.' Usually no doubt made of clay, it was easily broken.³ See also Ukhā.

¹ i. 116, 7; 117, 6; vii. 33, 13, etc.

² Av. i. 6, 4; iii. 12, 7, etc.; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 87, etc.

³ Rv. x. 89, 7.

Cf. Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 367.

Kumbhī-nasa ('pot-nosed') is the name of an animal mentioned in the list of victims at the horse sacrifice (Aśva-medha) in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā.¹ Possibly some sort of snake is meant, as in the later literature.

¹ v. 5, 14, 1. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 95; St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Kuyavāc ('evil-speaking') appears in one passage of the Rigveda¹ to denote a demon slain by Indra, probably as a personification of the barbarian opponents of the Āryans. The expression *mṛdhra-vāc* ('speaking insultingly') is similarly used of barbarians in the Rigveda.²

¹ i. 174, 7.

² v. 29, 10; 32, 8. See Dasyu.

Kurīra, like Opaśa and Kumba, denotes some sort of female head ornament in the description of the bride's adornment in the wedding hymn of the Rigveda¹ and in the Atharvaveda.² According to the Yajurveda Saṃhitā,³ the goddess Sinīvālī is described by the epithets *su-kapardā*, *su-kurīra*, *sv-opaśā*, as wearing a beautiful head-dress.

According to Geldner,⁴ the word originally meant 'horn'; but this is uncertain, as this sense is not required in any passage in which the term occurs.⁵

¹ x. 85, 8.

² vi. 138, 3.

³ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 1, 5, 3; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 7, 5; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xi. 56.

⁴ *Vedische Studien*, I, 131, 132.

⁵ Gopatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 21

(= Vaitāna Sūtra, xi. 22), cited by Geldner, is quite vague.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 265; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 539; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 348; Caland, *Über das rituelle Sūtra des Baudhāyana*, 59.

Kurīrin ('having a Kurīra') is a word occurring in an ambiguous passage of the Atharvaveda,¹ in which it may be taken either as a noun meaning a 'crested animal,' perhaps as Zimmer² suggests the 'peacock,' or as an epithet of the word Aja, 'goat,' in which case it might mean 'horned.' But even in the latter alternative a metaphorical application of the word seems sufficient, just as in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa³ Opaśa is used of the horns of cattle, and thus renders unnecessary the adoption of Geldner's⁴ view that the original meaning of Kurīra is 'horn.'

¹ v. 31, 2.

² *Altindisches Leben*, 91.

³ xiii. 4, 3.

⁴ *Vedische Studien*, I, 130.

Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 457, 539; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 18, 285; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 279.

Kuru.—The Kurus appear as by far the most important people in the Brāhmaṇa literature. There is clear evidence that it was in the country of the Kurus, or the allied Kuru-Pañcālas, that the great Brāhmaṇas were composed.¹ The Kurus are comparatively seldom mentioned alone, their name being usually coupled with that of the Pañcālas on account of the intimate connexion of the two peoples. The Kuru-Pañcālas are often expressly referred to as a united nation.² In the land of the Kuru-Pañcālas speech is said to have its particular home;³ the mode of sacrifice among the Kuru-Pañcālas is proclaimed to be the best;⁴ the Kuru-Pañcāla kings perform the Rājasūya or royal sacrifice;⁵ their princes march forth on raids in the dewy season, and return in the hot season.⁶ Later on the Kuru-Pañcāla Brahmins are famous in the Upaniṣads.⁷ Weber⁸ and Grierson⁹ have sought to find traces in Vedic literature of a breach between the two tribes, the latter scholar seeing therein a confirmation of the theory that the Kurus belonged to the later stream of immigrants into India, who were specially Brahminical, as opposed to the Pañcālas, who were anti-Brahminical. In support of this view, Weber refers to the story in the Kāthaka Samhitā¹⁰ of a dispute between Vaka Dālbyha and Dhṛtarāṣṭra Vaicitravīrya, the former being held to be by origin a Pañcāla, while the latter is held

¹ For the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, cf. Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 49, 50, with Weber, *Indian Literature*, 67, 68; for the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa and the Sāṅkhāyana Brāhmaṇa, Weber, *loc. cit.*, 45; for the Aitareya and Sāṅkhāyana Āraṇyakas, Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1908, 387; for the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, Weber, *loc. cit.*, 132, *Transactions of the Berlin Academy*, 1895, 859. The Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa refers repeatedly to the Kuru-Pañcālas, whose name also occurs in the late and confused Gopatha Brāhmaṇa. For the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, see i. 8, 4, 1. 2, and for the Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā, iv. 2, 6.

² Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, iii. 7, 6; 8, 7; iv. 7, 2; Kauṣītaki Upani-

ṣad, iv. 1; Gopatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 9; Kāthaka Samhitā, x. 6; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xi. 3, 3 (Kāṇva recension).

³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 2, 3, 15.

⁴ *Ibid.*, i. 7, 2, 8; cf. *Kuru-vājaṇeya* in Sāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 3, 15; Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, viii. 11, 18.

⁵ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 5, 2, 3. 5.

⁶ Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 8, 4, 1. 2.

⁷ Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 78; Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, iii. 30, 6; iv. 6, 2; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 1, 1; 9, 20, etc.

⁸ *Indische Studien*, 3, 470; *Indian Literature*, 114.

⁹ *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1908, 602-607; 837-844.

¹⁰ x. 6. Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, xli.

to be a Kuru. But there is no trace of a quarrel between Kurus and Pañcālas in the passage in question, which merely preserves the record of a dispute on a ritual matter between a priest and a prince: the same passage refers to the Naimiṣya sacrifice among the Kuru-Pañcālas, and emphasizes the close connexion of the two peoples.¹¹ Secondly, Weber conjectures in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā¹² that **Subhadrikā** of **Kāmpila** was the chief queen of the king of a tribe living in the neighbourhood of the clan, for whose king the horse sacrifice described in the Saṃhitā was performed. But the interpretation of this passage by Weber is open to grave doubt;¹³ and in the Kāṇva recension of the Saṃhitā¹⁴ a passage used at the Rājasūya shows that the Kuru-Pañcālas had actually one king. Moreover, there is the evidence of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹⁵ that the old name of the Pañcālas was **Krivi**. This word looks very like a variant of Kuru, and Zimmer¹⁶ plausibly conjectures that the Kurus and Krivis formed the **Vaikarna**¹⁷ of the Rīgveda, especially as both peoples are found about the Sindhu and the Asiknī.¹⁸

The Kurus alone are chiefly mentioned in connexion with the locality which they occupied, **Kurukṣetra**. We are told, however, of a domestic priest (**Purohita**) in the service of both the Kurus and the **Sṛñjayas**,¹⁹ who must therefore at one time have been closely connected.²⁰ In the Chāndogya Upaniṣad reference is made to the Kurus being saved by a mare (*aśvā*),²¹ and to some disaster which befel them owing to a hailstorm.²² In the Sūtras, again, a ceremony (**Vājapeya**) of the Kurus is mentioned.²³ There also a curse, which was pronounced on them and led to their being driven from Kurukṣetra, is alluded to.²⁴

¹¹ See Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1908, 831-836; 1138-1142.

¹² xxiii. 18.

¹³ Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 322.

¹⁴ xi. 3, 3. Cf. Weber, *Indian Literature*, 114, note *.

¹⁵ xiii. 5, 4, 7.

¹⁶ *Altindisches Leben*, 103.

¹⁷ vii. 18, 11.

¹⁸ Keith, *loc. cit.*, 835.

¹⁹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 4, 4, 5.

²⁰ Cf. Weber, *Indian Literature*, 123.

²¹ iv. 17, 9: for *aśvā* Böhtlingk in his edition reads *akṣṇā*, followed by Little, *Grammatical Index*, 1.

²² i. 10, 1.

²³ Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 3,

15.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, xv. 16, 11. Cf. Weber, *Indian Literature*, 136.

This possibly adumbrates the misfortunes of the Kauravas in the epic tradition.

In the Rigveda the Kurus do not appear under that name as a people. But mention is made of a prince, Kuruśravaṇa ('Glory of the Kurus'),²⁵ and of a Pākasthāman Kaurayāṇa.²⁶ In the Atharvaveda²⁷ there occurs as a king of the Kurus Parikṣit, whose son, Janamejaya, is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa²⁸ as one of the great performers of the horse sacrifice.

It is a probable conjecture of Oldenberg's²⁹ that the Kuru people, as known later, included some of the tribes referred to by other names in the Rigveda. Kuruśravaṇa, shown by his name to be connected with the Kurus, is in the Rigveda called Trāsadasyava, 'descendant of Trasadasyu,' who is well known as a king of the Pūrus. Moreover, it is likely that the Trtsu-Bharatas, who appear in the Rigveda as enemies of the Pūrus, later coalesced with them to form the Kuru people.³⁰ Since the Bharatas appear so prominently in the Brāhmaṇa texts as a great people of the past, while the later literature ignores them in its list of nations, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that they became merged in some other tribe. Moreover, there is evidence that the Bharatas occupied the territory in which the Kurus were later found. Two of them are spoken of in a hymn of the Rigveda³¹ as having kindled fire on the Dṛṣadvatī, the Āpayā, and the Sarasvatī—that is to say, in the sacred places of the later Kurukṣetra. Similarly, the goddess Bhārati ('belonging to the Bharatas') is constantly mentioned in the Āpri ('propitiatory') hymns together with Sarasvatī.³² Again, according to the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, one Bharata king was victorious over the Kāśis,³³ and another made offerings to Gaṅgā and Yamunā,³⁴ while raids of the Bharatas against the Satvants are mentioned in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.³⁵ Nor is it

²⁵ Rv. x. 33, 4.

²⁶ Rv. viii. 3, 21.

²⁷ xx. 127, 7 et seq.; Khila, v. 10.

²⁸ xiii. 5, 4.

²⁹ *Buddha*, 403, 404.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, 406-409.

³¹ iii. 23.

³² Cf. Scheftelowitz, *Die Apokryphen des Rgveda*, 145.

³³ xiii. 5, 4, 11.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, 21.

³⁵ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 25 (cf. Haug's edition, 2, 128, n. 3); Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 407, note *.

without importance that the Bharatas appear as a variant for the Kuru-Pañcālas in a passage of the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā,³⁶ and that in the list of the great performers of the horse sacrifice the names of one Kuru and two Bharata princes are given without any mention of the people over which they ruled, while in other cases that information is specifically given.³⁷

The territory of the Kuru-Pañcālas is declared in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa to be the middle country (Madhyadeśa).³⁸ A group of the Kuru people still remained further north—the Uttara Kurus beyond the Himālaya. It appears from a passage of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa that the speech of the Northerners—that is, presumably, the Northern Kurus—and of the Kuru-Pañcālas was similar, and regarded as specially pure.³⁹ There seems little doubt that the Brahminical culture was developed in the country of the Kuru-Pañcālas, and that it spread thence east, south, and west. Traces of this are seen in the Vratya Stomas (sacrifices for the admission of non-Brahminical Āryans) of the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,⁴⁰ and in the fact that in the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka it is unusual for a Brahmin to dwell in the territory of Magadha.⁴¹ The repeated mention of Kuru-Pañcāla Brahmins is another indication of their missionary activity.⁴²

The geographical position of the Kuru-Pañcālas renders it probable that they were later immigrants into India than the Kosala-Videha or the Kāśis,⁴³ who must have been pushed

³⁶ xi. 3, 3. See note 14; Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 408, 409.

³⁷ Oldenberg, 409, note *.

³⁸ viii. 14. Cf. Oldenberg, 392, 393.

³⁹ iii. 2, 3, 15. This is the sense which it appears to bear, as the Kuru-Pañcālas can hardly be reckoned as being northerly (Oldenberg, 395), and the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, vii. 6 (*Indische Studien*, 2, 309) is independent evidence for the pure speech of the north. Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, xlii, n.; Weber, *Indian Literature*, 45; *Indische Studien*, 1, 191.

⁴⁰ xvii. 1, 1. See also Av. xv. with Whitney's and Lanman's notes; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 33 et seq.; *Indian Literature*, 67, 78, 80.

⁴¹ vii. 13. Cf. Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 400, note *; Weber, *Indian Literature*, 112, n. 126.

⁴² See e.g. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 4, 1, 2, and note 6.

⁴³ This is recognized, e.g., by Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 9, 391, 398, 399; Lanman, *Sanskrit Reader*, 297, etc. The narrative of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 4, 1, 10 et seq. (Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 170), rather implies that the Kosala-Videhas are offshoots of the Kuru-Pañcālas, but Oldenberg and Macdonell (*Sanskrit Literature*, 214) interpret this as referring to the spread of Vedic tradition and culture, not of nationality.

into their more eastward territories by a new wave of Āryan settlers from the west. But there is no evidence in Vedic literature to show in what relation of time the immigration of the latter peoples stood to that of their neighbours on the west. It has, however, been conjectured,⁴⁴ mainly on the ground of later linguistic phenomena, which have no cogency for the Vedic period, that the Kurus were later immigrants, who, coming by a new route, thrust themselves between the original Āryan tribes which were already in occupation of the country from east to west. Cf. also Kṛtvān. For other Kuru princes see Kauravya.

⁴⁴ Cf. Grierson, *Languages of India*, 52 et seq.; *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1908, 837 et seq. On the other hand, it is probably an error to assume that the Bharatas were originally situated far west of Kurukṣetra, and that the main action of the Rīgveda was confined to the Panjab. When Vasiṣṭha celebrates the crossing of the Vipāś and Śutudrī (Rv. iii. 33), he probably came from the east, as Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 218, points out, and not from the west. Adopting the ordinary view, Hopkins, *India, Old and New*, 52, finds it necessary to suggest that Yamunā is only another name in the Rv. for the Paruṣṇī. But the necessity for this suggestion, which is not in itself plausible, disappears when it is realized that the Bharatas held a territory roughly corresponding to Kurukṣetra, and bounded on the east by the

Yamunā. On the other hand, Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 142, 143, places the Kurus near the Ārjikiyā in Kāśmīr, which puts them too far north. So also Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 103, and Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, xlii. It seems probable that the Kurus were at a very early period widely scattered to the north of the Himālaya, in Kurukṣetra, and about the Sindhu and Asiknī.

Cf. Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 400 et seq.; Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 152-157; von Schroeder, *Indiens Literatur und Cultur*, 164 et seq.; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 187 et seq.; *Indian Literature*, 114, 135, 136; Rhys Davids, *Buddhist India*, 27; Pargiter, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1908, 333 et seq.; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 205, n.

Kuru-kṣetra ('land of the Kurus') is always regarded in the Brāhmaṇa texts¹ as a particularly sacred country. Within its boundaries flowed the rivers Dṛṣadvatī and Sarasvatī, as well as the Āpayā.² Here, too, was situated Śaryanāvant,³ which

¹ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxv. 10; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 1, 5, 13; xi. 5, 1, 4; xiv. 1, 1, 2; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 30; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 4; iv. 5, 9; Jaiminīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 126 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 11, cxlvi);

Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 16, 11, etc.

² Cf. Rv. iii. 23; Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 218.

³ See Pischel, *loc. cit.*, and cf. Ārjikiyā.

appears to have been a lake, like that known to the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa by the name of **Anyataḥ-plakṣā**.⁴ According to Pischel, there was also in Kurukṣetra a stream called **Pastyā**,⁵ which he sees in certain passages of the Rigveda. The boundaries of Kurukṣetra are given in a passage of the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka⁶ as being Khāṇḍava on the south, the Tūrghna on the north, and the Parīṇah on the west. Roughly speaking, it corresponded to the modern Sirhind.

⁴ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 5. 1, 4.

⁵ Pischel, *loc. cit.*, 219.

⁶ v. 1, 1. These places cannot be further identified. See also **Maru**.

Cf. von Schroeder, *Indiens Literatur und Cultur*, 164, 165; Max Müller, *Sacred*

Books of the East, 32, 398, 399; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 78, 79; Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 174. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, xli., seems to place Kurukṣetra, as lying between the Yamunā and Gaṅgā, too far east.

Kuruṅga is mentioned in the Rigveda¹ as a prince and a patron. Ludwig² suggests that he was a king of the **Anus**, but for this theory there seems no good ground. As the **Turvaśas** are mentioned in the same verse, he may possibly have been one of their kings. The name suggests a connexion with the **Kurus**, and it may be noted that in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa³ the **Turvaśas** are connected with the **Pañcalas (Krivis)**.

¹ viii. 4, 19; Nirukta, vi. 22.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 160.

³ xi. 5, 4, 16. See Oldenberg, *Buddha*,

404.

Kuru-śravaṇa Trāśadasyava is alluded to as dead in a hymn of the Rigveda,¹ which refers also to his son **Upamaśravas**, and his father **Mitrātithi**. In another hymn² he is mentioned as still alive. His name connects him on the one hand with the **Kurus**, and on the other with **Trasadasyu** and the **Pūrus**.

¹ x. 33, 4. Cf. Bṛhaddevatā, vii. 35, 36.

² x. 32, 9. Cf. Ludwig, Translation

of the Rigveda, 3, 165; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 150, 184; Lanman, *Sanskrit Reader*, 386.

Kurūru, apparently the name of a species of worm, is mentioned twice in the Atharvaveda.¹

¹ ii. 31, 2; ix. 2, 22. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 98.

Kurkura is an onomatopoetic name for the dog in the Atharvaveda.¹ See also Śvan.

¹ vii. 95, 2. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 233.

Kula, Kula-pā.—As an uncompounded word, Kula does not occur before the period of the Brāhmaṇas.¹ It denotes the 'home' or 'house of the family,' and by metonymy the family itself, as connected with the home. The Kula-pā (lit. 'house protector'), or chief of the family, is mentioned in the Rīgveda² as inferior to and attendant on the Vrājapati in war, the latter being perhaps the leader of the village contingent of the clan. In the Atharvaveda³ a girl is ironically called Kulapā, because she is left without a husband in the world, and has only Yama (the god of death) for a spouse.

The use of the term Kula points clearly to a system of individual families, each no doubt consisting of several members under the headship of the father or eldest brother, whose Kula the dwelling is. As distinct from Gotra, Kula seems to mean the family in the narrower sense of the members who still live in one house, the undivided family. Cf. Gṛha, Grāma, Jana, Viś.

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 2, 22; ii. 1, 4, 4; 4, 1, 14; xi. 5, 3, 11; 8, 1, 3; xiii. 4, 2, 17; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, i. 5, 32; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iii., 13, 6, etc.

² x. 179, 2.

³ i. 14, 3. Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 15; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 252, correcting Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 314. Cf. Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 162.

Kulāla, the word denoting a 'potter,' occurs in the Śata-rudriya, or litany to Rudra in the Yajurveda.¹

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvi. 27. Cf. Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, i. 8, 3, and Kulāla - kṛta, 'made by a potter,' Kaulāla.

Kuliśa, 'axe,' is mentioned in the Rīgveda as used for the making of chariots,¹ and also in warfare,² while the Atharvaveda refers to its employment in cutting down trees.³

¹ iii. 2, 1.

² i. 32, 5.

³ ii. 12, 3.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 252.

Kulikaya is the form in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā¹ of the name of an animal, apparently a kind of fish, as explained by Mahīdhara in his commentary, which is called Kulipaya in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā,² and Purikaya in the Atharvaveda,³ variants probably due to the faulty tradition of an unfamiliar name.

¹ v. 5, 13, 1.

² xxiv. 21. 35.

³ xi. 2, 25. The commentator reads Pulikaya, as in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃ-

hitā, iii. 14, 2. See Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 624.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 96.

Kulikā is the name of a bird mentioned in the list of victims at the horse sacrifice in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā.¹ The Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā² has Pulikā instead.

¹ xxiv. 24.

² iii. 14, 5.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 94.

Kuluṅga is the name of an animal, perhaps a gazelle, mentioned in the list of victims at the horse sacrifice in the Yajurveda.¹

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 11, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 9. 13 (with the variant Kuluṅga); Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 27. 32.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 83.

Kulmala seems, in the Atharvaveda,¹ the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā,² and the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,³ to denote the neck of an arrow in which the shaft is fixed.

¹ iv. 6, 5; v. 18, 15.

² iii. 8, 1. 2.

³ iii. 4, 4, 14.

Kumala-barhis is mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xv. 3, 21) as the seer of a Sāman or Chant.

Kumāra Hārita is mentioned in the first Vaṃśa (list of teachers) in the Brhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad¹ as a pupil of Gālava.

¹ ii. 5, 22 (Mādhyandina=ii. 6, 3, Kūṇva).

Kulmāṣa, a word mentioned by the Chāndogya Upaniṣad¹ in the plural, is interpreted by the commentator as 'bad beans' (*kulsitā māṣāḥ*), a version adopted by Böhlingk in his

¹ i. 10, 2. 7.

Dictionary.² Little³ renders it 'sour gruel' in accordance with the Nirukta.⁴

² Cf. Bhāgavata Purāṇa, v. 9, 12, where it is glossed 'worm-eaten beans.'

³ Grammatical Index, 52.

⁴ i. 4.

Kulyā in two passages of the Rigveda,¹ according to Muir,² possibly refers to artificial watercourses flowing into a reservoir (*hrada*). See *Avata*.

¹ iii. 45, 3; x. 43, 7.

² Sanskrit Texts, 5, 465, 466.

Kuvaya. See Kvayī.

Kuvala is a name of the jujube fruit (*Zizyphus jujuba*) occurring frequently in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās¹ and Brāhmaṇas² in connexion with Karkandhu and Baḍara. See also Kola.

¹ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 11, 2; Vājasaneyī Saṃhitā, xix. 22, 89; xxi. 29; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xii. 10.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 5, 4, 10; xii. 7, 1, 2; 2, 9; 9, 1, 5, etc. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 242.

Kuśa, a word later denoting the 'sacred grass' (*Poa cynosuroides*), is taken by the St. Petersburg Dictionary to mean simply 'grass' in the passages of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa in which it occurs.

¹ ii. 5, 2, 15; iii. 1, 2, 16; v. 3, 2, 7, etc. Kuśā and Kuśī occur in Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 5, 7; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 6, 2, 9; Taittiriya

Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, 10, 1. 2. 7, apparently denoting pins of wood or metal, used as a mark in a special mode of recitation.

Kuśara is mentioned with Śara and other grasses in one hymn of the Rigveda¹ as affording lurking places for serpents.

¹ i. 191, 3. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 72.

Kuśika is the probably mythical forefather¹ of the Kuśikas, and especially the father of the most important member of that family, Viśvāmitra.² The Kuśikas are repeatedly referred

¹ Nirukta, ii. 25.

² Rv. iii. 33, 5.

to in the third Maṇḍala of the Rigveda,³ and figure in the legend of Śunaḥśepa in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.⁴ They were clearly a family of priests who attached themselves to the service of the princes of the Bharatas. They were especially devoted to the worship of Indra; hence he is styled Kauśika even in the Rigveda.⁵

³ iii. 26, 1; 29, 15; 30, 20; 33, 5; 42, 9; 50, 4; 53, 9. 10.

⁴ vii. 18; Sāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 27.

⁵ i. 10, 11, with Sāyaṇa's note. Cf. Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 5, 7; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 3, 4, 19; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, i. 12, 4;

Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, pp. 62, 63. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, i, 38; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, i², 342 *et seq.*; Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 101, 121; Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 155; Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 209.

Kuśri Vāja-śravasa appears as a teacher concerned with the lore of the sacred fire in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ and in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Brhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad² he is mentioned as a pupil of Vājaśravas. It is not clear whether he is identical with the Kuśri of the last Vaṃśa of the Brhadāraṇyaka³ in the Kāṇva recension, and of the Vaṃśa in the tenth book of the Śatapatha,⁴ who is mentioned as a pupil of Yajñavacas Rājastambāyana.

¹ x. 5, 5, 1.

² vi. 4, 33 (Mādhyamīna = vi. 5, 3, Kāṇva).

³ vi. 5, 4 (Kāṇva only).

⁴ x. 6, 5, 9. In the Vaṃśas the name

is accented Kúśri, but in x. 5, 5, 1, as Kuśri; no stress can, however, be laid on this. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, i, 70; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, xxxiii.

Ku-ṣaṇḍa is mentioned with Ṣaṇḍa as a priest at the snake festival described in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ xxv. 15, 3. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, i, 34; Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, x. 20, 10.

1. Kuṣītaka denotes, according to the commentary on the one passage of the Taittirīya Saṃhitā¹ in which it is found, the sea crow (*samudra-kāka*).

¹ v. 5, 13, 1. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 72.

2. Kuṣītaka Sāma-śravasa is mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ as the Gṛhapati, or householder at a sacrificial session, of the Kauṣitakis.

¹ xvii. 4. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, i, 34.

Kuṣumbhaka seems in one passage of the Rigveda¹ to mean a poisonous insect, Kuṣumbha in the Atharvaveda² clearly having the sense of a poison bag. Sāyaṇa renders it as 'ichneumon' (*nakula*).

¹ i. 191, 16. The sense of 'poison-bag' is possible in i. 191, 15, and is accepted there by Böhlingk in his Dictionary.

² ii. 32, 6. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 99; Griffith, *Hymns of the Rigveda*, I, 257.

1. Kuṣṭha is the name of a plant (*Costus speciosus* or *arabicus*)¹ which is prominent in the Atharvaveda.² It grew especially on the mountains, along with the Soma, on the high peaks of the Himālaya (*Himavant*) where the eagles nest, and was thence brought east to men.³ Like Soma, it is said to have grown in the third heaven under the famous Aśvattha tree, where the gods were wont to assemble, and thence it was brought in a golden ship.⁴ As a remedy, it held the highest place among herbs, being called by the auspicious names Nagha-māra and Naghā-riṣa, and styled the offspring of Jivala and Jivalā, the 'lively' ones.⁵ It cured headache (*śīrṣāmaya*), diseases of the eyes, bodily affliction,⁶ but especially fever—hence called 'fever-destroyer' (*takma-nāśana*)—and consumption (*Yakṣma*). From its general properties it was also named 'all-healing' (*viśva-bheṣaja*).⁷ Its aromatic qualities were apparently known, as it is classed with 'salve' (*Āñjana*) and 'nard' (*Nalada*).⁸

¹ Or *Saussurea auriculata*, Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 65.

² v. 4; vi. 102; xix. 139.

³ v. 4, I. 2, 8; xix. 39, 1.

⁴ v. 4, 3-6; vi. 75, I. 2; xix. 39, 6-8.

⁵ v. 4, 1; xix. 39, 4.

⁶ v. 4, 10.

⁷ xix. 39, 9.

⁸ vi. 102, 3.

Cf. Grohmann, *Indische Studien*, 9, 420 et seq.; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 63, 64; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 415, 680; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 227, 228.

2. Kuṣṭha.—In one passage of the Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā¹ there is a series of fractions, Kalā, Kuṣṭha, Śapha, Pad, which appear to denote one-sixteenth, one-twelfth, one-eighth, and one-fourth respectively.

¹ iii. 7, 7. Cf. Böhlingk, *Dictionary*, s.v.

Kusīdin is a designation of the 'usurer' found in the Śātopatha Brāhmaṇa¹ and the Nirukta,² and often in the Sūtras. Jolly,³ referring doubtless to the expression *kusīda apratīta*,⁴ 'a loan not yet repaid,' occurring in connexion with *an-ṛṇa*, 'free from debt,' appears to be right in taking Kusīda to have the sense of 'loan' in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā. The rate of interest on loans is not specified before the Sūtra period.⁵ Cf. Ṛṇa.

¹ xiii. 4, 3, II.

² vi. 32.

³ *Recht und Sitte*, 98, 99.

⁴ iii. 3, 8, I. 2.

⁵ E.g., Gautama Sūtra, xii. 29 *et seq.*

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 259.

Kusurubinda Auddālaki appears as an authority on ritual matters in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,¹ the Taittirīya Saṃhitā,² the Jaiminīya Brāhmaṇa,³ and the Ṣaḍviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.⁴ He may have been the brother of Śvetaketu, as suggested by Weber.⁵

¹ xxii. 15, I. 10.

² vii. 2, 2, I.

³ i. 75 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 23, 327), where the reading seems to be Asurbinda.

⁴ i. 16. See Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 39. The name is there read as Kusurubindu; in the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 22, 14 it is Kusurabindu.

⁵ *Indische Studien*, 5, 61, n.

Kuhū. See Māsa.

Kūcakra is a word occurring only once in an obscure verse of the Rigveda,¹ where Zimmer² suggests that it has the sense of the wheel by which water is raised from a well. Much more probable is the interpretation of Roth,³ who understands it to mean the female breast.

¹ x. 102, II.

² *Altindisches Leben*, 157. Cf. Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 14.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Kūṭa, a word found in the Rigveda,¹ the Atharvaveda,² and the Brāhmaṇas,³ is of doubtful signification. On the whole,

¹ x. 102, 4.

² viii. 8, 16.

³ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vi. 24; Śātopatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 8, 1, 15; Jai-

miniya Brāhmaṇa, i. 49, 9; 50, 2 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 19, 114).

the most probable sense is hammer,⁴ which suits every passage adequately. The St. Petersburg Dictionary renders it 'horn,' which is the sense accepted by Whitney⁵ for the Atharvaveda passage where it occurs. Geldner⁶ thinks that it means 'trap.'

⁴ So Bloomfield, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 48, 546; *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 585.

⁵ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 505.

⁶ *Vedische Studien*, I, 138; 2, 7. Cf. von Bradke, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 46, 458; Kuhn's *Zeitschrift*, 34, 156; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 9, 222.

Kūdī, written also Kūṭī in the manuscripts, occurs in the Atharvaveda¹ and the Kauśika Sūtra² denoting a twig—identified by the scholiast with Badarī, the jujube—which was tied to the bodies of the dead to efface their traces, presumably in order to render the return of the spirit to the old home difficult.

¹ v. 19, 12.

² Bloomfield's edition, xlv. Cf. Bloomfield, *American Journal of Philology*, 11, 355; 12, 416; Roth, *Festgruss an*

Böhtlingh, 98; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 254; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 165.

Kūpa occurs in the Rigveda¹ and later literature² denoting an artificial hollow in the earth, or pit. In some cases they must have been deep, as Trita in the myth is said to have fallen into one from which he could not escape unaided.³

¹ i. 105, 17.

² Av. v. 31, 8; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 5, 4, 1; iv. 4, 5, 3; vi. 3, 3, 26, etc.; Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, i. 184,

etc. The adjective *kūpya*, 'being in a hole,' occurs frequently in the later Saṃhitās.

³ Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 67.

Kūbara in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā (ii. 1, 11) and Kūbarī in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (iv. 6, 9, 11. 12) and the Kauśītaki Brāhmaṇa (xxvii. 6) denote the pole of a cart.

Kūrca is found in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā¹ and later² denoting a bundle of grass used as a seat. In one passage of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa³ a golden Kūrca is referred to.

¹ vii. 5, 8, 5.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 5, 3, 4. 7;

Brhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 11, 1; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, v. 1, 4.

³ xiii. 4, 3, 1.

Kūrma, the 'tortoise,' is mentioned frequently in the later Saṃhitās¹ and Brāhmaṇas,² but nothing is said of its characteristics. See also **Kaśyapa**.

¹ Av. ix. 4, 16; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 6, 3, 3; v. 2, 8, 4, 5; 7, 13, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 15, 3; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 34, etc.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 2, 3; vi. 1, 1, 12, etc.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 95; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 153.

Kūśāmba Svāyava Lātavya is mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ as a priest. His name apparently means² Kūśāmba,³ of the Lātavya clan, son of Svāyu.

¹ viii. 6, 8.

² The form is peculiar, as Kuśāmba would be expected.

³ Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 55, n. 2.

Kṛkalāsa denotes the 'chameleon' mentioned in the list of sacrificial victims at the horse sacrifice in the Yajurveda¹ and later.² The female chameleon, Kṛkalāsi, is also referred to in the Brāhmaṇas.³ See **Godhā** and **Sayanḍaka**.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 19, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 21; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 40.

² Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, i. 5, 22.

³ Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, i. 221 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 18, 29); Sātyāyanaka in Sāyaṇa on Rv. viii. 91. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 95.

Kṛka-vāku, the 'cock,' being named in the Atharvaveda¹ with sheep, goats, and other domesticated animals, was presumably tamed.² In the list of victims at the horse sacrifice in the Yajurveda,³ it appears as dedicated to Savitr: Yāska⁴ explains this by the fact that it declares the time of day (*kālāṃvāda*). The commentator Mahīdhara⁵ explains the name by *tāmra-cūḍa*, 'red-crested.' It is of course onomatopoeic ('calling kṛka').⁶ See also **Kukkuṭa**.

¹ v. 31, 2. Cf. x. 136, 10.

² Cf., however, Sāyaṇa on Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 18, 1, who says that it is a 'forest' Kukkuṭa.

³ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, loc. cit.; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 15; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 35.

⁴ Nirukta, xii. 3.

⁵ On Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, loc. cit.

⁶ Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 251; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 18, 285.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 91.

Kṛta. See 2. Akṣa and 2. Yuga.

Kṛti.—From one passage in the Rigveda,¹ where the Maruts are described as having Kṛtis, Zimmer² concludes that the word means a dagger used in war. But there is no evidence that Kṛti was ever a human weapon. See Asi.

¹ i. 168, 3.

² *Altindisches Leben*, 301. Cf. Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 221.

Kṛttikās. See Nakṣatra.

Kṛtvān.—In one passage of the Rigveda¹ the word Kṛtvān in the plural is mentioned with the Ārjikas and the five peoples. Pischel² thinks that it means a people, and Sāyaṇa expressly says that the Kṛtvāns designate a country.³ The name in that case would point to some connexion with the Kurus or Krivis. Hillebrandt,⁴ however, thinks that the word is an adjective which qualifies Ārjikas and designates this people as magicians, being applied to them by an opponent. In favour of this view, he quotes Hiouen Thsang's statement⁵ that the neighbouring kings held the base Kaśmīrians in such scorn as to refuse all alliance with them, and to give them the name of Ki-li-to, or Kṛtyas. He suggests that the Ārjikas settled in Kaśmīr in ancient times already had the same evil reputation as their successors in later days.

¹ ix. 65, 23.

² *Vedische Studien*, 2, 209.

³ *Kṛtvāna iti deśābhīdhānam*.

⁴ *Vedische Mythologie*, i, 136, 137.

⁵ Cunningham, *Ancient Geography of India*, 93.

Cf. Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.

Kṛpa is mentioned in the Rigveda,¹ along with Ruśama and Śyāvaka, as a protégé of Indra.

¹ viii. 3, 12; 4, 2. Cf. Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 162.

Kṛmi, 'worm.' In the later Saṃhitās,¹ and especially in the Atharvaveda,² worms play a considerable part. They are

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 11, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 11; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 30; Mantra Brāhmaṇa, ii. 7; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, iv. 36;

Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 4, 1, 2; and cf. Rv. i. 191.

² ii. 31. 32; v. 23.

regarded as poisonous, and are spoken of as found in the mountains, in forests, in waters, in plants, and in the human body. In accordance with widespread primitive ideas, they are considered to be the causes of disease in men and animals. The Atharvaveda contains three hymns² as charms directed against them. The first of these hymns is of a general character, the second is meant to destroy worms in cattle, and the third is intended to cure children of worms. When found in men, worms are said to have their place in the head and ribs,³ and to creep into the eyes, nose, and teeth.⁴ They are described as dark brown, but white in the fore part of the body, with black ears, and as having three heads.⁵ They are given many specific names: Alāṇḍu, Ejatka, Kaṣkaṣa, Kiṭa, Kurūru, Nīlaṅgu, Yevāṣa, Vaghā, Vṛkṣasarpī, Śaluna, Śavarta, Śipavitnuka, Stega.

² Av. ii. 31, 4.

⁴ Av. v. 23, 3.

⁵ Av. v. 23, 4 *et seq.*

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 98, 393; Kuhn, *Zeitschrift für vergleichende*

Sprachforschung, 13, 49 *et seq.*; 113 *et seq.*; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 313 *et seq.*; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 13, 199; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 73.

Kṛmuka is the name in the Kāthaka Saṃhitā¹ and the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa² of a species of wood used for fuel.³

¹ xix. 10.

² vi. 6, 2, 11.

³ *Ibid.* (Kṛāmuka as applied to samidh).

Kṛśa is mentioned with Saṃvarta as a pious sacrificer to Indra in one of the Vālakhilya hymns of the Rigveda¹ and in another² as a speaker of truth, while a third is traditionally³ ascribed to his authorship. He seems also to be mentioned with Śayu as a protégé of the Aśvins in another hymn of the Rigveda,⁴ but here the word may merely denote the 'feeble man.'⁵

¹ viii. 54, 2.

² viii. 59, 3.

³ *Indische Studien*, 1, 293, n.

⁴ x. 40, 8.

⁵ Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.

Cf. Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 132, 164.

Kṛṣana, 'pearl.' In the Rigveda pearls are mentioned as adorning the car of Savitr¹ as well as being used for the adornment of a horse.² Hence the horse is spoken of as the 'pearled one' (*kṛṣanāvānt*).³ The Atharvaveda⁴ also refers to pearls, and mentions that 'pearl shell' (*śaṅkhaḥ kṛṣanaḥ*) won from the sea was used as an amulet.⁵ The Nighaṇṭu⁶ renders the word as 'gold.'

¹ i. 35, 4.

² x. 68, 1.

³ i. 126, 4. Cf. *kṛṣanin*, vii. 18, 23.

⁴ x. 1, 7.

⁵ iv. 10, 1. 3.

⁶ i. 2. Cf. Sāma Mantra Brāhmaṇa, 1, 6, 22.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 53, 54; Lanman in Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 161.

Kṛṣānu appears in the Rigveda as a mythological personage.¹ In one verse,² however, Roth³ sees in this word the name of a bowman, but there seems no reason to dissociate this passage from the rest.

¹ Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, pp. 74, 112, 137; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 448.

² i. 112, 21.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., 4.

Kṛṣi, 'ploughing.' The cultivation of the soil was no doubt known to the Indians before they separated from the Iranians, as is indicated by the identity of the expressions *yavaṃ kṛṣ* and *sasya* in the Rigveda with *yao karesh* and *hahya* in the Avesta, referring to the ploughing in of the seed and to the grain which resulted.¹ But it is not without significance that the expressions for ploughing occur mainly in the first² and tenth³ books of the Rigveda, and only rarely in the so-called 'family' books (ii.-vii.).⁴ In the Atharvaveda Pṛthī Vainya is credited with the origination of ploughing,⁵ and even in the Rigveda the Ásvins are spoken of as concerned with the sowing of grain by means of the plough.⁶ In the later Saṃhitās and the Brāhmaṇas ploughing is repeatedly referred to.⁷

¹ Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 235; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 85.

² Forms of the root *kṛṣ*, 'to plough,' occur in Rv. i. 23, 15; 176, 2.

³ Rv. x. 34, 13; 117, 7. In x. 146, 6, *akṛṣīvala*, 'not agricultural,' occurs. Cf. x. 101, 4.

⁴ *Kṛṣ* is also found in viii. 20, 19; 22, 6; in the family books only in iv. 57, 4, and as *vi-kṛṣ* in iv. 57, 8.

⁵ viii. 10, 24.

⁶ i. 117, 21.

⁷ *Kṛṣi* is found, e.g., in Av. ii. 4, 5; viii. 2, 19; 10, 24; x. 6, 12; xii. 2, 27, etc.; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 1, 11, 1, etc.; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 2, 2; iii. 6, 8; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, iv. 10; ix. 22; xiv. 19, 21, etc.; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vii. 2, 2, 7; viii. 6, 2, 2; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 1, 2, 5, etc. In Av. vi. 116, 1, *kṛṣīvaṇa* denotes a 'plougher.' See also *Kṛṣman*.

Even in the Rigveda⁸ there is clear proof of the importance attached to agriculture. In the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa⁹ the Vrātyas, Hindus without the pale of Brahminism, are described as not cultivating the soil.

The plough land was called *Urvarā* or *Kṣetra*; manure (*Śakan*, *Karīṣa*) was used, and irrigation was practised (*Khani-tra*). The plough (*Lāṅgala*, *Sīra*) was drawn by oxen, teams of six, eight, or even twelve being employed.¹⁰ The operations of agriculture are neatly summed up in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹¹ as 'ploughing, sowing, reaping, and threshing' (*kṛṣantaḥ*, *vapaṇtaḥ*, *lanantaḥ*, *mṛnantaḥ*). The ripe grain was cut with a sickle (*Dātra*, *Sṇi*), bound into bundles¹² (*Parṣa*), and beaten out on the floor of the granary (*Khala*).¹³ The grain was then separated from the straw and refuse either by a sieve (*Titau*) or a winnowing fan (*Śūrpa*).¹⁴ The winnower was called *Dhānyākṛt*,¹⁵ and the grain was measured in a vessel called *Urdara*.¹⁶

The Rigveda leaves us in doubt as to the kind of grain grown, for *Yava* is a word of doubtful signification, and *Dhānā* is also vague. In the later Saṃhitās¹⁷ things are different. Rice (*Vrihi*) appears, *Yava* means barley, with a species styled *Upavāka*. Beans (*Mudga*, *Māṣa*), sesamum (*Tila*), and other grains (*Aṇu*, *Khalva*, *Godhūma*, *Nivāra*, *Priyaṅgu*, *Masūra*, *Śyāmāka*) are mentioned, while cucumbers (*Urvārū*, *Urvārūka*) were known. It is uncertain whether fruit trees (*Vṛkṣa*) were cultivated, or merely grew wild;¹⁸ but frequent mention is made of the jujube (*Karkandhu*, *Kuvala*, *Badara*).

The seasons for agriculture are briefly summed up in a passage of the Taittirīya Saṃhitā.¹⁹ barley ripened in summer, being no doubt sown, as in modern India, in winter; rice

⁸ x. 34, 13; 117. 7. Cf. Hopkins, *India, Old and New*, 208.

⁹ xvii. 1.

¹⁰ Av. vi. 91, 1; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xv. 2. Cf. Rv. viii. 6, 48; x. 101, 4.

¹¹ i. 6, 1, 3.

¹² viii. 78, 10; x. 101, 3; 131, 2.

¹³ Rv. x. 48, 7.

¹⁴ Rv. x. 71, 2; Av. xii. 3, 19. The technical terms are *tusāiv vi-vic*, Av. xi. 1, 12; *palāvān apa-vic*, xii. 3, 19.

¹⁵ Rv. x. 94, 13.

¹⁶ Rv. ii. 14, 11. See also *Śthivi*.

¹⁷ See Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xviii, 12, for a list.

¹⁸ The pulling of ripe fruit is referred to in Rv. iii. 45, 4. Cf. *pakvā śākhā*, Rv. i. 8, 8; *vṛkṣa pakva*, Rv. iv. 20, 5; Av. xx. 127, 4. But that does not prove arboriculture.

¹⁹ vii. 2, 10, 2.

ripened in autumn, being sown in the beginning of the rains; beans and sesamum, planted at the time of the summer rains, ripened in the winter and the cool season. There were two harvests (*Sasya*) a year according to the *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*; ²⁰ the winter crop was ripe by the month of Caitra (March-April) according to the *Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa*. ²¹

The farmer had plenty of trouble of his own: moles destroyed the seed, birds and various kinds of reptiles (*Upakvasa*, *Jabhya*, *Tarda*, *Pataṅga*) injured the young shoots, excessive rain or drought might damage the crops. The *Atharvaveda* contains spells to prevent these evils. ²²

²⁰ v. 1, 7, 3.

²¹ xix. 3. Cf. Keith, *Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka*, 81, n. 1.

²² See Av. vi. 50, 142; vii. 11.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 235-243.

Kṛṣṭi denotes 'people' in general from the *Rigveda* ¹ onwards. Its common and regular use in this sense appears to show that the *Āryans*, when they invaded India, were already agriculturists, though the employment of the words referring to ploughing mentioned under *Kṛṣi* indicates that not all of the people devoted themselves equally to that occupation. *Indra* and *Agni* are *par excellence* the lords of men (*Kṛṣṭi*). ² Sometimes the word is further defined by the addition of an adjective meaning 'belonging to mankind,' 'of men' (*mānuṣiḥ*, ³ *mānaviḥ*). ⁴

Special mention is frequently ⁵ made of the 'five peoples' (*pañca kṛṣṭayaḥ*). The exact sense of this expression is doubtful. See *Panca Janāsaḥ*.

¹ i. 52, 11; 100, 10; 160, 5; 189, 3; iii. 49, 1; iv. 21, 2, etc.; Av. xii. 1, 3, 4.

² i. 177, 1; iv. 17, 5; vii. 26, 5; viii. 13, 9 (*Indra*); i. 59, 5; vi. 18, 2; vii. 5, 5 (*Agni*).

³ Rv. i. 59, 5; vi. 18, 2.

⁴ Av. iii. 24, 3.

⁵ Rv. ii. 2, 10; iii. 53, 16; iv. 38, 10; x. 60, 4; 119, 6; 178, 3; Av. iii. 24, 2; xii. 1, 42.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 141.

1. *Kṛṣṇa* ('black') denotes a dark-coloured animal or bird. In some passages, ¹ as the context shows, an antelope is certainly

¹ *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, v. 2, 6, 5; vi. 1, 3, 1; *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, i. 1, 4, 1; iii. 2, 1, 28. So *kṛṣṇa-viśāṇā*, 'horn of the black antelope,' *ibid.*, iii. 2, 1, 18, 28; 2, 20; iv. 4, 5, 2;

v. 4, 2, 5; *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, vi. 1, 3, 7. See also the *Aśvamedha* passages, *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*, iii. 14, 17; *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xxiv. 36 (cf. ii. 1).

meant. In a few others² a bird of prey seems indicated. See also Kṛṣṇājina.

² Rv. x. 94, 5; Av. xi. 2, 2; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, xii. 27.

2. Kṛṣṇa appears as the name of a seer in one hymn of the Rigveda.¹ Tradition assigns to him or to Viśvaka, son of Kṛṣṇa (*Kārṣṇa*), the authorship of the following hymn.² The word Kṛṣṇiṇya may be a patronymic³ formed from the same name in two other hymns of the Rigveda,⁴ where the Aśvins are said to have restored Viṣṇāpū to Viśvaka Kṛṣṇiṇya. In that case Kṛṣṇa would seem to be the grandfather of Viṣṇāpū. This Kṛṣṇa may be identical with Kṛṣṇa Āṅgīrasa mentioned in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa.⁵

¹ viii. 85, 3. 4.

² viii. 86.

³ i. 116, 23; ii. 7.

⁴ As a patronymic, it would be an isolated formation (cf. however *Pajriya*),

instead of *Kārṣṇya*. Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, 228a and 200.

⁵ xxx. 9.

Cf. Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 108; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 52.

3. Kṛṣṇa Devakī-putra is mentioned in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad¹ as a pupil of the mythical Ghora Āṅgīrasa. Tradition,² and several modern writers like Grierson, Garbe, and von Schroeder, recognize in him the hero Kṛṣṇa, who later is deified. In their view he is a Kṣatriya teacher of morals, as opposed to Brahminism.³ This is extremely doubtful. It appears better either to regard the coincidence of name as accidental, or to suppose that the reference is a piece of Euhemerism. To identify this Kṛṣṇa with the preceding, as does the St. Petersburg Dictionary, seems to be quite groundless.

¹ iii. 17, 6.

² Cf. Weber, *Indian Literature*, 169.

³ Von Schroeder, *Vienna Oriental Journal*, 19, 414, 415; Grierson, *Encyclo-*

pædia of Religions, article 'Bhakti'; Garbe, *Bhagavadgītā*.

Cf. Weber, *op. cit.*, 71; 148; Hopkins, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1905, 386.

4. Kṛṣṇa Hārīta is mentioned as a teacher in the Aitareya Āraṇyaka.¹ The Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka² has Kṛtsna in the parallel passage.

¹ iii. 2, 6.

² viii. 10.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 391, n.; *Indian Literature*, 50.

Kṛṣṇa-datta Lauhitya ('descendant of Lohita') is mentioned in a Vamśa (list of teachers) of the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 42, 1) as a pupil of Śyāmasujayanta Lauhitya.

Kṛṣṇa-dhṛti Sātyaki ('descendant of Satyaka') is mentioned in a Vamśa (list of teachers) of the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 42, 1) as a pupil of Satyaśravas.

Kṛṣṇa-rāta Lauhitya ('descendant of Lohita') is mentioned in a Vamśa (list of teachers) of the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 42, 1) as a pupil of Śyāmaajayanta Lauhitya.

Kṛṣṇala denotes the berry of the *Abrus precatorius*, used as a weight according to the later authorities, one Māśa ('bean') being equated to four Kṛṣṇalas.¹ In the sense of a weight it occurs in the Taittiriya² and other Saṃhitās,³ and later.⁴

¹ Manu, viii. 134.

² ii. 3, 2, 1 *et seq.*

³ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 2, 2; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xi. 4 (*hiranya kṛṣṇala*).

⁴ Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 6, 7;

Anupada Sūtra, ix. 6. In the later language it is also called *raktikā* or *guñjā* (being a smooth red berry with a black spot at one end).

Cf. Weber's edition of the Jyotiṣa, 82 *et seq.*; *Indische Streifen*, I, 102, 103.

Kṛṣṇājina is the skin (*ajina*) of the black antelope (Kṛṣṇa.) It is repeatedly referred to in the later Saṃhitās and Brāhmaṇas¹ with regard to its ritual use.

¹ Av. ix. 6, 17; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, ii. 4, 9, 2; v. 4, 4, 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 1, 22; 4, 1; 9, 2, 35. etc.

Kṛṣṇāyasa ('black metal'), 'iron,' is referred to in the Chāṇdogya Upaniṣad (vi. 1, 6). See also **Āyasa** and **Kārṣṇāyasa**.

Kṛsara, a term denoting a mess of rice and sesamum, often mentioned in the Sūtras, occurs in the Śaḍviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ v. 2. *Cf.* Weber, *Omina und Portenta*, 315 *et seq.*

Kekaya is the name of a tribe which in later days, and probably also in Vedic times, was settled in the north-west,

between the **Sindhu** (Indus) and **Vitastā**.¹ In the Vedic texts the **Kekayas** are mentioned indirectly only in the name of their prince **Āsvapati Kaikeya**.²

¹ Pargiter, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1908, 317, 332.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, x. 6, 1, 2 et seq.; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 11, 4.

Cf. Weber, *Indian Literature*, 120; *Indische Studien*, 1, 126.

1. **Ketu** is a term which Weber¹ understands in the sense of 'meteor' or 'comet' in the late **Adbhuta Brāhmaṇa**.

¹ *Indische Studien*, 1, 41. The *aruṇāḥ ketavaḥ* (Av. xi. 10, 1. 2. 7), referred to in this sense in the St. Petersburg

Dictionary, are not so treated by Böhtlingk in his Dictionary.

2. **Ketu Vājya** ('descendant of Vāja') is mentioned as a teacher in the **Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa**.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372.

Kevarta, **Kaivarta** are two variant forms denoting 'fisherman' in the **Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā**¹ and **Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa**² lists of victims at the **Puruṣamedha**, or human sacrifice.

¹ xxx. 16, with Mahidhara's note.

² iii. 4, 12, 1, with Sāyaṇa's note.

Keśa, 'hair of the head,' is repeatedly mentioned in the later **Saṃhitās** and **Brāhmaṇas**.¹ The hair was a matter of great care to the Vedic Indian, and several hymns of the **Atharvaveda**² are directed to securing its plentiful growth. Cutting or shaving (*vaṣ*) the hair is often referred to.³ For a man to wear long hair was considered effeminate.⁴ As to modes of dressing the hair see **Opāśa** and **Kaparda**; as to the beard see **Śmaśru**.

¹ Av. v. 19, 3; vi. 136, 3, etc.; **Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā**, xix. 22; xx. 5; xxv. 3; **Satapatha Brāhmaṇa**, ii. 5, 2, 48, etc.

² vi. 136. 137. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 68; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 536, 537.

³ Av. viii. 2, 17; **Satapatha Brāhmaṇa**, v. 5, 3, 1, etc. Cf. Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, 425 et seq.

⁴ **Satapatha Brāhmaṇa**, v. 1, 2, 14. But cf. Vincent Smith, *Indian Antiquary*, 34, 203.

1. **Keśin** is the name of a people occurring in the **Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa**,¹ where their king is mentioned as learning from **Khaṇḍika** the atonement for a bad omen at the sacrifice.

¹ xi. 8, 4, 6. Cf. Pāṇini, vi. 4, 165; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 131, 134.

2. Keśin Dārbhya¹ or Dālbhya² ('descendant of Darbha') is a somewhat enigmatic figure. According to the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa³ and the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa⁴ he was a king, sister's son of Uccaiḥśravas, according to the latter authority. His people were the Pañcālas, of whom the Keśins must therefore have been a branch, and who are said to have been threefold (*tryanika*).⁵ A story is told of his having a ritual dispute with Ṣaṇḍika in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā⁶; this appears in another form in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.³ He was a contemporary of a fellow sage, Keśin Sātyakāmi, according to the Maitrāyaṇī⁷ and Taittirīya⁸ Saṃhitās. The Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa⁹ attributes to him a Sāman or chant, and the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa¹⁰ tells how he was taught by a golden bird.

In view of the fact that the early literature always refers to Dārbhya as a sage, it seems doubtful whether the commentator is right in thinking that the Śatapatha refers to a king and a people, when a sage alone may well be meant, while the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa is of no great authority. The latter work may have assumed that the reference in the Kāthaka Saṃhitā¹¹ to the Keśin people signifies kingship, but this is hardly necessary.

¹ This is the form of the name in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, the Taittirīya Saṃhitā, and the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa; also later in the Bṛhaddevatā.

² This is the form in the Kāthaka Saṃhitā and the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa. It also appears later in the Rīgveda Anukramaṇī.

³ xi. 8, 4, 1 *et seq.*, as explained by Sāyaṇa.

⁴ iii. 29, 1 *et seq.*

⁵ Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxx. 2 (Weber, *Indische Studien*, 3, 471); Jaiminiya

Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, *loc. cit.*; Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xx. 25.

⁶ i. 4, 12 (von Schroeder gives no variant reading; but *ś* and *kh* are constantly confused in manuscripts).

⁷ i. 6, 5.

⁸ ii. 6, 2, 3.

⁹ xiii. 10, 8.

¹⁰ vii. 4.

¹¹ xxx. 2.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, i, 193, 209; 2, 308; Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 58, 59; Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des Rīgveda*, 62, n. 2.

3. Keśin Sātya-kāmi ('descendant of Satyakāma') is mentioned as a teacher and contemporary of Keśin Dārbhya in the Taittirīya (ii. 6, 2, 3) and Maitrāyaṇī (i. 6, 5) Saṃhitās.

Kesara-prābandhā.—In the list of the crimes of the **Vaita-havyas** narrated in the *Atharvaveda*¹ is the cooking of the last she-goat (*caramājām*) of Kesaraprābandhā, who may presumably be deemed to have been a woman, 'having braided hair.'² Ludwig,³ followed by Whitney,⁴ appears to amend the passage (*carama-jām*) as meaning 'the last-born calf' of Kesaraprābandhā, a cow. But this interpretation does not suit the name so well.

¹ v. 18, 11.

² Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 432, 433.

³ Translation of the *Rigveda*, 2, 447.

⁴ Translation of the *Atharvaveda*, 252.

Kaikēya, 'king of the Kekayas,' is an epithet of **Asvapati**.¹

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, x. 6, 1, 2; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 11, 4.

Kairāta is the name of a snake in the *Atharvaveda*¹—possibly, but not probably, the modern Karait.

¹ v. 13, 5. Cf. Whitney, Translation of the *Atharvaveda*, 243.

Kairātikā, a 'maiden of the **Kirāta** people,' is mentioned in the *Atharvaveda* (x. 4, 14) as digging up roots for medicinal use.

Kairiśi, 'descendant of **Kiriśa**,' is the patronymic of **Sutvan** in the *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa* (viii. 28).

Kaivarta. See **Kevarta**.

Kaiśinī.—The *Kaiśinyah prajāh*, 'offspring or people¹ of **Keśin**,' are mentioned in an obscure passage of the *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*² either as still existing at the date of the *Brāhmaṇa*³ or as extinct.

¹ So Sāyaṇa.

² xi. 8, 4, 6.

³ Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 134.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 208.

Kaiśorya, 'descendant of **Kaiśori**,' is the patronymic of **Kāpya** in the first two *Vamśas* (lists of teachers) in the *Bṛhad-āraṇyaka Upaniṣad*.¹

¹ ii. 5, 22; iv. 5, 28 (*Mādhyamīna*=ii. 6, 3; iv. 6, 3 *Kāpya*).

1. **Koka**, a word occurring in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda,² seems to denote the 'cuckoo.' In all the three passages in which it is found, Sāyaṇa explains it as the **Cakravāka**. Roth³ renders it in the Atharvaveda passages as a certain destructive parasitic animal. Cf. **Anyavāpa**.

¹ vii. 104, 22 (*koka-yātu*, a ghost in the shape of a cuckoo).

² v. 23, 4; viii. 6, 2.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., 6. Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Athar-*

vaveda, 454; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 262; Geldner, *Rigveda, Glossar*, 49; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 92.

2. **Koka** is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xiii. 5, 4, 17) as a son of the Pañcāla king, **Sātrāsāha**.

Kokila, a very frequent word in the Epic and later, denoting the cuckoo, is only inferred for the Vedic period from its being the name of a Rājaputra in the Kāṭhaka Anukramaṇī.¹

¹ Weber, *Indische Studien*, 3, 460.

Koṇeya, **Kauṇeya**. See **Rajana**.

Kola, another form of **Kuvala**, the *Zizyphus jujuba*, is mentioned in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad (vii. 3, 1).

1. **Kośa** is the name in the Rigveda¹ for the 'bucket' used in drawing water by means of a rope from a well (**Avata**). In the ritual² it denotes a large vessel to hold Soma, as opposed to **Kalaśa**.

¹ i. 130, 2; iii. 32, 15; iv. 17, 6. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 156.

² Rv. ix. 75, 3; Av. xviii. 4, 30, etc.

Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 183 et seq.

2. **Kośa** denotes the body of a chariot.¹ Presumably it was fastened to the axles, but it was probably not very secure, as the body of Pūṣan's chariot is said not to fall.² The ropes³ used to fasten the **Kośa** are perhaps referred to in the word *akṣā-nah*.⁴ By synecdoche this word also denotes the whole chariot.⁵ See also **Vandhura**, **Ratha**.

¹ Rv. i. 87, 2; x. 85, 7, etc.

² Rv. vi. 54, 3.

³ *Gāvaḥ*, Rv. viii. 48, 5.

⁴ See under 1. **Akṣa**.

⁵ Rv. viii. 20, 8; 22, 9.

Cf. Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 246.

3. **Kośa**.—The exact sense of this word in **Kośa-kārī**, the designation of a female victim at the **Puruṣamedha**, or human sacrifice,¹ is uncertain. It may be 'sheath.'

¹ *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xxx. 14; *Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 4, 10, 1.

Kośa.—The **Kośas** appear as a priestly family in the **Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa**, where one of them, **Suśravas**, is mentioned by name.²

¹ x. 5, 5, 8.

² x. 5, 5, 1.

Kosala is the name of a people not occurring in the earliest Vedic literature. In the story of the spread of **Āryan** culture told in the **Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa**,¹ the **Kosala-Videhas**, as the offspring of **Videgha Māthava**, appear as falling later than the **Kuru-Pañcālas** under the influence of Brahminism. The same passage gives the **Sadānirā** as the boundary of the two peoples—**Kosala** and **Videha**. Elsewhere² the **Kausalya**, or **Kosala** king, **Para Āṭṇara Hairaṇyanābha**, is described as having performed the great **Aśvamedha**, or horse sacrifice. Connexion with **Kāśī** and **Videha** appears also from a passage of the **Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra**.³ **Weber**⁴ points out that **Āśvalāyana**, who was very probably a descendant of **Aśvala**, the **Hotṛ** priest of **Videha**, is called a **Kosala** in the **Praśna Upaniṣad**.⁵ The later distinction of North and South **Kosala** is unknown to both Vedic and Buddhist literature.⁶

Kosala lay to the north-east of the **Ganges**, and corresponded roughly to the modern **Oudh**.

¹ i. 4, 1, 1 *et seq.*

² *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, xiii. 5, 4, 4. Cf. **Hiranya-nābha**, a **Rājaputra**, in **Praśna Upaniṣad**, iii. 2, and **Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra**, xvi. 9, 13, as a **Kausalya**, while *ibid.*, 11, **Para** is styled **Vaideha**.

³ xvi. 29, 5.

⁴ *Indische Studien*, i, 182, 441.

⁵ vi. 1.

⁶ **Oldenberg**, *Buddha*, 393, n.

Cf. **von Schroeder**, *Indiens Literatur und Cultur*, 167; **Eggeling**, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, xlii; **Weber**, *Indian Literature*, 39, 132 *et seq.*; **Macdonell**, *Sanskrit Literature*, 213-215; **Rhys Davids**, *Buddhist India*, 25.

Kaukūsta is mentioned in the **Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa**¹ as a giver of a **Dakṣiṇā**, or gift to the priests officiating at a sacrifice. The **Kāṇva** recension reads the name **Kaukthasta**.²

¹ iv. 6, 1, 13.

² **Eggeling**, *Sacred Books of the East*, 26, 426, n. 1. Cf. **Weber**, *Indian Literature*, 134.

Kauṇeya. See Rajana.

Kauṇṭha-ravya is mentioned as a teacher in the Aitareya¹ and Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyakas.²

¹ iii. 2, 2.

² vii. 14; viii. 2.

Cf. Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 249.

Kauṇḍinī. See Pārāśarīkaṇḍinīputra.

Kauṇḍinya is mentioned as a pupil of Śāṇḍilya in the first two Vamśas (lists of teachers) in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.¹ See also Vidarbhīkaṇḍinya, and the following.

¹ ii. 5, 20; iv. 5, 26 (Mādhyamdina=ii. 6, 1; iv. 6, 1, Kāṇva).

Kauṇḍinyāyana is mentioned in the first Vamśa (list of teachers) of the Mādhyamdina recension of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad¹ as a pupil of Kauṇḍinya, pupil of Kauṇḍinya and Āgniveśya; in the second² as a pupil of the two Kauṇḍinyas, pupils of Aurnavābha, pupil of Kauṇḍinya, pupil of Kauṇḍinya, pupil of Kauṇḍinya and Āgniveśya. Neither Vamśa is of much value.³

¹ ii. 5, 20.

² iv. 5, 26.

³ Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, xxxiv.

Kautasta, a word occurring once in the dual, is apparently a patronymic of Arimejaya and Janamejaya, two Adhvaryu priests at the snake sacrifice described in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ xxv. 15, 3. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 35.

Kautsa ('descendant of Kutsa') is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ as a pupil of Māhitthi. A Kautsa is also attacked in the Nirukta² as denying the value of the Vedas, and there is a strong ritual tradition of hostility to the Kautsas.³

¹ x. 6, 5, 9; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 5, 4 (Kāṇva recension only).

² i. 15.

³ E.g., Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra,

x. 20, 12; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 285. Cf. Weber, *Indische Literature*, 77, 140.

Kautsī-putra ('son of a female descendant of Kutsa') is mentioned as a pupil of **Baudhiputra** in the last Vamśa (list of teachers) of the Bṛhadāranyaka Upaniṣad in the Mādhyamīna recension (vi. 4, 31).

Kaupayeya is the patronymic of **Uccaiṣravas**.

Kaumbhya ('descendant of Kumbhya') is the patronymic of **Babhru**.

Kaurama. See **Kaurava**.

Kaurayāna is apparently a patronymic of **Pākasthāman** in the Rīgveda.¹ Hopkins² suggests that **Kaurāyana** may be meant.

¹ viii. 3, 21. Cf. Nirukta, v. 25.

² *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 90, n. 2.

Kaurava is the reading of the text of the Khilas¹ and of some manuscripts of the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra² for the **Kaurama** of the Atharvaveda,³ who appears in a Dānastuti ('Praise of Gifts') as a generous donor among the **Ruśamas**.

¹ v. 8, 1 (Scheffelowitz, *Die Aṣṭakryphen des Rgveda*, 155).

² xii. 14, 1.

³ xx. 127, 1.

Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 689.

Kauravya ('belonging to the Kurus'). A man of the Kuru people, is described in the Atharvaveda as enjoying prosperity with his wife under the rule of King **Parikṣit**.¹ Mention is also made of the **Kauravya** king **Balhika Prātipīya** in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,² and in the later legend **Arṣṭiṣeṇa** and **Devāpi** are alleged to have been **Kauravyas**.³

¹ xx. 127, 8; Khila, v. 10, 2; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xii. 17, 2. Cf. a Mantra in the Vaitāna Sūtra, xxxiv. 9.

² xii. 9, 3, 2.

³ Nirukta, ii. 10.

Kauravyāyaṇī-putra ('son of a female descendant of Kuru') is mentioned as a teacher in the Bṛhadāranyaka Upaniṣad (v. 1, 1).

Kauru-pañcāla, 'belonging to the Kuru-Pañcālas,' is an epithet of **Āruṇi** in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xi. 4, 1, 2), and a practice of those tribes is designated by this word in the same work (i. 7, 2, 8).

Kaulakāvatī are two persons mentioned in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā (ii. 1, 3) as having given advice, in the capacity of priests, to Rathaprotā Dār̥bhya.

Kaulāla is a word denoting a hereditary potter ('son of a *kulāla* or potter') according to the commentator Mahīdhara on the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā.¹ The other Saṃhitās² have **Kulāla**.

¹ xxx. 7.

² Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 9, 5; | Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xvii. 13, and cf. Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvi. 27.

Kaulitara is mentioned in the R̥gveda¹ as a **Dāsa**. Apparently the name is an epithet of **Śambara**, meaning 'son of Kulitara': this points to Śambara having been a terrestrial foe, and not a mere demon.²

¹ iv. 30, 14.

² Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, | 3, 273; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, pp. 64, 161.

Kaulika, like **Kulikā**, is the name of some sort of bird in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha, or horse sacrifice, in the Yajurveda.¹

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 24; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 5.

Kauśāmbeya is the patronymic ('descendant of Kuśāmba') of a teacher **Proti** in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary: a view supported by the fact that **Kuśāmba** actually occurs as the name of a man in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.² It is, however, possible that the word means a 'native of the town Kauśāmbī' as understood by Harisvāmin in his commentary on the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.³

¹ xii. 2, 2, 13; Gopatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 24.

² viii. 6, 8. The name is also found later (in the Epic) in the form of Kuśāmba.

³ Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 153, n. 5. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 193; Rhys Davids, *Buddhist India*, 3, 36; Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 397.

Kauśika is an epithet of Indra as 'connected with the Kuśikas,' and also of Viśvāmitra as 'son of Kuśika.'¹ A teacher named Kauśika is mentioned as a pupil of **Kauṇḍinya** in the first two Vaṃśas (lists of teachers) of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.²

¹ In a late Khila, Scheftelowitz, *Die Apokryphen des Rgveda*, 104.

² ii. 6, 1; iv. 6, 1 (Kāṇva recension).

Kauśikāyani ('descendant of Kauśika') is mentioned as a teacher and a pupil of **Gṛhtakauśika** in the first two Vaṃśas (lists of teachers) of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.¹

¹ ii. 5, 21; iv. 5, 27 (Mādhyamīna = ii. 6, 3; iv. 6, 3, Kāṇva).

Kauśikī-putra ('son of a female descendant of Kuśika') is mentioned in a Vaṃśa (list of teachers) in the Kāṇva recension of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (vi. 5, 1) as a pupil of **Ālam-bīputra** and **Vaiyāghrapadīputra**.

Kauśreya ('descendant of Kuśri') is the patronymic of **Somadakṣa** in the Kāthaka Saṃhitā (xx. 8; xxi. 9).

Kauśārava ('descendant of Kuśāru') is the patronymic of **Maitreya** in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (viii. 28).

Kauṣītaki ('descendant of Kuṣītaka') is the patronymic of a teacher, or series of teachers, to whom the doctrines set forth in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa¹ and in the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka,² and the Śrauta and Gṛhya Sūtras,³ are referred. He is rarely mentioned elsewhere.⁴ The doctrine of Kauṣītaki is called the Kauṣītaka.⁵ The pupils of Kauṣītaki are known as the Kauṣītakis in the Nidāna Sūtra,⁶ and in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa⁷

¹ ii. 9; vii. 4. 10; viii. 8; xi. 5. 7; xiv. 3. 4; xv. 2; xvi. 9; xviii. 5; xxii. 1. 2; xxiii. 1. 4; xxiv. 8. 9; xxv. 8. 10. 14. 15, etc.

² ii. 17; xv. 1; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, ii. 1. 7.

³ Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, iv. 15, 11; vii. 21, 6; ix. 20, 33; xi. 11, 3. 6, etc.

⁴ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 4, 3, 1; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, i. 5, 2.

⁵ Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, iii. 1; xix. 3; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, iv. 2, 13; xi. 14, 26; Anupada Sūtra, ii. 7; vii. 11; viii. 5, etc.

⁶ vi. 12.

⁷ xvii. 4, 3.

they with Kuṣītaka are stated to have been cursed by Luśākapi. Elsewhere⁸ they are called Kauṣītakins. If the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka⁹ can be trusted, there were among them at least two leading teachers, **Kaḥoda** and **Sarvajit**, the former of whom is mentioned elsewhere.¹⁰

⁸ Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra, x. 1, 10;
Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, i. 23.

⁹ Cf. Keith, *Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka*,
14, 24, 71.

¹⁰ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 4, 3, 1;

Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 4, 1;
Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iii. 4.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 259;
2, 289 et seq.; *Indian Literature*, 44 et seq.;
Lindner, *Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa*, ix.

Kauṣya, 'descendant of Koṣa,' is the patronymic of **Suśravas**.

Kausalya, 'prince of Kosala,' is the designation of **Para Ātṇāra** in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ and of **Hiraṇyanābha** in the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra.² Āśvalāyana is styled Kausalya, as 'belonging to the Kosala country,' in the Praśna Upaniṣad,³ and the Kāśi-Kausalyāḥ, or the 'Kāśis and people of Kosala,' are mentioned in the Gopatha Brāhmaṇa.⁴

¹ xiii. 5, 4, 4.

² xvi. 9, 13. Cf. xvi. 29, 5.

³ i. 1.

⁴ i. 2, 9 (spelt *Kausalyāḥ*).

Kausita appears in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā (ii. 1, 11) in connexion with the demon Kusitāyīn as the name of a lake. The Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā (x. 5) has Kausida instead.

Kausurubindi, 'descendant of Kusurubinda,' is the patronymic of **Proti Kauśāmbeya** in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xii. 2, 2, 13). In the Gopatha Brāhmaṇa (i. 4, 24) the form is Kausuravindu.

Kauhada, 'descendant of Kohada,' is the patronymic of a teacher, **Mitravinda**, mentioned in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa,¹ as well as of **Śravaṇadatta**.

¹ Weber, *Indische Studien*, 4, 372, 382 et seq. A school of Kauhadiyas is known in the Gobhila Gṛhya Sūtra, iii. 4, 34.

Kratu-jit Jānaki ('descendant of Janaka') is mentioned in the Yajurveda¹ as the priest of **Rajana Kauṇeya**. See also **Kratuvid**.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 3, 8, 1; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xi. 1. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 3, 474.

Kratu-vid Jānaki ('descendant of Janaka') is mentioned in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (vii. 34) as having learned a certain doctrine regarding Soma from Agni.

Kraya, 'sale,' is a word which does not actually occur in the Rīgveda, though the verb *krī*, from which this noun is derived, is found there.¹ Both noun and verb are common in the later Saṃhitās.² Sale appears to have regularly consisted in barter in the Rīgveda:³ ten cows are regarded as a possible price for an (image of) Indra to be used as a fetish, while elsewhere not a hundred, nor a thousand, nor a myriad are considered as an adequate price (*śulka*) for the purchase of Indra.⁴ The Atharvaveda⁵ mentions, as possible objects of commerce, garments (*dūrśa*), coverlets (*pavasta*), and goatskins (*ajina*). The haggling of the market was already familiar in the days of the Rīgveda,⁶ and a characteristic hymn of the Atharvaveda⁷ is directed to procuring success in trade. The 'price' was called *Vasna*, and the 'merchant' *Vañij*, his greed being well known.⁸

There is little evidence of a standard of value in currency having been adopted. When no specific mention is made of the standard, the unit was probably the cow.⁹ In a considerable number of passages of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹⁰ and elsewhere,¹¹ however, the expression *hiranyam śata-mānam* suggests that there must have been some standard other than

¹ iv. 24, 10.

² *Kraya*: Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 1, 2, 1; vi. 1, 3, 3; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, viii. 55; xix. 13; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 3, 2, 10, etc.; *krī*: Av. iii. 15, 2; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 1, 10, 3; vii. 1, 6, 2, etc.; *upa-krī*: Av. viii. 7, 11; *pari-krī*: Av. iv. 7, 6, etc.; *vi-krī*: Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, iii. 49, etc.

³ iv. 24, 10.

⁴ Rv. viii. 1, 5.

⁵ iv. 7, 6.

⁶ iv. 24, 9. See Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, 1, 419, 420, correcting Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*, 91, and Geldner's *Kommentar* on iv. 24.

⁷ iii. 15. See Bloomfield, *Hymns of*

the Atharvaveda, 352; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, iii, 112.

⁸ Rv. i. 33, 3, and see Pāṇi.

⁹ Cf. Harisvāmin on Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 4, 2, 1, where he renders *sahasrārha* as equal to 'worth a thousand cows,' in which Eggeling follows him; Śaṃkṣiptasāra on Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xxii. 10, 33.

¹⁰ xii. 7, 2, 13; 9, 1, 4; xiii. 1, 1, 4; 2, 3, 2; 4, 1, 13; xiv. 3, 1, 32. Cf. v. 5, 5, 16; xiii. 4, 1, 6.

¹¹ Pāṇcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xviii. 3, 2, where a long series of compounds of numerals with *-māna* occurs; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, viii. 5; xiv. 8; xxii. 8.

cows, though it might in all these passages be rendered as 'gold worth a hundred cows.' But the use of the *Kṛṣṇala* as a measure of weight¹² suggests that the meaning is 'gold weighing a hundred *Kṛṣṇalas*,' and this seems the more probable explanation. This unit seems not to be known in the *Rigveda*, where the meaning of the term *Manā*, which occurs once, is mysterious, and where necklets (*Niṣka*) seem to have been one of the more portable forms of wealth, like jewellery in modern India, and may perhaps have served as a means of exchange.

¹² Cf. *Kāthaka Saṃhitā*, xi. 4; *Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa*, i. 3, 6, 7; *Anupada Sūtra*, ix. 6; Weber, *Indische Streifen*, i. 99-103.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 255-260. Barter had for the most part

passed away by the time of the *Jātakas*, an illustration of the modern character of the society they represent. See Mrs. Rhys Davids, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1901, 874 *et seq.*

Kravana, a word occurring only once in the *Rigveda*,¹ is understood by Ludwig² as the name of the *Hotṛ* priest or the sacrificer. Roth considered it an adjective without at first³ assigning a sense, but afterwards⁴ as meaning 'timid.' Sāyaṇa interprets it as 'worshipping.' Oldenberg⁵ considers the meaning uncertain, suggesting as possible 'the slayer of the victim.'

¹ v. 44, 9.

² Translation of the *Rigveda*, 3, 138.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁴ Böhtlingk's Dictionary, s.v.

⁵ *Ṛgveda-Noten*, i, 342.

Kravya, 'raw flesh,' is never mentioned in Vedic literature as eaten by men. Demons alone are spoken of as consuming it,¹ apart from *Agni* being called *kravyād*, 'eating raw flesh,' as consumer of the bodies of the dead.² The man who in the *Rigveda* is compelled by starvation to eat dog's flesh, nevertheless cooks it.³

¹ *Rv.* vii. 104, 2; x. 87, 2. 19; 162, 2; Av. iii. 28, 2; iv. 36, 3; v. 29 10, etc.

² *Rv.* x. 16, 9. 10. See Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, pp. 97, 165.

³ iv. 18, 13.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 270, 271.

Krātu-jāteya is a patronymic of *Rāma Krātu-jāteya Vaiyāghrapādyā* in the *Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa* (iii. 40, 2; iv. 16, 1).

Krimi. See *Kṛmi*.

Krivi is asserted in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ to have been the older name of the **Pañcālas**. This statement is supported by the name of the king there mentioned, **Kraivya Pañcāla**. The Krivis appear in the Rīgveda² as settled on the **Sindhu** and the **Asiknī**. It is a plausible conjecture of Zimmer's³ that with the **Kurus** they made up the **Vaikarna** people.⁴ The importance of the **Pañcālas**, and the insignificance of the **Krivis**, may be explained in part by the fact that the later **Kuru-Pañcāla** alliance included the **Bharatas**. It is also probable, as Oldenberg⁵ suggests, from the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,⁶ that the **Turvaśas** were included in the **Pañcālas**, and as the latter name indicates, probably other tribes also. Or, if Hopkins' view⁷ is accepted that **Turvaśa** was king of the **Yadus**, the latter may in part have been allied with the **Krivis** to form the **Pañcālas**.

¹ xiii. 5, 4, 7.

² viii. 20, 24; 22, 12. Elsewhere **Krivi** is doubtful in sense. In several passages (i. 30, 1; viii. 57, 1; ix. 9, 6, and perhaps i. 166, 6, where *krivir-datī* is an epithet of lightning) Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, i. 166, 341, understands the word to mean 'horse.' Elsewhere (ii. 17, 6; 22, 2; viii. 51, 8) he takes it to be a proper name, while in v. 44, 4, he is doubtful. In the passages last cited this view may very well be correct.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 103.

⁴ Cf. **Kavaśa**.

⁵ *Buddha*, 404.

⁶ xiii. 5, 4, 16.

⁷ *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 258 *et seq.* This view is hardly convincing, while the disappearance of the **Turvaśas** is easily to be accounted for by their being merged, along with the **Krivis**, in the **Pañcālas**. The name of **Krivi** is lost in the Epic as completely as that of **Turvaśa** (*Pargiter, Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1910, 48, notes 4, 5).

Cf. Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 155, 157; Grierson, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1908, 602-607; Keith, *ibid.*, 831 *et seq.*; Ludwig, Translation of the *Rigveda*, 3, 152, 153; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, xli.; Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 407.

Kṛita Vaita-hotra ('descendant of **Vitahotra**') is mentioned in the **Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā** (iv. 2, 6) in connexion with the **Kurus**.

1. **Kruñc**,¹ **Kruñca**,² **Krauñca**,³ are variant forms denoting the 'curlew' or 'snipe.' To it is attributed in the **Yajurveda**¹

¹ **Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā**, iii. 11, 6; **Kaṭhaka Saṃhitā**, xxxviii. 1; **Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā**, xix. 73 *et seq.*; **Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa**, ii. 6, 2, 1-3.

² **Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā**, xxiv. 22, 31 (in xxv. 6 the sense is quite uncertain); **Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā**, iii. 14, 3.

³ **Taittirīya Saṃhitā**, v. 5, 12, 1.

the faculty, later assigned to the **Hamsa**, of extracting milk from water when the two fluids are mixed.⁴

⁴ Lanman, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 19, 151-158; Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 150. | Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 91, 92.

2. **Kruñc Āngirasa** is in the **Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa**¹ the name of the seer of a **Sāman** or Chant called the **Krauñca**. It is doubtless invented to explain the name of the Chant on the ordinary principle that **Sāmans** are called after their authors, though this rule has many exceptions.²

¹ xiii. 9, 11; 11, 20.

² Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, | 15, 68. Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 2, 160.

Krumu is the name of a stream mentioned twice in the **Rigveda**—once in the fifth book¹ and once in the last, in the **Nadī-stuti**, or 'praise of rivers.'² There can be little doubt that this river is identical with the modern **Kurum**, a western tributary of the **Indus**.³

¹ v. 53, 9.

² x. 75, 6.

³ Roth, *Nirukta, Erläuterungen*, 43; | Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 14; Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 200.

Krumuka as the name of 'wood' appears to be a variant form of **Kṛmuka**.

¹ *Taittiriya Saṃhitā*, v. 1, 9, 3; *Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa*, i. 4, 7, 3.

Kraivya. Pāñcāla, the king of the **Krivis**,¹ is mentioned in the **Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa**² as having performed the **Aśvamedha**, or horse sacrifice, on the **Parivakrā**. **Eggeling**,³ however, takes the word as a proper name, 'Kraivya, the **Pāñcāla** king.'

¹ So the *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, | ² xiii. 5, 4, 7.
s.v.; Weber, *Indian Literature*, 125, n.; | ³ *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 397
Oldenberg, Buddha, 409, n. | (but cf. p. 398, top).

Krośa, as a measure of distance (lit. 'a shout,' as expressing the range of the voice), is found in the **Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa**.¹

¹ xvi. 13, 12. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 8, 432 et seq. In the later literature it is equivalent to about two | miles. The word still survives in the vernacular form of **Kos** as the most popular measure of distance in India.

Kroṣṭr (lit. 'howler'), the 'jackal,' is mentioned in the Rigveda¹ as by nature cowardly compared with the wild boar (Varāha). In the Atharvaveda² it is spoken of as devouring corpses. The word also occurs in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā,³ where the commentator glosses it with Sṛgāla, another name of the jackal. See also Lopāśa.

¹ x. 28, 1.

² xi. 2, 2.

³ xxiv. 32.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 84.

1. Krauñca. See Kruñc.

2. Krauñca, as the name of a mountain, occurs only in the latest Vedic literature.¹

¹ Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, i. 31, 2. See Weber, *Indian Literature*, 93; *Indische Studien*, i, 78.

Krauñcikī-putra, 'son of a female descendant of Krauñca,' is mentioned as a pupil of Vaitṭabhatīputra¹ in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.²

¹ Vaidabhṛtī-putra in the Mādhyamīna recension, vi. 4, 32.

² vi. 5, 2 (Kāṇva).

Krauṣṭuki, 'descendant of Kroṣṭuka,' is mentioned as a grammarian in the Nirukta,¹ the Bṛhaddevatā,² and the Chandas,³ but as an astrologer in a Paṇiṣṭa of the Atharvaveda.⁴

¹ viii. 2.

² iv. 137. Cf. *Indische Studien*, i, 105.

³ 5.

⁴ Weber, *Berlin Catalogue of Sanskrit MSS.*, i, 94. See Bolling and von Negelein, *The Paṇiṣṭas of the*

Atharvaveda, 2, 438 *et seq.*, where in Paṇiṣṭa lxviii (Svapnādhyāya), i. 2; ii. 8, the name appears as Kroṣṭuki.

Cf. Weber, *Jyotiṣa*, 12; *Indian Literature*, 61.

Kvayī is the name of some species of bird in the Yajurveda,¹ occurring in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha, or horse sacrifice. The form in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā² is Kuvaya.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 17, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 29.

² iii. 14, 18.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 99.

Kvala is a substance, perhaps¹ identical with Kuvala, the fruit of the jujube, used to coagulate milk according to the Taittirīya Saṃhitā.²

¹ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

² ii. 5, 3, 5. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 227.

Kṣata is regarded by Zimmer¹ as denoting a special disease (a sort of *Phthisis pulmonalis*) in the Atharvaveda,² but the word is probably only an adjective.³

¹ *Altindisches Leben*, 377.

² vii. 76, 4 (where the reading is doubtful, the text having *akṣita*. See *Akṣata*).

³ Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 509; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 442.

Kṣattṛ is a word of frequent occurrence in the later Saṃhitās and Brāhmaṇas, denoting a member of the royal entourage, but the sense is somewhat uncertain. In the Rīgveda¹ it is used of a god as the 'distributor' of good things to his worshippers; the same sense seems to be found in the Atharvaveda² and elsewhere.³ In one passage of the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā⁴ the interpretation 'doorkeeper' is given by the commentator Mahīdhara, a sense which seems possible in other passages,⁵ while Sāyaṇa ascribes to it in one passage of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa⁶ the more dignified meaning of *antaḥ-purādhyakṣa*, 'a chamberlain.' In other passages,⁷ again, the sense of 'charioteer' is not unlikely. Later the Kṣattṛ was regarded as a man of mixed caste.⁸

¹ vi. 13, 2.

² iii. 24, 7; v. 17, 4.

³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 5, 4, 6; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 9, 16.

⁴ xxx. 13. Cf. Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 3, 5.

⁵ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 5, 4, 2; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 9, 4; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xvii. 13; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iv. 1, 5; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xix. 1, 4.

⁶ v. 3, 1, 7. Cf. on xiii. 4, 2, 5 (*āyavyādhyakṣa*), and Harisvāmin on xiii. 5, 4, 6 (*hoṣādhyakṣa*). The scholiast on the Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 3, 9,

has *mantrī dūto vā*; on xx. 1, 16, *prati-hāro dūto vā*. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 41, 61, etc., renders it 'chamberlain.'

⁷ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvi. 26; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 7, 1, with the scholiast's note, and *ibid.*, *anuṣattṛ*, rendered as *sārathar anucara*, 'the attendant of the charioteer'; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 1, 20, with the scholiast's note.

⁸ Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, i², 481.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 2, 36; 17, 290; St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

1. Kṣatra, in the general sense of 'dominion,' 'rule,' 'power,' as exercised by gods and men, occurs frequently from the Rigveda¹ onwards. The word is also found in the concrete sense of 'rulers' in the Rigveda² and later;³ but in no case does it in the Rigveda certainly⁴ mean what it regularly denotes in the later Saṃhitās,⁵ the ruling class as opposed to the priests (Brahman), the subject people (Viś, Vaiśya), and the servile class (Śūdra). See also Kṣatriya. A Kṣatra-pati is several times mentioned⁶ as an equivalent of 'king.'

¹ i. 24, 11; 136, 1. 3; iv. 17, 1; v. 62, 6, etc.; Av. iii. 5, 2; v. 18, 4, etc. So *kṣatra-śrī*, Rv. i. 25, 5; vi. 26, 8; *kṣatra-bhṛt*, 'bringers of lordship.' Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 4, 7, 2; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 4, 6, 12; 7, 6, 3; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxvii. 7, etc.

² Singular: i. 157, 2; viii. 35, 17.

³ Plural: Av. iv. 22, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, x. 17; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 7, 6, 3.

⁴ See Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., and Varṇa.

⁵ Av. ii. 15, 4; ix. 7, 9; xii. 5, 8; xv. 10, 5, etc.; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 6, 1, 2; ii. 2, 11, 2, etc.; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, v. 27; xiv. 24; xviii. 38, etc. See other citations under Varṇa.

⁶ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 14, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, x. 17; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 8, 5; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 4, 2, 2.

2. Kṣatra seems to be the name of a man mentioned with others, including Manasa, Yajata, and Avatsāra, in one quite obscure passage of the Rigveda.¹

¹ v. 44, 10. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 138.

Kṣatra-vidyā, 'the science of the ruling class,' is mentioned in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad.¹ Śāṅkara glosses the term with *dhanur-veda*, 'the science of the bow,' which is the most probable sense.²

¹ vii. 1, 2, 4; 2, 1; 7, 1.

² Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 104.

Kṣatriya.—As the origin of caste, the relation of the castes, intermarriage, and cognate matters may most conveniently be discussed under Varṇa, this article will be confined to determining, as far as possible, the real character of the class called Kṣatriyas, or collectively Kṣatra.

The evidence of the Jātakas¹ points to the word Khattiya

¹ See Fick, *Die sociale Gliederung im nordöstlichen Indien zu Buddhas Zeit*, 59 et seq.; Rhys Davids, *Dialogues of the*

Buddha, 1, 95 et seq.; *Buddhist India*, 52 et seq.

denoting the members of the old Āryan nobility who had led the tribes to conquest, as well as those families of the aborigines who had managed to maintain their princely status in spite of the conquest. In the epic² also the term Kṣatriya seems to include these persons, but it has probably a wider signification than Khattiya, and would cover all the royal military vassals and feudal chiefs, expressing, in fact, pretty much the same as the *barones* of early English history. Neither in the Jātakas³ nor in the epic⁴ is the term co-extensive with all warriors; the army contains many besides the Kṣatriyas, who are the leaders or officers, rather than the rank and file.

In the later Saṃhitās⁵ and the Brāhmaṇas⁶ the Kṣatriya stands as a definite member of the social body, distinct from the priest, the subject people, and the slaves, Brāhmaṇa, Vaiśya, and Śūdra. It is significant that Rājanya is a variant to Kṣatriya, and an earlier one. Hence it is reasonable to suppose that the Kṣatriya and Rājanya are both of similar origin, being princely or connected with royalty. Moreover, the early use of Kṣatriya in the Rīgveda⁷ is exclusively connected with royal authority or divine authority.

It is impossible to say exactly what persons would be included in the term Kṣatriya. That it covered the royal house and the various branches of the royal family may be regarded as certain. It, no doubt, also included the nobles and their families: this would explain the occasional opposition of Rājanya and Kṣatriya, as in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,⁸ where a Rājanya asks a Kṣatriya for a place for sacrifice (*deva-yajana*). Thus, when strictly applied, Kṣatriya would have a wider denotation than Rājanya. As a rule, however, the two expressions are identical, and both are used as evidence in what follows. That Kṣatriya ever included the mere fighting

² Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 73 et seq.

³ Fick, *op. cit.*, 52, n. 2.

⁴ Hopkins, *op. cit.*, 184 et seq., 190.

⁵ Av. vi. 76, 3. 4; xii. 5, 5. 44. 46, etc.; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 5, etc. See *Varṇa* and *Rājanya*.

⁶ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 24, etc.;

Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 2, 15; iv. 1, 4, 5. 6, etc. See *Varṇa*.

⁷ iv. 12, 3; 42, 1; v. 69, 1; vii. 64, 2; viii. 25, 8; 56, 1; x. 109, 3. Cf. Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, iv. 19; x. 4; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 4, 7, 7.

⁸ vii. 20. Cf. Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxiv. 18, 2; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xx. 1.

man has not been proved: in the Rīgveda⁹ and later¹⁰ others than Kṣatriyas regularly fought; but possibly if the nobles had retainers as the kings had, Kṣatriya would embrace those retainers who had military functions. The term did not apply to all members of the royal entourage; for example, the Grāmaṇī was usually a Vaiśya.

The connexion of the Kṣatriyas with the Brahmins was very close. The prosperity of the two is repeatedly asserted¹¹ to be indissolubly associated, especially in the relation of king (Rājan) and domestic priest (Purohita). Sometimes there was feud between Kṣatriya and Brahmin.¹² His management of the sacrifice then gave the Brahmin power to ruin the Kṣatriya by embroiling him with the people¹³ or with other Kṣatriyas.¹⁴

Towards the common people, on the other hand, the Kṣatriya stood in a relation of well-nigh unquestioned superiority.¹⁵ There are, however, references to occasional feuds between

⁹ In the following passages there is reference to the people (*viś*) fighting: i. 69, 3; 126, 5 (*cf.*, however, Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 121); iv. 24, 4; vi. 26, 1; vii. 79, 2; viii. 18, 18; 96, 15; probably also vii. 33, 6, where the *Ṛtsūnām viśaḥ* means 'the subjects of the Ṛtsu princes,' as Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 136, thinks. In vi. 41, 5, on the other hand, the people and wars (*ṛtanāsu*) are contrasted, the normal rule of the common folk being peace.

¹⁰ In Av. ix. 7, 9, the people are clearly designated as *balam*, or 'force,' a regular term later for an armed force. The later law books (*e.g.*, Gautama, vii. 6; Vasistha, ii. 22) allow even Brahmins to maintain themselves by the occupation of Kṣatriyas in case of need. For the Epic, *cf.* Hopkins, *op. cit.*, 94, 95; 184 *et seq.*

¹¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 1, 10, 3; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 2, 3; iii. 1, 9; 2, 3; iv. 3, 9; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxix. 10; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, v. 27; vii. 21; viii. 14; xix. 5; xxxviii. 14, etc.; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xi. 11, 9; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 22; Śatapatha

Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 1, 7; iii. 5, 2, 11; 6, 1, 17; vi. 6, 3, 14. The superiority of the Rājanya to all other castes is asserted in Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 5, 10, 1, etc. The superiority of the Brahmin to the Kṣatriya is sometimes asserted — *e.g.*, in the Atharvaveda hymns, v. 18, 19; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 3, 8; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxi. 21; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 1, 9, 1; 3, 7, 8. So the Rājasyūya sacrifice of the king is inferior to the highest sacrifice (the Vājapeya) of the priest (*ibid.*, v. 1, 1, 12), and though the Brahmin goes after the king, he is yet stronger than he (v. 4, 2, 7, and v. 4, 4, 15). *Cf.* Hopkins, *op. cit.*, 76.

¹² Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxviii. 5; Av. v. 18, 19.

¹³ *E.g.*, Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 2, 11, 2; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 6, 5; ii. 1, 9; iii. 3, 10; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxix. 8, etc.

¹⁴ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 3, 10, etc.

¹⁵ Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xvi. 4; xxi. 10; xxii. 9; xxix. 9, 10; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 33; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 2, 7, 15, 16, etc.; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 4, 9, 10; 6, 8, etc.

the people and the nobles,¹⁶ in which no doubt the inferior numbers of the latter were compensated by their superior arms and prowess. In the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹⁷ the Vaiśya is described as tributary to another (*anyasya bali-kṛt*), to be devoured by another (*anyasyādya*), and to be oppressed at will (*yathākāma-jyeya*). Probably these epithets apply most strictly to the relation of the king and his people, but the passage shows that the people were greatly at the mercy of the nobles. No doubt the king granted to them the right, which may have been hereditary, to be supported by the common people, whose feudal superiors they thus became. In return for these privileges the Kṣatriyas had probably duties of protection to perform, as well as some judicial functions, to judge from an obscure passage of the Kāthaka Saṃhitā.¹⁸

The main duty of the Kṣatriya in the small states¹⁹ of the Vedic period was readiness for war. The bow is thus his special attribute,²⁰ just as the goad is that of the agriculturist; for the bow is the main weapon of the Veda. Whether the Kṣatriyas paid much attention to mental occupations is uncertain. In the latest stratum of the Brāhmaṇa literature there are references to learned princes like Janaka of Videha, who is said to have become a Brahmin (*brahmā*), apparently in the sense that he had the full knowledge which a Brahmin possessed.²¹ Other learned Kṣatriyas of this period were

¹⁶ Cf. note 13; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 4, 6, 7; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 6, 7.

¹⁷ vii. 29. Cf. Rājan.

¹⁸ xxvii. 4 (*tasmā rājanyenādhyakṣeṇa vaiśyaṃ ghnanti*, 'so with a Rājanya as a supervisor [?] they smite a Vaiśya'). It is not clear whether *han* here means 'kill' or 'beat.'

¹⁹ See Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 30, n. 2.

²⁰ Av. xviii. 2, 60; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xviii. 9; xxxvii. 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 3, 5, 30; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, vi. 1, 3. In the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 19, the list is longer—chariot, breastplate (*Kavaca*), bow and arrow (*iṣu-dhanvan*)—and in the prayer for the

prosperity of the Kṣatriya (called, as usual in the older texts, Rājanya), at the Aśvamedha, the Rājanya is to be an archer and a good chariot-fighter; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 5, 18, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 12, 6; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, Aśvamedha, v. 14; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxii. 2. So Indra is the god of the Kṣatriyas, Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 3, 1; iv. 5, 8, etc.

²¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 6, 2, 1. Cf. Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, iv. 1. See Max Müller, *Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, 421 *et seq.*; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1^a, 426 *et seq.* Similarly at the Dikṣā a Kṣatriya becomes temporarily a Brahmin, Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 23. Cf. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 1, 3.

Pravāhaṇa Jaivali,²² Āsvapati Kaikeya,²³ and Ajātaśatru.²⁴ Garbe,²⁵ Grierson,²⁶ and others believe they are justified in holding the view that the Kṣatriyas developed a special philosophy of their own as opposed to Brahminism, which appears later as Bhakti, or Faith. On the other hand, there is clear evidence²⁷ that the opinion of Kṣatriyas on such topics were held in little respect, and it must be remembered that to attribute wisdom to a king was a delicate and effective piece of flattery. There are earlier references to royal sages (*rājan-yarṣi*),²⁸ but it is very doubtful if much stress can be laid on them, and none can be laid on the later tradition of Sāyaṇa.²⁹ Again, the Nirukta³⁰ gives a tradition relating how Devāpi, a king's son, became the Purohita of his younger brother Śamtanu; but it is very doubtful if the story can really be traced with Sieg³¹ in the Rīgveda³² itself. In any case, the stories refer only to a few selected Kṣatriyas of high rank, while there is no evidence that the average Kṣatriya was concerned with intellectual pursuits. Nor is there any reference to Kṣatriyas engaging in agriculture or in trade or commerce. It may be assumed that the duties of administration and war were adequate to absorb his attention. On the other hand, we do hear of a Rājanya

²² Bṛhadāranyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 1, 1; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, i. 8, 1; v. 3, 1; Muir, *op. cit.*, 433-435; 515; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 117; Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 1, lxxv.

²³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, x. 6, 1, 2 *et seq.*

²⁴ Bṛhadāranyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 1, 1; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, iv. 1.

²⁵ *Beiträge zur indischen Kulturgeschichte*, 1 *et seq.* Cf. Deussen, *Philosophy of the Upaniṣads*, 17 *et seq.*; Winterniz, *Geschichte der indischen Litteratur*, 1, 199.

²⁶ Article 'Bhakti' in *Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics*; *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1908, 843.

²⁷ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, viii. 1, 4, 10. Cf. Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 73, n. 1; Keith, *Aitareya Aranyaka*, 50, 257; *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1908, 868,

883, 1140-1142. Professor Eggeling concurs in the view that the Kṣatriya share in the religious movement was not substantially real.

²⁸ *E.g.*, in Pañcavimśa Brāhmaṇa, xii. 12, 6; but see on this Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 235, n., and Varṇa.

²⁹ Cited in Muir, *op. cit.*, 1², 265 *et seq.*

³⁰ ii. 10.

³¹ *Die Sagenstoffe des Rīgveda*, 91 *et seq.* See Devāpi.

³² x. 98. The case of Viśvāmitra may also be cited; but his royal rank, which is attested by the mention of him as a Rājaputra in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 17, is at most merely a matter of descent, and is of very doubtful authenticity. See under Varṇa.

as a lute player and singer at the Áśvamedha or horse sacrifice.³³

Of the training and education of a Kṣatriya we have no record; presumably, as in fact if not in theory later on, he was mainly instructed in the art of war, the science of the bow, and the rudimentary administrative functions which would devolve on him. At this early state of the development of the nobility which appears to be represented in the Rígveda, it was probably not unusual or impossible for a Vaiśya to become a Kṣatriya; at least, this assumption best explains the phrase³⁴ 'claiming falsely a Kṣatriya's rank' (*kṣatriyaṃ mithuyā dhārayantam*).

The king and the Kṣatriyas must have stood in a particularly close relation. The former being the Kṣatriya *par excellence*, it is to him rather than to the ordinary Kṣatriya that we must refer passages like that in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,³⁵ where it is said that the Kṣatriya, with the consent of the clansmen, gives a settlement to a man: clearly a parallel to the rule found among many peoples that the chief, but only with the consent of the people, can make a grant of unoccupied land. In the same Brāhmaṇa³⁶ it is said that a Kṣatriya consecrates a Kṣatriya, a clear reference, as the commentator explains, to the practice of the old king consecrating the prince (*kumāra*) who is to succeed him; and again,³⁷ the Kṣatriya and the Purohita are regarded as alone complete in contrast with other people, the parallel with the Purohita here suggesting that the Kṣatriya *par excellence* is meant. On the other hand, the king is sometimes contrasted with the Rājanya.³⁸

The Sūtra literature contains elaborate rules³⁹ for the educa-

³³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 4, 3, 5. This mention is proof of the existence of a class of Kṣatriya bards (as opposed to priestly reciters), from whose productions the Epic naturally grew up. Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 258.

³⁴ vii. 104, 13. Cf. for a similarly false claim to be a Brahmin, x. 71, 8.

³⁵ vii. 1, 1, 8.

³⁶ xii. 8, 3, 19; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 254, n. 1.

³⁷ Cf. Eggeling, *ibid.*, 41, 259.

³⁸ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 4, 2, 17, and see Rājanya.

³⁹ See references in Bühler, *Sacred Books of the East*, 14, 395, 396.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 212 *et seq.*; Ludwig, *Translation of the Rígveda*, 3, 231 *et seq.*; von Schroeder, *Indiens Literatur und Cultur*, 151 *et seq.*; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 4 *et seq.* (where practically every passage on the subject is cited or referred to); Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 98 *et seq.* (for the Epic parallels).

tion and occupations of Kṣatriyas, but their contents cannot always be traced in the Brāhmaṇa literature, and their value is questionable.

Kṣa-pāvan, 'protector of the earth,'¹ is an epithet of a king,² or denotes a king³ in the Rigveda. The word is significant, as showing the function of the king as the protector of the tribal territory.

¹ The word occurs only in the nominative singular as *kṣapāvān*, which would be the regular form from a stem *kṣapāvant*; but it is probably an irregularity for *kṣapāvā*. Cf. Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, 1, 72.

² iii. 55, 17.

³ i. 70, 5; vii. 10, 5; viii. 71, 2; x. 29, 1.

Cf. *kṣiti-ṣa*, 'guardian of earth,' 'king,' in later Sanskrit.

Kṣiti is in the Rigveda¹ a regular word for 'dwelling,' and in particular the *kṣitir dhruvā*, 'the secure dwelling,' is mentioned² in a context that shows it to be equivalent to the Vṛjana or Grāma regarded as a stronghold. From this sense is developed that of the peoples occupying the settlements,³ and in particular the five peoples⁴ (for whom see **Pañca Janāsaḥ**).

¹ i. 65, 3; iii. 13, 4; v. 37, 4, etc.

² i. 73, 4 (cf. 2); vii. 88, 7. See Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 142.

³ Rv. iii. 38, 1; iv. 24, 4; 38, 5; v. 1, 10, etc.

⁴ i. 7, 9; 176, 3; v. 35, 2; vi. 46, 7; vii. 75, 4; 79, 1.

Kṣipta, 'a wound' (caused by shooting), or 'bruise' (caused by throwing), is mentioned in the Atharvaveda,¹ together with a remedy for it, the **Pippalī**.

¹ vi. 109, 1. 3. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 389.

Kṣipra-śyena, 'swift falcon,' is the name of a bird in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā (iii. 14, 11) and the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa x. 5, 2, 10).

Kṣīra, 'milk,' also called **Go** or **Payas**, played a large part in the economy of the Vedic Indians.¹ It was taken warm (*ṣakva*

¹ The word *kṣīra* does not occur in Rv. ii.-vii. It is found in i. 109, 3; 164, 7; viii. 2, 9; ix. 67, 32; x. 87, 16 (=Av. viii. 3, 15). See Hopkins,

Journal of the American Oriental Society, 17, 64, 73 *et seq.* See also Av. ii. 26, 4; v. 19, 5; x. 9, 12, etc.; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 4, 8, 7, etc.

as it came from the cow,² or was used with grain to make a 'mess cooked with milk' (*kṣīra-pākam odanam*).³ It was also used for mixing with Soma (*Abhiśrī*, *Āśir*). From it butter (*Ghr̥ta*) was made. Milk was also curdled, the *Pūtīkā* and *Kvala* plants, among others, being used for the purpose.⁴ The curdled milk (*Dadhi*) was undoubtedly used for food; and a kind of cheese is perhaps referred to in one passage of the *Rigveda*.⁵ Goat's milk (*aja-kṣīra*) is also mentioned.⁶

² i. 62, 9; 180, 3; iii. 30, 4.

³ Rv. viii. 77, 10; Av. xiii. 2, 20. Cf. *kṣīra-śrī*, 'milk-mixed,' *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, iv. 4, 9, 1; *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, viii. 57, etc.

⁴ *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, ii. 5, 3, 5.

⁵ vi. 48, 18.

⁶ *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, xiv. 1, 2, 13; see *Aja*.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 63, 226, 226, 268.

Kṣīraudana, 'rice cooked with milk,' is mentioned frequently in the *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa* (ii. 5, 3, 4; xi. 5, 7, 5, etc.).

Kṣudra-sūktas, 'makers of short hymns,' is the name given in the *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*¹ to the authors of certain hymns of the *Rigveda*. Cf. *Mahāsūkta*.

¹ ii. 2, 2. Cf. Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 212, and Macdonell, *Bṛhaddevatā*, notes on iii. 116.

Kṣumpa is a word occurring only in one passage of the *Rigveda*,¹ where it seems to mean a 'bush.' The *Nirukta*² identifies it with the *Ahichatraka*, a 'mushroom.'

¹ i. 84, 8.

² v. 16. Cf. Benfey, *Sāmaveda, Glossar*, 53.

Kṣura occurs three times in the *Rigveda*. The word appears to have the general sense of 'blade'¹ in one passage,² possibly also in another,³ where it is said that the hare swallowed a

¹ Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 61, 69. Cf. 13, 292 (as 'knife' in the Epic).

² i. 166, 10 (*paviṣu kṣurāḥ*, on the fellies of the Maruts' car; possibly 'razors' may be meant, as Max Müller

says in his note on this passage, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 235, n. 4).

³ x. 28, 9, where *Sāyaṇa* renders it as meaning 'having claws.' The later tradition ascribes the swallowing to a goat.

Kṣura, and where the sense 'blade' is adequate. In the third passage⁴ there seems to be a reference to the sharpening of a razor on a grindstone⁵ (*bhurijos*, the dual denoting precisely, as Pischel⁶ points out, the two sides of the apparatus, between which the stone revolved like the modern grindstone). But Muir,⁷ following another view of Roth,⁸ adopts the sense 'the edge of scissors,' which, however, hardly suits the other passage, one in the Atharvaveda,⁹ where a Kṣura is described as moving about on the *bhurijos*,¹⁰ as the tongue on the lip. The meaning 'razor' is perfectly clear in the Atharvaveda,¹¹ where shaving by means of it is mentioned; in many other passages¹² either sense is adequate. A *kṣuro bhrjvān* occurs in the Yajurveda:¹³ it seems to denote, as Bloomfield¹⁴ suggests, a razor with a strop (in the shape of a small grinding apparatus). Kṣura-dhārā¹⁵ denotes 'the edge of a razor,' like *kṣurasya dhārā*.¹⁶ In the Upaniṣads¹⁷ a razor-case (Kṣura-dhāna) is mentioned. See also Śmaśru.

⁴ viii. 4, 16 (*saṃ naḥ śiṣhi bhurijor iva ksuram*, 'sharpen us like a razor on a grindstone or stropping apparatus').

⁵ Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁶ *Vedische Studien*, i, 243.

⁷ *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 466.

⁸ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. *bhurij*.

⁹ xx. 127, 4.

¹⁰ Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 197, translates *bhurijos* by 'on a strop.'

¹¹ vi. 68, i. 3; viii. 2, 7.

¹² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 4, 5; iii. 1, 2, 7; *kṣura-pavi*, Av. xii. 5, 20, 55; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 5, 7; 5, 5, 6; v. 6, 6, 1; Śatapatha Brāh-

maṇa, iii. 6, 2, 9, etc.; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 10, 14; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxxvi. 8; Nirukta, v. 5.

¹³ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 3, 12, 3. Cf. Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 8, 7; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xv. 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, viii. 5, 2, 4.

¹⁴ *American Journal of Philology*, 17, 418.

¹⁵ Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, iii. 13, 9.

¹⁶ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 3, 2.

¹⁷ Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, iv. 20.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 266; Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, i, 239-243; Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 38 et seq.

Kṣetra, 'field.' The use of this word in the Rīgveda points clearly to the existence of separate fields¹ carefully measured off,² though in some passages the meaning is less definite,

¹ x. 33, 6. Cf. iii. 31, 15; v. 62, 7.

² i. 110, 5.

indicating cultivated land generally.³ In the Atharvaveda⁴ and later the sense of a separate field is clearly marked, though the more general use is also found.⁵ The deity Kṣetrasya Pati,⁶ 'Lord of the Field,' should probably be understood as the god presiding over each field, just as Vāstoṣ Pati presides over each dwelling.⁷ It is a fair conclusion from the evidence that the system of separate holdings already existed in early Vedic times.⁸ See also *Urvarā, Khilya*.

³ i. 100, 18; ix. 85, 4; 91, 6; *Kṣetra-jeṣa*, i. 33, 15, 'acquisition of land'; *kṣetrā-sā*, iv. 38, 1, 'gaining land'; *kṣetraṇ - jaya*, 'conquering cultivated land,' *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*, ii. 2, 11. The wider sense of 'place' also occurs, v. 2, 3; 45, 9; vi. 47, 20, etc., and often later.

⁴ iv. 18, 5; v. 31, 4; x. 1, 18; xi. 1, 22; *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, ii. 2, 1, 2; *Chāndogya Upaniṣad*, vii. 24, 2, etc.

⁵ Av. ii. 29, 3; xiv. 2, 7; *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, i. 4, 1, 15, 16, etc.

⁶ Rv. iv. 37, 1, 2; vii. 35, 10; x. 66,

13; Av. ii. 8, 5; *kṣetrasya patnī*, 'Mistress of the Field,' 12, 1; *kṣetrāṇāṃ patiḥ*, 'Lord of Fields,' *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xvi. 18.

⁷ Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 138.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 236; *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, vii. 1, 1, 8, where the Kṣatriya, with the consent of the people, gives a settlement to a man: that is, presumably assigns to him a definite Kṣetra for his own, probably measured out as recorded in Rv. i. 110, 5.

Kṣetriya is a disease which is mentioned several times in the Atharvaveda, and against which three hymns are specially directed.¹ It is also mentioned in the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā² and the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa.³ The commentators on the Atharvaveda agree in taking it to be a hereditary disease. The word may mean 'organic,'⁴ or possibly 'produced in the field,' as a theory of its origin. What disease is really intended is quite uncertain. Weber⁵ considered that the aim of the Atharvan hymns was to drive away injury threatening the fields, but this is improbable. Bloomfield⁶ suggests 'scrofula' or 'syphilis.' The remedies mentioned throw no light on the symptoms.

¹ ii. 8, 10; iii. 7. Cf. ii. 14, 5; iv. 18, 7.

² xv. 1.

³ ii. 5, 6, 1-3, where the form is Kṣetrī, explained as a demon causing illness, merely an incorrect version of Av. iii. 10.

⁴ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁵ *Indische Studien*, 5, 145; 13, 150 et seq. : 17, 208; *Naxatra*, 2, 292.

⁶ *Atharvaveda*, 60.

Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 286 et seq.; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 48, 49; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 391, 392; Speijer, *De ceremonia apud Indos quæ jātakarma vocatur*, 76-83; Pāṇini, v. 2, 92, with the Kāśikā Vṛtti.

Kṣema-dhṛtvān Pauṇḍarika ('descendant of Pauṇḍarika') is mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ as having sacrificed on the bank of the river Sudāman.

¹ xxii. 18, 7. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 32. Later, the name is Kṣema-dhanvan, Harivaṃśa, 824, etc.

Kṣaimi, 'descendant of Kṣema,' is the patronymic of Sudakṣiṇa in the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 6, 3; 7, 1, etc.; 8, 6).

Kṣoṇī.—This word, when used in the plural, denotes, according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary and Ludwig,¹ in several passages of the Rigveda,² the free retainers of the king. Geldner³ at one time thought it referred to the wives of the king, pointing to polygamy; but later⁴ he concluded that it means certain divine wives.

¹ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 247.

² i. 57, 4; 173, 7; viii. 3, 10; 13, 17; x. 95, 19. In ii. 34, 13; x. 22, 9, the sense is doubtful.

³ Bezzenberger, *Beiträge*, II, 327.

⁴ *Vedische Studien*, I, 279, 283.

Kṣauma, 'a linen garment,' is mentioned in the Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā (iii. 6, 7, etc.) and in the Sūtras.

Kṣviṅkā is mentioned once in the Rigveda¹ as a bird of prey. The word also occurs in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha, or horse sacrifice, in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā,² where the commentary absurdly explains it as 'a red-mouthed female ape' (*rakta-mukhī vānarī*).

¹ x. 87, 7.

² v. 5, 15, 1.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 93.

KH.

Kha denotes in the Rigveda¹ and later² the hole in the nave of the wheel in which the axle is inserted. There was a difference, it seems, in the size of the hole in the wheel of a cart (**Anas**) and of a chariot (**Ratha**).³ See also 1. **Yuga**.

¹ Rv. viii. 77, 3; 91, 7; x. 156, 3, where only the Kha is referred to. Cf. the adjective *su-kha*, 'having a good axle-hole,' 'running easily'; later, 'agreeable.'

² Brhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, v. 12, 1 (Mādhyamīna; v. 10, 1 Kāṇva).

³ Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, 1, 3, 6; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 333. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 247.

Khaṅga. See **Khaḍga**.

Khaḍga is the reading in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā¹ of the name of an animal which, in the text of the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā,² variously appears as Khaṅga and Khaḍga. The rhinoceros seems clearly to be meant.³ In the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra⁴ a rhinoceros hide is mentioned as the covering of a chariot.

¹ iii. 14, 21.

² xxiv. 40.

³ Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 86.

⁴ xiv. 33, 26 (*khāḍga-kavaca aśvaratha*).

Khāṇḍika Audbhāri ('descendant of Udbhāra') is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ as a teacher of Keśin, and in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā² as having been defeated by Keśin as a sacrificer. A Khāṇḍika appears in the Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra³ as an enemy of Keśin.

¹ xi. 8, 4, 1.

² i. 4, 12, where *Ṣaṇḍika* is the reading of the MSS.

³ Caland, *Über das rituelle Sūtra des Baudhāyana*, 20.

Khadira is mentioned frequently from the Rigveda¹ onwards² as a tree with hard wood³—the *Acacia catechu*. The **Aśvattha** is referred to as engrafting itself upon it in the Atharvaveda,⁴

¹ iii. 53, 19.

² Av. iii. 6, 1; v. 5, 5; viii. 8, 3; x. 6, 6; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 9, 3, etc. So *khādira*, 'made of Khadira-wood,' Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 5, 7, 1;

Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 3, 20; iii. 6, 2, 12, etc.

³ Av. x. 6, 6.

⁴ iii. 6, 1. Cf. viii. 8, 3.

and from it the climbing plant *Arundhatī* is said to have sprung.⁵ The *śruva* or sacrificial ladle is spoken of as having been made from it,⁶ no doubt because of its hardness. It is in the same passage also said to have sprung from the sap (*rasa*) of the *Gāyatrī*. There is no clear reference to Catechu having been prepared from its core,⁷ as it was later. The core (*sāra*) was used for making amulets.⁸

⁵ Av. v. 5, 5.

⁶ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 5, 7, 1.

⁷ It is called *baku-sāra*, 'of great strength,' in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 4, 4, 9.

⁸ Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, xii. 8.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 58, 58.

Kha-dyota ('sky-illuminator'), 'the firefly,' is mentioned in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad (vi. 7, 3. 5).

Khanitra, a 'shovel' or 'spade' for digging, is mentioned in the Rigveda¹ and later.²

¹ i. 179, 6 (possibly metaphorical: see Oldenberg, *Rigveda-Noten*, i. 172; the passage is obscure).

² Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, viii. 2, 4, etc.

Khanitrima, 'produced by digging,' as an epithet of *āpah*, 'waters,' clearly refers to artificial water channels used for irrigation, as practised in the times of the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda.²

¹ vii. 49, 2.

² i. 6, 4; xix. 2, 2.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 236; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 466.

Khara, 'ass,' is mentioned in the Aitareya Āraṇyaka,¹ where a team of asses is alluded to. Probably the passages in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,² where the word is used to denote an earth mound on which the sacrificial vessels were placed, presuppose the sense of 'ass,' the mound being shaped in this form.³

¹ iii. 2, 4.

² v. 1, 2, 15; xiv. 1, 2, 17; 2, 2, 30.

³ Cf. St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Khargalā is an 'owl' or other nocturnal bird mentioned in one passage of the Rigveda.¹

¹ vii. 104, 17. Cf. Kauṣika Sūtra, 107; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 93.

Kharjūra is the name of a tree (*Phoenix silvestris*) which is mentioned in the Yajurveda.¹

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 4, 9, 2; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xi. 10; xxxvi. 7. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 63.

Khala, the 'threshing-floor,' is mentioned in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda.² See Kṛṣi.

¹ x. 48, 7; Nirukta, iii. 10.

² xi. 3, 9; *khala-ja*, 'produced on a threshing-floor,' viii. 6, 15; *khalya*, 'being on a threshing-floor,' Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, ii. 9, 6.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 238.

Khala-kula is a word occurring in the Brhadāranyaka Upaniṣad,¹ where Sāyaṇa glosses it by Kulattha, a kind of pulse (*Dolichos uniflorus*).

¹ vi. 3, 22 (Mādhyam̐dina = vi. 3, 13 Kāṇva). Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 355.

Khalva is some sort of grain or leguminous plant, perhaps, as Weber¹ thinks, the *Phaselus radiatus*. It is mentioned with other grains of all sorts in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā,² and as being crushed with the Dṛṣad in the Atharvaveda.³ It occurs also in the Brhadāranyaka Upaniṣad,⁴ where Śaṅkara glosses it with *nīṣpāva*.

¹ *Indische Studien*, 1, 355.

² xviii. 12, where Mahīdhara glosses it by *caṇaka*, 'chick-pea.'

³ ii. 31, 1; v. 23, 8.

⁴ vi. 3, 22 (Mādhyam̐dina = vi. 3, 13 Kāṇva).

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 241.

Khāṇḍava is mentioned in the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka¹ as one of the boundaries of Kurukṣetra. There seems no reason to doubt its identity with the famous Khāṇḍava forest of the Mahābhārata. The name occurs also in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa² and the Śātyāyanaka.³

¹ v. 1, 1.

² xxv. 3, 6.

³ Max Müller, *R̥gveda*,² iv, ci.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 78.

Khādi occurs frequently in the Rigveda denoting either anklets¹ or armlets,² or sometimes rings on the hands.³ Max Müller⁴ considers that the word means quoits, the later Cakra.⁵ The rings were sometimes of gold.⁶

¹ v. 54, 11, and perhaps 53, 4.

² This is what Khādis on the shoulders must mean, i. 166, 9; vii. 56, 13.

³ i. 168, 3; *khādi-hasta*, 'with rings on the hands,' 5, 58, 2. So Roth takes Khādin in vi. 16, 40; St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. Khādin occurs also in ii. 34, 2; x. 38, 1.

⁴ *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 120, 230.

⁵ Cf. *vr̥ṣa-khādi*, Rv. i. 64, 10.

⁶ *Hiraṇya-khādi*, Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, iii. 5, 12; viii. 23, 6.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 262; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 149.

Khārī designates a measure of Soma in one passage of the Rigveda.¹

¹ iv. 32, 17. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 280.

Khārgali, 'descendant of Khargalā or Khrgala,' is the metronymic or patronymic of Luśākapi.¹

¹ Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxx. 2; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xvii. 4, 3.

1. **Khila**,¹ **Khilya**² appear to have the same meaning. According to Roth,³ these terms denote the waste land lying between cultivated fields; but he admits that this sense does not suit the passage of the Rigveda⁴ in which it is said that the god places the worshipper on an unbroken Khilya (*abhinne khilye*), and he accordingly conjectures the reading *akhilya-bhinne*, 'land unbroken by barren strips.' Pischel⁵ thinks that the meaning intended is broad lands, which were used for the pasturing of the cattle of the community, and were not broken up by cultivated fields. Oldenberg,⁶ however, points out that the sense is rather the land which lay between cultivated fields, but which need not be deemed to have been unfertile, as Roth thought. This agrees with the fact that in Vedic times separate fields were already known: see **Kṣetra**.

¹ Av. vii. 115, 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, viii. 3, 4, 1.

² Rv. vi. 28, 2; x. 142, 3.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. So Whitney on Av., *loc. cit.*

⁴ vi. 28, 2.

⁵ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 205.

⁶ *R̥gveda-Noten*, 1, 385, 386.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 236; Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 499; Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1910, 228.

2. **Khila** as a designation of certain hymns appended to the received text of the Rigveda occurs only in the Sūtra period.¹ The term is a metaphorical application of the preceding word, 'a space not filled up,' 'a supplement.'

¹ See Scheftelowitz, *Die Apokryphen des Rgveda*, 16 et seq.

Khrgala, or, as the Paippalāda recension of the Atharvaveda¹ has it, **Khugila**, is an obscure expression found in two passages only—once in the Rigveda,² and once in the Atharvaveda.¹ In the former the meaning 'crutch' seems required; in the latter Sāyaṇa glosses it by 'armour' (*tanu-trāṇa*), but the sense is quite uncertain.

¹ iii. 9, 3.

² ii. 39, 4.

Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Athar-*

vaveda, 340; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 98.

Khela occurs in one passage of the Rigveda,¹ where Pischel² considers that a god, Vivasvant, is meant, and that races were run in his honour, explaining thus the phrase *ājā khelasya*, as 'in the race of Khela.' Roth³ thinks that a man is meant, and Sieg,⁴ following Sāyaṇa, sees in him a king whose Purohita was **Agastya**. See also **Amśu**.

¹ i. 116, 15.

² *Vedische Studien*, I, 171-173.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁴ *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*, 127, 128.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 4, 28.

G.

Gaṅgā, the modern Ganges, is mentioned directly in the Rigveda only once, in the *Nadī-stuti* or 'Praise of Rivers.'¹ But it is also referred to in the derivative form *gāṅgyaḥ* as an epithet of **Urukakṣa**.³ The name of this river does not occur

¹ x. 75, 5.

² vi. 45, 31.

³ The reference to the Gaṅgā remains, even if with Oldenberg (*Rgveda-Noten*, I, 395) we assume that a thicket

i meant, and not a proper name (cf. Wackernagel, *Altindische Grammatik*, 2, 288). See also Weber, Proceedings of the Berlin Academy, 1898, 563, n. 1.

in the other Saṃhitās, but appears in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,⁴ where victories of Bharata Dauḥṣanti on both Gaṅgā and Yamunā are referred to, and in the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka⁵ especial honour is assigned to those who dwell between the Gaṅgā and the Yamunā, this being, no doubt, the region in which that text originated. The identification of the Gaṅgā with the Apayā⁶ made by Ludwig⁷ must be rejected: see Āpayā.

⁴ xiii. 5, 4, 11. The victory on the Gaṅgā represents the farthest extent of Bharata or Kuru rule. Cf. Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 23, and a verse in the Vaitāna Sūtra, xxxiv. 9, where the Sarasvatī is also referred to.

⁵ ii. 20.

⁶ Rv. iii. 23, 4.

⁷ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 200.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 4, 5.

Gaja, the common name of the elephant in Epic¹ and later Sanskrit, is only found in the late Adbhuta Brāhmaṇa.² See Hastin.

¹ Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 265, 269.

² *Indische Studien*, 1, 39.

Gaṇaka, 'an astrologer,' occurs in the list of victims at the Puruṣamedha, or human sacrifice, in the Yajurveda.¹ See also Nakṣatradarśa.

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 20; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 15, 1. Cf. Weber, *Indische Streifen*, 1, 78.

Gandharvāyaṇa Bāleya ('descendant of Bali') Āgniveśya is mentioned as a Pañcāla in the Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra (xx. 25).

Gandhāra is a later form of the name of the people called Gandhāri in the Rigveda and Atharvaveda. In the Chāndogya Upaniṣad¹ the Gandhāras are referred to as being distant from the writer. See also Gāndhāra.

¹ vi. 14, 1. 2. See Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 399, n.; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 219, n. On the other hand, Max Müller,

Sacred Books of the East, 15, 106, thought the passage meant that the Gandhāras were near the writer.

Gandhāri is the name of a people in the north-west of India. In the Rigveda¹ the good wool of the sheep of the Gandhāris is referred to. The Gandhāris are also mentioned with the Mūjavants, Angas, and Magadhas in the Atharvaveda.² Gandhāris³ or Gāndhāris⁴ are also spoken of in the Śrauta Sūtras.⁵ Zimmer⁶ considers that they were settled in Vedic times on the south bank of the Kubhā up to its mouth in the Indus, and for some distance down the east side of the Indus itself. They later formed a portion of the Persian empire, and detachments of Gandarians accompanied Xerxes in his expedition against Greece.⁷

¹ i. 126, 7.

² v. 22, 14. The latter two tribes are apparently the Eastern limit of the poet's knowledge, the two former the Northern.

³ Hiranyakeśi Śrauta Sūtra, xvii. 6; Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra, xxii. 6, 18.

⁴ Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xxi. 13.

⁵ See Caland, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 56, 553.

⁶ *Altindisches Leben*, 30, 31.

⁷ Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 23.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 206.

Gabhasti denotes, according to Roth,¹ the pole of a chariot in the epithet *syūma-gabhasti*, 'having reins as a pole,' used of the car of the gods in the Rigveda,² and independently in the plural in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa.³ The meaning is, however, doubtful.⁴ Roth⁵ himself suggests that *syūma-gabhasti* may refer to a sort of double reins.

¹ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

² i. 122, 5; vii. 71, 3.

³ ii. 7, 13, 4.

⁴ See Oldenberg, *Rigveda-Noten*, 1,

55.

⁵ *Op. cit.*, s.v.

1. Gaya, 'house,' is a common word in the Rigveda,¹ and sometimes occurs later.² As its sense includes the inmates as well as their belongings, it is equivalent to 'household.'

¹ i. 74, 2; v. 10, 3; 44, 7; vi. 2, 8, etc.

² Av. vi. 3, 3; 84, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxvii. 3.

2. Gaya Plāta ('son of Plati') is referred to in the Rigveda,¹ two hymns of which he clearly claims to have composed, and which are attributed to him in the Sarvānukramaṇī and the

¹ x. 63, 17; 64, 17 (as son of Plati).

Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.² In the Atharvaveda³ he appears with Asita and Kaśyapa as a half-mythical magician.⁴

² v. 2.

³ i. 14, 4. Cf. also the Khila after Rv. v. 51, 15; *Indische Studien*, 3, 214.

⁴ Bloomfield, *American Journal of Philology*, 17, 403.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 133; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 3, 460.

1. Gara, 'poison,' is referred to in the Atharvaveda¹ in the compound *gara-gīrṇa*, 'poisoned.' In the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa² it means simply a 'fluid.'

¹ v. 18, 13. Cf. *gara* alone, Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xix. 4, 2 (see *Indische Studien*, 1, 33); Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, i. 9,

10; *gara-gir*, 'poisoned,' Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xvii. 1, 9; xix. 4, 2. 10.

² xi. 5, 8, 6.

2. Gara is mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ as the author of a Sāman or Chant, and as a friend of Indra.

¹ ix. 2, 16. Cf. Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 52.

Garga is the name of a sage who is not mentioned in any of the Samhitās,¹ but his descendants, the *Gargāḥ Prāvareyāḥ*, are referred to in the Kāṭhaka Samhitā.² Garga himself does not occur till the Sūtra period.³

¹ The authorship of Rv. vi. 47 is attributed to Garga Bhāradvāja in the Anukramaṇī.

² xiii. 12. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 3, 374.

³ Garga - trirātra, Garga - tryaha, a three-night or three-day feast of Garga. See Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, x. 2; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 22, 2; Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xxiii. 2, 8.

Gargara, apparently the designation of a musical instrument, is mentioned once in the Rigveda.¹

¹ viii. 69, 9. Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 144, n. 1; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 289.

Garta in the Rigveda¹ primarily denotes the seat of the chariot on which the archer sat. It seems to have been of considerable

¹ vi. 20, 9. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 246, 247. Zimmer wrongly takes this passage to refer to standing in the car. See Hopkins, *Journal of the American*

Oriental Society, 13, 238, 239; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 3, 48, and cf. *garta-sad*, 'sitting on the car seat,' in Rv. ii. 33, 11.

size, being described as *brhant*,² 'large.' The word then comes to denote the chariot³ itself, either really or metaphorically.⁴

² v. 62, 8; 68, 5.

³ So probably in v. 62, 5; *garta-ruh*, 'mounting the chariot,' in Rv. i. 124, 7; Nirukta, iii. 5, may refer merely to

mounting the seat. The passage is obscure; see Geldner, *Rigveda, Kommentar*, 22.

⁴ vii. 64, 4 (of the hymn).

Gardabha, 'the ass,' is mentioned in the Rigveda¹ as inferior to the horse. In the Taittiriya Samhitā he again appears as inferior to the horse,² but at the same time as the best bearer of burdens (*bhāra-bhāritama*) among animals.³ The same authority styles the ass *dvi-retas*, 'having double seed,'⁴ in allusion to his breeding with the mare as well as the she-ass. The smallness of the young of the ass, and his capacity for eating, are both referred to.⁵ The disagreeable cry of the animal is mentioned in the Atharvaveda,⁶ and in allusion to this the term 'ass' is applied opprobriously to a singer in the Rigveda.⁷ A hundred asses are spoken of as a gift to a singer in a Vāḷakhilya hymn.⁸ The mule (*aśvatara*) is the offspring of an ass and a mare, the latter, like the ass, being called *dvi-retas*,⁹ 'receiving double seed,' for similar reasons. The male ass is often also termed *Rāsabha*. The female ass, Gardabhī, is mentioned in the Atharvaveda¹⁰ and the Bṛhadāranyaka Upaniṣad.¹¹

¹ iii. 53, 23. A car drawn by asses is referred to in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 9; see also Khara.

² v. 1, 2, 1. 2.

³ v. 1, 5, 5.

⁴ v. 1, 5, 5; vii. 1, 1, 2; Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, i. 57, 4 (Oertel, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 177-180); of the Rāsabha, Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 3, 1, 23.

⁵ Taittiriya Samhitā, v. 1, 5, 5.

⁶ viii. 6, 10.

⁷ i. 29, 5.

⁸ viii. 56, 3.

⁹ Taittiriya Samhitā, vii. 1, 1, 2, 3; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, vi. 1, 6; Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, i. 57, 4.

¹⁰ x. 1, 4.

¹¹ i. 4, 8. For other references to the ass as Gardabha, see Av. v. 31, 3; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 34; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 5, 1, 9; xii. 7, 1, 5.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 232, 233.

Gardabhī-mukha is mentioned as a teacher in the Vamśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 384.

Gardabhī-vipīta, or Gardabhī-vibhīta, is the name of a teacher who was a Bhāradvāja and a contemporary of Janaka, mentioned in the Brhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.

¹ iv. 1, 11 (Mādhyamīna=iv. 1, 5 Kāṇva).

Garmut is the name of a kind of wild bean mentioned in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā.¹ The Kāthaka Saṃhitā² has the form Ganmut, which is probably a false reading. The adjective *gārmuta*, 'made from the Garmut bean,' is found in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā.³

¹ ii. 4, 4, 1. 2.

² x. 11.

³ ii. 2, 4.

Cf. St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 71.

Galunta is a word occurring only once in the Atharvaveda,¹ apparently in the sense of 'swelling,'² but Whitney³ translates it by 'neck.'

¹ vi. 83, 3.

² Bloomfield, *Proceedings of the American Oriental Society*, October, 1887, xvi; *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 505.

³ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 343.

Galūnasa Ārksākāyaṇa ('descendant of Rkṣāka') is mentioned as a teacher in the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (i. 38, 4).

Gavaya, the name of a species of ox (*Bos gavaeus*) occurs frequently from the Rigveda¹ onwards.² It is mentioned with Gaura and Mahiṣa in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā,³ where also a wild Gavaya is spoken of.⁴

¹ iv. 21, 8.

² Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 10; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xvi. 17; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 28; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 8; iii. 34; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 3, 9; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 3, 14, etc.

³ xxiv. 28.

⁴ xiii. 49; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 2, 10, 3; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 7, 17; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xvi. 17.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 83, 84.

Gavāśir, 'mixed with milk,' is a frequent epithet of Soma in the Rigveda.¹

¹ i. 137, 1; 187, 9; ii. 41, 3; iii. 32, 2; 42, 1, 7; viii. 52, 10; 101, 10. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 279.

Gav-iṣṭi (lit. 'desire of cows') in several passages of the Rigveda¹ denotes 'conflict' or 'battle,' evidently with reference to cattle raids. Gavyā² is similarly used.

¹ i. 91, 23; iii. 47, 4; v. 63, 5; vi. 31, 3; 47, 20; 59, 7; viii. 24, 2; ix. 76, 2. So Av. iv. 24, 5.

² Rv. vii. 18, 7.

Gavi-ṣṭhira Ātreya ('descendant of Atri') is mentioned as a Rṣi, or seer, in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda.²

¹ v. 1, 12; x. 150, 5.

² iv. 29, 5. See also Āśvalāyana
Srauta Sūtra, xii. 14, 1.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 126.

Gavīdhukā,¹ Gavedhukā,² is the name of a species of grass (*Coix barbata*). It is also referred to in the adjectival forms *gāvīdhuka*³ and *gavedhuka*.⁴ It was boiled with rice⁵ (*gavīdhukā-yavāgṇ*) or barley⁶ (*gavedhukā-saktavaḥ*) in preparing gruel.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 4, 3, 2.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 2, 4, 13;
3, 1, 10; xiv. 1, 2, 19.

³ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 7, 1;
9, 2; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 3, 6;

⁶ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ix. 1, 1, 8.

Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 6, 5; iv. 3, 8;
Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xv. 5.

⁴ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 2, 4, 11.
13; 3, 1, 10; 3, 7.

⁵ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 4, 3, 2.

Gavya. See Gavyūti.

Gavyā. See Gaviṣṭi.

Gavyūti in the Rigveda¹ means, according to Roth,² grass land for the pasturing of cattle, in which sense Gavya is also found.³ Thence it derives the sense of a measure of distance found in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.⁴ Geldner, on the other hand, takes the original meaning to be 'road,' real⁵ or metaphorical,⁷ thence a measure of distance,⁸ and finally 'land.'⁹

¹ i. 25, 16; iii. 62, 16; v. 66, 3;
vii. 77, 4, etc.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ Āitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 28; St.
Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. 3b.

⁴ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xvi. 13, 12.

⁵ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 290, 291.

⁶ Rv. i. 25, 16.

⁷ Rv. vi. 47, 20; x. 14, 2.

⁸ Rv. viii. 60, 20, and n. 4.

⁹ Rv. iii. 62, 16; vii. 62, 5; 65, 4;
viii. 5, 6.

Gāṅgya, 'being on the Ganges,' is the epithet of Urukakṣa¹ or of a thicket² in the Rigveda.³

¹ Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. Cf. Wackernagel, *Altindische Grammatik*, 2, 288; Weber, *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 28.

² Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, 1, 398.

³ vi. 45, 31.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 2, 291, n.

Gāṅgyāyaṇi, 'descendant of Gāṅgya,' occurs as the patronymic of Citra in the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad.¹

¹ i. 1. There is a v.l. Gāṅgyāyaṇi. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 395.

Gātu. See Gāthā.

Gāthā in the Rigveda¹ usually means only 'song,' 'verse,' like Gātu.² In one passage,³ however, it already has a more special sense, as it is classed with Nārāśaṃsī and Raibhī, a collocation repeatedly found later.⁴ The commentators identify the three terms with certain verses of the Atharvaveda,⁵ but Oldenberg⁶ has shown that this identification is incorrect for the Rigveda. Gāthās are often mentioned elsewhere,⁷ and are referred to as metrical in the Aitareya Āraṇyaka,⁸ where the Ṛc, Kumbyā, and Gāthā are classed as forms of verse. The Aitareya Brāhmaṇa⁹ distinguishes between Ṛc and Gāthā as divine and human respectively. According to the usage of the

¹ viii. 32, 1; 71, 14; 98, 9; ix. 99, 4; gāthā, i. 167, 6; ix. 11, 4; gāthā-pati, 'lord of song,' i. 43, 4; gāthā-nī, 'leading a song,' i. 190, 1; viii. 92, 2; ṛju-gāthā, 'singing correctly,' v. 44, 5; gāthin, 'singer,' i. 7, 1. Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 65.

² i. 151, 2; ii. 20, 5; iii. 4, 4; iv. 4, 6; v. 87, 8; x. 20, 4; 122, 2.

³ x. 85, 6.

⁴ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, vii. 5, 11, 2; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, Aśvamedha, v. 2; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vi. 32; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxx. 5; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 5, 6, 8, where Raibhī does not occur; Gopatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 12.

⁵ Viz., Gāthā = Av. xx. 127, 12 et seq.;

Nārāśaṃsī = Av. xx. 127, 1-3; Raibhī = Av. xx. 127, 4-6; while *ibid.*, 7-10, are known as Pārikṣityaḥ (*scil.*, *rcak*).

⁶ *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 238. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 689 et seq., seems to accept the identification even for the Rigveda.

⁷ Av. x. 10, 20; xv. 6, 4 (distinct from Nārāśaṃsī); Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 2, 4, 16; xi. 5, 7, 10; xiii. 1, 5, 6; 4, 2, 8; 5, 4, 2; Taittiriya Āraṇyaka, ii. 10 (distinct from Nārāśaṃsī); Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iv. 17, 9, etc.

⁸ ii. 3, 6, with Keith's note; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 5, 7, 10.

⁹ vii. 18. The story of Śunaḥśepa is described as śata-gātham, 'told in a hundred Gāthās.'

Brāhmaṇas and the liturgical literature, as stated by the St. Petersburg Dictionary, the Gāthās are, though religious in content, distinguished from Ṛc, Yajus, and Sāman as non-Vedic—that is, are not Mantras. This view is consistent with the fact that the phrase **Yajña-gāthā**, meaning a verse summarizing a sacrificial usage, is not rare. The Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹⁰ preserves several Gāthās, which generally accord with this description as epitomizing the sacrifices of famous kings, and the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā¹¹ states that a Gāthā is sung at a wedding. Sometimes¹² Gāthā is qualified as Nārāśaṃsī, where it must be a eulogy of a generous donor.

¹⁰ xiii. 5, 4, etc., and see xiii. 4, 2, 8, where the Gāthās are plainly Dānas-tutis, or 'praises of gifts,' just as the Nārāśaṃsī verses are declared to be in the Bṛhaddevatā, iii. 154.

¹¹ iii. 7, 3.

¹² Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 2, 6. So Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 98, takes Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 5, 6, 8, where Sāyaṇa hesitates between identifying the two and distinguishing them. It seems reasonable to regard

Gāthā as the wider term which covers, but is not coextensive with, Nārāśaṃsī. Cf. Sāyaṇa's example of a Gāthā in his commentary on Aitareya Āraṇyaka, ii. 3, 6: *prātah prātān anṛtaṃ te vadanti*, 'they every morning tell an untruth,' which is clearly not a Nārāśaṃsī.

Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 689 et seq.; Weber, *Episches im Vedischen Ritual*, 4 et seq.; Max Müller, *Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, 493.

Gāthin is mentioned as the son of Kuśika and father of Viśvāmitra in the Sarvānukramaṇī. It is difficult to say whether this tradition is correct; it derives some support from the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (vii. 18), where reference is made to the divine lore (*daiva veda*) of the Gāthins, which is said to be shared by Śunaḥśepa as a result of his adoption by Viśvāmitra. See Gāthina.

Gāthina.—The sons of Viśvāmitra are described in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹ as Gāthinas, or descendants of Gāthin, who, according to tradition, was their grandfather;² and Viśvāmitra himself is styled Gāthina in the Sarvānukramaṇī.

¹ vii. 18. Cf. Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, vii. 18; Weber, *Episches im Vedischen Ritual*, 16, n. 3.

² Cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, i², 348 et seq.; Pargiter, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1910, 32 et seq.

Gām-dama is the form in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ of the name of Ekayāvan, which in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa² is read as Kāmdama.

¹ xxi. 14, 20.

² ii. 7, 11, 2. Cf. Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 69.

Gāndhāra, 'a king of Gandhāra' named Nagnajit, is mentioned in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.¹ In the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa² he or some descendant figures as Svarjit Nāgnajita or Nagnajit, and as giving an opinion on the ritual, which is rejected with the observation that the author was merely a princely person (*rājanya-bandhu*).

¹ vii. 34, in the list of teachers who handed down the knowledge of the substitute for Soma.

² viii. 1, 4, 10.

Gārgī Vācakanvī is referred to in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad¹ as a female contemporary and rival of Yājñavalkya.

¹ iii. 6, 1; 8, 1. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 118.

Gārgī-putra, 'son of Gargī,' occurs as the name of three teachers in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) in the Mādhyamīna recension of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (vi. 4, 30). The earliest of these three was the pupil of Bāḍeyīputra and the teacher of the second Gārgīputra. The latter was the teacher of Pārāśarīkaunḍīnīputra, the teacher of the third Gārgīputra.

Gārgya, 'descendant of Garga,' is the patronymic of Bālāki in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka¹ and the Kauṣītaki² Upaniṣads. Two Gārgyas are mentioned in the second Vaṃśa (list of teachers) in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad³: one of them is the pupil of Gārgya, who again is the pupil of Gautama. Others occur in the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka⁴ and in the Nirukta,⁵ as well as later in the ritual Sūtras. Thus the family was evidently long connected with the development of liturgy and grammar.

¹ ii. 1, 1.

² iv. 1.

³ iv. 6, 2 (Kāṇva).

⁴ i. 7, 3.

⁵ i. 3, 12; iii. 13.

Gārgyāyana, 'descendant of Gārgya,' is mentioned as a pupil of Uddālakāyana in the second Vamśa (list of teachers) in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (iv. 6, 2 Kāṇva).

Gārgyāyaṇi, 'descendant of Gārgya,' is a variant reading for Gārgyāyani as the patronymic of Citra in the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad (i. 1).

Gālava is mentioned as a pupil of Vidarbhikaunḍinya in the first two Vamśas (lists of teachers) in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.¹ It is possibly the same man that is referred to regarding a point of ritual in the Aitareya Āraṇyaka.² A grammarian of this name is mentioned in the Nirukta.³

¹ ii. 5, 22; iv. 5, 28 (Mādhyamḍina = ii. 6, 3; iv. 6, 3 Kāṇva).

² v. 3, 3.

³ iv. 3. Cf. Pāṇini, vi. 3. 61; vii. 1, 74; 3. 99; viii. 4, 67.

Giri, 'mountain' or 'height,' is a word that occurs repeatedly in the Rīgveda.¹ Thus reference is made to the trees on the hills, hence called 'tree-haired' (*vrkṣa-keśāḥ*),² and to the streams proceeding from the hills to the sea (*samudra*).³ The term is frequently coupled with the adjectival *parvata*.⁴ The Rīgveda mentions the waters from the hills,⁵ and the Atharvaveda⁶ refers to the snowy mountains. Actual names of mountains, as Mūjavant, Trikakud, Himavant, are very rare. References to Krauñca, Mahāmeru, and Maināga, are confined to the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, while Nāvaprabhramśana can no longer be considered a proper name.⁷

¹ i. 56, 3; 61, 14; 63, 1; iv. 20, 6; vi. 24, 8, etc.

² Rv. v. 41, 11.

³ Rv. vii. 95, 2.

⁴ Rv. i. 56, 4; viii. 64, 5; Av. iv. 7, 8; vi. 12, 3; 17, 3; ix. 1, 18, etc.

⁵ Rv. vi. 66, 11, on which passage,

see Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, I, 411; viii. 32, 4; x. 68, 1, etc.

⁶ xii. 1, 11. See Himavant.

⁷ Av. xix. 37, 8, with Whitney's note in his Translation; Macdonell, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1909, 1107. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 47.

Giri-kṣit Aucā-manyava, 'descendant of Uccāmanyu,' is mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (x. 5, 7) as a contemporary of Abhipratārin Kākṣaseni.

Giri-ja Bābhavya, 'descendant of Babhru,' is mentioned in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (vii. 1) as having been taught by Śrauta the method of dividing the sacrificial animal (*paśor vibhakti*).

Guggulu, 'bdellium,' is referred to in one passage of the Atharvaveda¹ as produced by the Sindhu² and by the sea. The latter source presumably alludes, as Zimmer³ assumes, to sea-borne trade, bdellium being the gum of a tree, not a product of the sea. It is, however, possible that in this passage some other substance may be meant. The word in this form also occurs elsewhere in the Atharvaveda⁴ and later;⁵ it is often⁶ mentioned in the older form of Gulgulu, between which and Guggulu the manuscripts constantly vary.

¹ xix. 38, 2.

² Or 'from streams' (*saindhava*), as Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. *guggulu*, suggests.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 28.

⁴ ii. 36, 7.

⁵ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 28.

⁶ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 2, 8, 6;

Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 8, 5; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxiv. 13; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 5, 2, 16.

Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 675; Lassen, *Indische Alterthumskunde*, i², 339; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 957, 958.

Guṅgu.—The descendants of Guṅgu are referred to as Guṅgus in a hymn of the Rigveda,¹ apparently as friends of Atithigva. Possibly a people may be meant.

¹ x. 48, 8. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 165.

Gupta is the name in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 42) of Vaipaścita Dārḍhajayanti Gupta Lauhitya. All the three other names being patronymics show that he was descended from the families of Vipaścit, Dārḍhajayanta, and Lohita.

Gulgulu. See Guggulu.

Gr̥tsa-mada is the name of a seer to whom the Sarvānu-kramaṇī attributes the authorship of the second Maṇḍala of the Rigveda. This tradition is supported by the Aitareya Brāh-

maṇa¹ and the Aitareya Āraṇyaka.² The Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa³ speaks of him as a Bhārgava, 'descendant of Bhṛgu,' with a variant Bābhṛava, 'descendant of Babhru,' but the later tradition keeps to the former patronymic.⁴ The Gr̥tsamadas are often mentioned in the second Maṇḍala of the Rigveda,⁵ and are also called Śunahotras,⁶ but never Gārtsamadas or Śaunahotras, and Gr̥tsamada himself never occurs there.⁷

¹ v. 2, 4.

² ii. 2, 1.

³ xxii. 4. Cf. Gārtsamadī, xxviii. 2.

⁴ Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, i², 226 et seq.

⁵ ii. 4, 9; 19, 8; 39, 8; 41, 18.

⁶ ii. 18, 6; 41, 14, 17.

⁷ Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 200, 201.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 118; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 287.

Gr̥dhra, 'the vulture,' is often mentioned from the Rigveda¹ downwards.² The swiftness of its flight³ and its fondness for devouring carrion are especially noticed.⁴ More generally the word is used to designate any bird of prey, the eagle (Śyena) being classed as the chief of the Gr̥dhras.⁵

¹ i. 118, 4; ii. 39, 1; vii. 104, 22; x. 123, 8.

² Av. vii. 95, 1; xi. 2, 2; 9, 9; 10. 8, 24; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 4, 7, 1; v. 5, 20, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 9, 19; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, iv. 29; Adbhuta Brāhmaṇa in *Indische Studien*, 1, 40; etc.

³ Rv. ii. 39, 1.

⁴ Av. xi. 10, 8, 24; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, loc. cit.

⁵ Rv. ix. 96, 6.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 88; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 225.

Gr̥ṣṭi, 'a young cow,' which has only calved once, occurs in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda,² as well as in the later Sūtra literature.³

¹ iv. 18, 10.

² ii. 13, 3; viii. 9, 24; xix. 24, 5.

³ Kauśika Sūtra, 19, 24, etc.

Gr̥ha is used in the singular,¹ or oftener in the plural,² to denote the 'house' of the Vedic Indian. Dama or Dam has

¹ Rv. iii. 53, 6; iv. 49, 6; viii. 10, 1, etc.; Av. vii. 83, 1; x. 6, 4; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 21.

² Rv. ii. 42, 3; v. 76, 4; x. 18, 12; 85, 26; 142, 4; 165, 2; Av. i. 27, 4;

iii. 10, 11; vi. 137, 1; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 31; viii. 26; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, ii. 32; iv. 33; xviii. 44; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 2, 22; 6, 1, 19, etc.

the same sense, while *Pastyā* and *Harṃya* denote more especially the home with its surroundings, the family settlement. The house held not only the family, which might be of considerable size, but also the cattle³ and the sheep⁴ at night. It was composed of several rooms, as the use of the plural indicates, and it could be securely shut up.⁵ The door (*Dvār*, *Dvāra*) is often referred to, and from it the house is called *Duroṇa*. In every house the fire was kept burning.⁶

Very little is known of the structure of the house. Presumably stone was not used,⁷ and houses were, as in Megasthenes' time,⁸ built of wood. The hymns of the *Atharvaveda*⁹ give some information about the construction of a house, but the details are extremely obscure, for most of the expressions used do not recur in any context in which their sense is clear. According to Zimmer,¹⁰ four pillars (*Upamit*) were set up on a good site, and against them beams were leant at an angle as props (*Pratimit*). The upright pillars were connected by cross beams (*Parimit*) resting upon them. The roof was formed of ribs of bamboo cane (*vaṃśa*),¹¹ a ridge called *Viṣūvant*, and a net (*Akṣu*), which may mean a thatched covering¹² over the bamboo ribs. The walls were filled up with grass in bundles (*palada*), and the whole structure was held together with ties of

³ Rv. vii. 56, 16; Av. i. 3, 4; ix. 3, 13.

⁴ Rv. x. 106, 5; Av. iii. 3.

⁵ Rv. vii. 85, 6.

⁶ Rv. i. 69, 2. Cf. the *Gārhapatya Agni*, Av. v. 31, 5; vi. 120, 1; 121, 2; viii. 102; ix. 6, 30; xii. 2, 34; xviii. 4, 8; *Vājasaneyi Samhitā*, iii. 39; xix. 18; *Āitareya Brāhmaṇa*, vii. 6. 12; *Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa*, ii. 1; *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 6, 1, 28; vii. 1, 1, 6, etc.

⁷ Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 153. Muir's view, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 461, that clay was used can only apply to the minor finishing of the walls of a house.

⁸ Arrian, *Indica*, x. 2.

⁹ iii. 12; ix. 3. See Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 343 *et seq.*; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 17, 234 *et seq.*;

Whitney, Translation of the *Atharvaveda*, 525 *et seq.*

¹⁰ *Op. cit.*, 153. No certainty can attach to the rendering of the words.

¹¹ It seems likely that, as the ribs were of bamboo and were probably fixed in the ridge, the roof was wagon-headed, like the huts of the *Todas* at the present day (see illustrations in Rivers, *The Todas*, pp. 25, 27, 28, 51), and the rock-cut *Chaityas*, or Assembly Halls, of the Buddhists in Western India, in some of the earliest of which the wooden ribs of the arched roof are still preserved. See Fergusson, *History of Indian Architecture*,² 2, 135, *cf.* 126.

¹² Av. ix. 3, 8, where Bloomfield, *op. cit.*, 598, thinks of a wickerwork roof; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, i, 136, of a pole with countless holes.

various sorts (*nahana*, *prāṇāha*, *saṃdanśa*, *paṛiṣvañjalya*).¹³ In connexion with the house, mention is made of four terms which, though primarily sacrificial in meaning, seem to designate parts of the building: Havirdhāna, 'oblation-holder'; Agnisāla,¹⁴ 'fire-place'; Patnīnām Sadana, 'wives' room'; and Sadas, 'sitting room.' Slings or hanging vessels (*Śikya*) are also mentioned.¹⁵ Reedwork (*iṭa*) is spoken of, no doubt as part of the finishing of the walls of the house.¹⁶ The sides are called *Pakṣa*. The door with its framework was named *Ātā*.

¹³ Av. ix. 3, 4, 5.

¹⁴ Zimmer conjecturally identifies the Agnisāla with the central room, the Havirdhāna with a place for keeping the grain, etc. (e.g., Av. iii. 3, 4), the Patnīnām Sadana with the women's

apartments, and the Sadas with the subsidiary buildings.

¹⁵ Av. ix. 3, 6. See Whitney, *op. cit.*, 526; Bloomfield, *op. cit.*, 597.

¹⁶ Av. ix. 3, 17.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 148-156.

*Gṛha-pa*¹ or *Gṛha-pati*² is the regular name, from the Rigveda onwards, of the householder as master of the house. Similarly the mistress is called *Gṛha-patnī*.³ For the powers and position of the *Gṛhapati* see *Pitr*.

¹ Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxx. 11.

² Rv. vi. 53, 2; Av. xiv. 1, 51; xix. 31, 13; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 6, 8, 5; viii. 6, 1, 11, and repeatedly as an epithet of Agni, Rv. i. 12, 6; 36, 5;

60, 4; vi. 48, 8; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, ii. 27; iii. 39; ix. 39; xxiv. 24, etc.

³ Rv. x. 85, 26; Av. iii. 24, 6. Cf. *Gārhapatya*, Rv. i. 15, 12; vi. 15, 19; x. 85, 27, 36.

Gṛhya denotes the members of the house or family in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.

¹ ii. 5, 2, 14; 3, 16; 6, 2, 4; iii. 4, 1, 6; xii. 4, 1, 4. Cf. *gṛhāḥ*, i. 7, 4, 12.

Gairi-kṣita, 'descendant of *Girikṣit*,' is the patronymic of *Trasadasyu* in the Rigveda,¹ and of the Yaskas in the Kāthaka Samhitā.²

¹ v. 33, 8; Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 155, 174.

² xiii. 12; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 3, 474, 475.

1. *Go* (*a*), 'ox' or 'cow'.¹ These were among the chief sources of wealth to the Vedic Indian, and are repeatedly

¹ i. 83, 1; 135, 8; ii. 23, 18, etc.; *gāva ukṣaṇaḥ*, i. 168, 2; Av. iii. 11, 8; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxi. 20; *gāvo*

dhenavaḥ, Rv. i. 173, 1; vi. 45, 28; x. 95, 6; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxi. 19, etc.

referred to from the Rigveda onwards.² The milk (Kṣīra) was either drunk fresh or made into butter (Ghṛta) or curds (Dadhi), or was mixed with Soma or used for cooking with grain (Kṣīraudana). The cows were milked thrice a day, early (prātar-doha), in the forenoon (Samgava), and in the evening (sāyam-doha).³ Thrice a day they were driven out to graze, according to the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa⁴ (prātaḥ, samgave, sāyam). The first milking was productive, the last two scanty.⁵ According to the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,⁶ among the Bharatas the herds in the evening are in the Goṣṭha, at midday in the Samgavinī. This passage Sāyaṇa expands by saying that the herds go home to the Śālā, or house for animals, at night so far as they consist of animals giving milk, while the others stayed out in the Goṣṭha, or open pasturage; but both were together in the cattle-shed during the heat of the day. The time before the Samgava, when the cows were grazing freely on the pastureland, was called Svasara.⁶ When the cows were out feeding they were separated from the calves, which were, however, allowed to join them at the Samgava,⁷ and sometimes in the evening.⁸

✓ While grazing the cattle were under the care of a herdsman (Gopā, Gopāla) armed with a goad,⁹ but they were liable to all sorts of dangers, such as being lost, falling into pits, breaking limbs,¹⁰

² The five sacrificial animals are man, goat, sheep, ox, horse, Sāṅkh-āyana Śrauta Sūtra, ix. 23, 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 4, 3, 13; iii. 1, 2, 13; iv. 5, 5, 10; xiv. 1, 1, 32.

³ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 5, 3, 1.

⁴ i. 4, 9, 2. The exact sense of this notice is obscure. Strictly speaking, the cows were driven out from the cattle-shed in the morning, spent the heat of the day in the Samgavinī, were then driven out during the evening to graze, and finally came or were driven home, as is often mentioned: Rv. i. 66, 5; 149, 4; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xv. 41.

⁵ iii. 18, 14.

⁶ Rv. ii. 2, 2; 34, 8; v. 62, 2; viii. 88, 1; ix. 94, 2. The going of the cows to their pasture in the morning

is often referred to—e.g., Rv. i. 25, 16; x. 97, 8.

⁷ Rv. ii. 2, 2; viii. 88, 1; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 1, 1, 3; Śaṅkara on Chāndogya Upaniṣad, ii. 9, 4; Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, i. 12, 4; Nārāyaṇa on Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, iii. 12, 2.

⁸ Gobhila Gṛhya Sūtra, iii. 8, 7; Rv. ii. 2, 2. See Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 111-114.

⁹ Paviravān, Rv. x. 60, 3, is probably so meant. The usual name was Aṣṭrā, the significant mark of a Vaiśya. Cf. Rv. vii. 33, 6.

¹⁰ Rv. i. 120, 8; vi. 54, 5-7. Also Pūṣan was the special deity expected to guard cattle, and hence is called *anaṣṭa-paśu*, 'losing no kine.' See Rv. x. 17, 2, and Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 36.

and being stolen. The marking of the ears of cattle was repeatedly adopted, no doubt, to indicate ownership.¹¹

Large herds of cattle were well-known, as is shown by the *Dānastutis*, or 'praises of gifts,' in the *Rigveda*,¹² even when allowances are made for the exaggeration of priestly gratitude. The importance attached to the possession of cattle is shown¹³ by the numerous passages in which the gods are asked to prosper them, and by the repeated prayers¹⁴ for wealth in kine. Hence, too, forays for cattle (*Gaviṣṭi*) were well known; the Bharata host is called the 'horde desiring cows' (*gavyan grāmāḥ*) in the *Rigveda*;¹⁵ and a verbal root *gup*,¹⁶ 'to protect,' was evolved as early as the *Rigveda* from the denominative *go-pāya*, 'to guard cows.' The Vedic poets¹⁷ do not hesitate to compare their songs with the lowing of cows, or to liken the choir of the singing Apsarases to cows.¹⁸

The cattle of the Vedic period were of many colours: red (*rohita*), light (*śukra*), dappled (*prśni*), even black (*kṛṣṇa*).¹⁹ Zimmer²⁰ sees a reference to cows with blazes on the face in one passage of the *Rigveda*,²¹ but this is uncertain.

Oxen were regularly used for ploughing or for drawing wagons (*anaḍvāḥ*), in which case they were, it seems, usually castrated.²² Cows were not properly used for drawing carts, though they at times did so.²³ The flesh of both cows and bulls was sometimes eaten (*Māmsa*). Cattle were certainly the

¹¹ Rv. vi. 28, 3; *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*, iv. 2, 9, and cf. *Aṣṭakarmī* and *Svadhitī*.

¹² Rv. viii. 5, 37, etc. Cf. *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*, xvii. 14, 2; *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, viii. 21. 23; *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa*, xiii. 5, 4, 8 *et seq.*

¹³ Rv. i. 43, 2; 162, 22; v. 4, 11; ix. 9, 9, etc.; Av. i. 31, 4; ii. 26, 4; v. 29, 2; vi. 68, 3; viii. 7, 11; x. 1, 17, 29; xi. 2, 9, 21, etc.; *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, iii. 2, 3, 1; v. 5, 5, 1; vi. 5, 10, 1; *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, iii. 59.

¹⁴ Rv. i. 83, 1; iv. 32, 17; v. 4, 11; viii. 89, 2, etc.

¹⁵ iii. 33, 11.

¹⁶ Rv. vii. 103, 9; Av. x. 9, 7, 8; xix. 27, 9. 10. Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, p. 358, n. 13.

¹⁷ Rv. vii. 32, 22; viii. 95, 1; 106, 1; ix. 12, 2, etc.

¹⁸ Rv. x. 95, 6. It is, however, uncertain whether the names of Apsarases are meant in this passage. Cf. Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 5, 517.

¹⁹ Rv. i. 62, 9. Various other colours are mentioned in the lists of animals at the *Āsvamedha*, or human sacrifice, in the *Yajurveda*, but apparently as exceptional.

²⁰ *Altindisches Leben*, 226.

²¹ i. 87, 1. It is also rendered as 'the heavens with stars.'

²² Av. iii. 9, 2; vi. 138, 2; *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, i. 8, 9, 1; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 13, 151, n. See *Mahānirāṣṭa*.

²³ *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa*, v. 2, 4, 13.

objects of individual ownership, and they formed one of the standards of exchange and valuation (see **Kraya**).

(b) The term **Go** is often applied to express the products of the cow. It frequently means the milk,¹ but rarely the flesh² of the animal. In many passages it designates leather used as the material of various objects, as a bowstring,³ or a sling,⁴ or thongs to fasten part of the chariot,⁵ or reins,⁶ or the lash of a whip.⁷ See also **Carman**, with which **Go** is sometimes synonymous.⁸

¹ Rv. i. 33, 10; 151, 8; 181, 8;
ii. 30, 7; iv. 27, 5; ix. 46, 4; 71, 5.

² Rv. x. 16, 7 (in the funeral ritual).

³ Rv. vi. 75, 11; x. 27, 22; Av.
i. 2, 3.

⁴ Rv. i. 121, 9.

⁵ Rv. vi. 47, 26; viii. 59, 5.

⁶ Rv. vi. 46, 14.

⁷ Rv. vi. 53, 9.

⁸ Rv. x. 94, 9.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 228.

(c) **Gāvaḥ** means the stars of heaven in two passages of the **Rigveda**,¹ according to Roth.²

¹ i. 154, 6; vii. 36, 1.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. 5.

2. **Go Āṅgīrasa** ('descendant of **Āṅgīras**') is the reputed author of a **Sāman** or Chant in the **Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa**.¹ There is little doubt that he is mythical.²

¹ xvi. 7, 7. Cf. *Lāṭyāyana Śrauta*
Sūtra, vi. 11, 3.

² Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 2,

160; Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*,
15, 68.

Go-ghāta, 'a cow-killer,' is enumerated in the list of victims at the **Puruṣamedha**, or human sacrifice, in the **Yajurveda**.¹ See **Māmsa**.

¹ *Vājasaneyi Samhitā*, xxx. 18; *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 4, 16, 1.

Gotama is mentioned several times in the **Rigveda**,¹ but never in such a way as to denote personal authorship of any hymn.² It seems clear that he was closely connected with the

¹ Rv. i. 62, 13; 78, 2; 84, 5; 85, 11;
iv. 4, 11.

² Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 215.

Angirases, for the Gotamas frequently refer to **Angiras**.³ That he bore the patronymic Rāhūgaṇa is rendered probable by one hymn of the Rigveda,⁴ and is assumed in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,⁵ where he appears as the Purohita, or domestic priest, of Māthava Videgha, and as a bearer of Vedic civilization. He is also mentioned in the same Brāhmaṇa⁶ as a contemporary of Janaka of Videha, and Yājñavalkya, and as the author of a Stoma.⁷ He occurs, moreover, in two passages of the Atharvaveda.⁸

The Gotamas are mentioned in several passages of the Rigveda,⁹ Vāmadeva and Nodhas being specified as sons of Gotama. They include the Vājaśravases. See also Gautama.

³ Cf. Rv. i. 62, 1; 71, 2; 74, 5; 75, 2; 78, 3; iv. 2, 5; 16, 8, etc.

⁴ Rv. i. 78, 5. Cf. Oldenberg, *loc. cit.*, 236, n. 1.

⁵ i. 4, 1, 10 *et seq.*; xi. 4, 3, 20. The former passage is wrongly cited by Sāyaṇa on Rv. i. 81, 3. See Weber, *Indische Studien*, 2, 9, n.

⁶ xi. 4, 3, 20.

⁷ xiii. 5, 1, 1; Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, ix. 5, 6; 10, 8, etc.

⁸ iv. 29, 6; xviii. 3, 16. See also Śaḍviṃśa Brāhmaṇa in *Indische Studien*, 1, 38; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 2, 6.

⁹ i. 60, 5; 61, 16; 63, 9; 77, 5; 78, 1; 88, 4; 92, 7; iv. 32, 9, 12; viii. 88, 4. Cf. Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xii. 10.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 110, 123; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 170, 180; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 3, 151, 152.

Gotamī-putra, 'son of Gotamī,' is mentioned as a pupil of Bhāradvājī-putra in the Kāṇva recension of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (vi. 5, 1). See also Gautamī-putra.

Gotra occurs several times in the Rigveda¹ in the account of the mythic exploits of Indra. Roth² interprets the word as 'cowstall,' while Geldner³ thinks 'herd' is meant. The latter sense seems to explain best the employment which the term shows in the later literature as denoting the 'family' or 'clan,' and which is found in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad.⁴

In the Gṛhya Sūtras⁵ stress is laid on the prohibition of

¹ i. 51, 3; ii. 17, 1; 23, 18; iii. 39, 4; 43, 7; viii. 74, 5; x. 48, 2; 103, 7.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 275, 276, where he divides the passages according as real or mythical herds are meant.

⁴ iv. 4, 1. So Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, i. 4, 16, etc.; Āśvalāyana Gṛhya

Sūtra, iv. 4, etc.; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxv. 15.

⁵ Gobhila Gṛhya Sūtra, iii. 4, 4; Āpastamba Dharma Sūtra, ii. 5, 11, 15, 16, in Max Müller, *Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, 387. For *sapinda*, see Gautama Dharma Sūtra, xiv. 13; Vasiṣṭha Dharma Sūtra, iv. 17-19.

marriage within a Gotra, or with a Sapiṇḍa of the mother of the bridegroom—that is to say, roughly, with agnates and cognates. Senart⁶ has emphasized this fact as a basis of caste, on the ground that marriage within a *curia*, *phratría*, or caste (*Varna*) was Indo-European, as was marriage outside the circle of agnates and cognates. But there is no evidence at all⁷ to prove that this practice was Indo-European, while in India the Śatapatha⁸ expressly recognizes marriage within the third or fourth degree on either side. According to Sāyaṇa, the Kāṇvas accepted marriage in the third degree, the Saurāṣṭras only in the fourth, while the scholiast on the Vajrasūci⁹ adds to the Kāṇvas the Andhras and the Dākṣiṇātyas, and remarks that the Vājasaneyins forbade marriage with the daughter of the mother's brother. All apparently allowed marriage with the daughter of a paternal uncle, which later was quite excluded. Change of Gotra was quite possible, as in the case of Śunaḥśepa and Grtsamada, who, once an Aṅgīrasa, became a Bhārgava.¹⁰

⁶ *Les Castes dans l'Inde*, 210 et seq.
Cf. De la Vallée Poussin, *Le Védisme*, 15.

⁷ Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1909, 471, 472.

⁸ i. 8, 3, 6.

⁹ See Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 73-76.

¹⁰ Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 2, 157; *Festgruss an Roth*, 108.

Cf. Jolly, *Recht und Sitte*, 61 et seq.; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 323.

Go-dāna appears to mean 'the whiskers' in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ where the person, being consecrated, first shaves off the right and then the left 'whisker.' Later on the Godānavidhi, or ceremony of shaving the head, is a regular part of the initiation of a youth on the attainment of manhood and on marriage;² but though the ceremony is recognized in the Atharvaveda,³ the name⁴ does not occur there.

¹ iii. 1, 2, 5, 6.

² Āśvalāyana Grhya Sūtra, i. 19; Śāṅkhāyana Grhya Sūtra, i. 28, etc.

³ vi. 68. See Kausika Sūtra, liii. 17-20. But Av. ii. 13 is not to be classed here as in the Kausika; it refers to the giving of a new garment to a child, and the removal of its first wrap. See Whitney, Translation of the Atharva-

veda, 56, 57, correcting Weber, *Indische Studien*, 13, 173, and Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 322, 323. Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 306, 574, 665.

⁴ The meaning 'whisker' is a secondary one, derived, doubtless, from the 'gift of a cow' (*go-dāna*), accompanying the ceremony of shaving the whiskers or hair.

Godhā.—(a) The sense of 'bowstring' seems certain in one passage of the Rigveda,¹ and possible in another.² Roth³ also adopts this meaning in the only passage of the Atharvaveda⁴ where the word occurs.

¹ x. 28, 10. 11.

² viii. 69, 9. See Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 53.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. 1.

⁴ iv. 3, 6.

(b) In one passage of the Rigveda¹ the sense of 'musical instrument' is recognized by Roth and by Hillebrandt² for this word.

¹ viii. 69, 9.

² *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 144, n. 1.

(c) Elsewhere¹ an animal seems to be meant, perhaps the 'crocodile,' as Ludwig² and Weber³ think; perhaps a large 'lizard,' as Roth and Zimmer⁴ assume. An animal is probably also meant in the Atharvaveda.⁵

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 15, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 35; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, ix. 2, 14; Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, ii. 5; Jaiminīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 221; Śātyāyanaka in Sāyaṇa on Rv. viii. 91; *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 18, 29.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 499.

³ *Indische Studien*, 18, 15, 16. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 368, renders the word vaguely by 'dragon.'

⁴ *Altindisches Leben*, 95.

⁵ iv. 3, 6, where Whitney offers no rendering at all.

Go-dhūma, 'wheat,' is frequently referred to in the plural in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās¹ and Brāhmaṇas,² and is expressly distinguished from 'rice' (Vrihi) or 'barley' (Yava).³ 'Groats' (*saktavaḥ*) made of this grain are also mentioned.⁴ The word occurs in the singular in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.⁵

¹ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 2, 8; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xviii. 12; xix. 22. 89; xxi. 29, etc.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 7, 1, 2; 2, 9; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 3, 22 (Mādhyamīna=vi. 3, 13 Kāṇva), etc.

³ Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 7, 2.

⁴ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 9, 1, 5.

⁵ v. 2, 1, 6.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 241.

Go-pati, 'lord of cows,' is freely used in the Rigveda¹ to denote any lord or master, a natural usage considering that cattle formed the main species of wealth.

¹ i. 101, 4; iv. 24, 1; vi. 45, 21; vii. 18, 4, etc. Av. iii. 14, 6, etc.

Gopa-vana is the name of a poet of the race of Atri in the Rigveda.¹ See Gaupavana.

¹ viii. 74, 11. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 215; Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 107.

Go-pā and **Go-pāla**, 'protector of cows,' occur in the Rigveda¹ and later, but the former is usually metaphorical in sense, applying to any protector, while the latter has the literal force of 'cow-herd.'

¹ *Gopā*: Rv. i. 164, 21; ii. 23, 6; iii. 10, 2; v. 12, 4, etc.; *Gopāla*: Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxx. 11; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 1, 5, 4. *Gopā*, in the sense of 'guardian,' occurs in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxiv. 18, in a

compound. *Gopītha*, in the sense of 'protection,' occurs in Rv. v. 65, 6; x. 35, 14, etc. *Gopīr*, 'protector,' first occurs in Av. x. 10, 5, and is thereafter common.

Go-bala ('ox-strength') **Vārṣṇa** ('descendant of Vṛṣṇi') is mentioned as a teacher in the Taittirīya Samhitā (iii. 11, 9, 3) and the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (i. 6, 1).

Go-matī, 'possessing cows,' is mentioned as a river in the Nadi-stuti, or 'Praise of Rivers,' in the tenth Maṇḍala of the Rigveda.¹ In that hymn a river flowing into the Indus must be meant, and its identification² with the Gomāl, a western tributary of the Indus, cannot be doubted. In one other passage of the Rigveda³ the accentuation of Gomatī shows that a river is meant. It is possible that in a third passage⁴ the reading should be changed to *gomatīr* from *gōmatīr*. Geldner⁵ suggests that in the two last passages the Gumti, or rather its four upper arms (hence the use of the plural) is meant: this accords well with the later use of the name and with the general probability of the river here intended being in Kurukṣetra, as the centre of Vedic civilization.⁶

¹ x. 75, 6.

² Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 14; Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 200.

³ viii. 24, 30.

⁴ v. 61, 19. See Oldenberg, *Rigveda-Noten*, 1, 355, 356.

⁵ *Vedische Studien*, 3, 152, n. 2.

⁶ Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 218; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 19, 19 et seq.; Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 174; Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1908, 1141.

Go-māyu, 'lowing like a cow,' does not occur as the name of the 'jackal' till the late Adbhuta Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, I, 40.

Go-mṛga, a species of ox, now called Gayal (*Bos gavaeus*), is mentioned in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha, or horse sacrifice, in the Yajurveda Saṃhitā¹ and Brāhmaṇas.² In the Taittirīya Saṃhitā³ it is declared to be neither a wild nor a tame animal; this presumably means that it was semi-domesticated, or perhaps that it was both tamed and found wild. With the name of this animal may be compared the Mṛga Mahiṣa, which is clearly mentioned as wild in the Rigveda.⁴ See also Gayava.

¹ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 11; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 1. 30.

³ ii. 1, 10, 2.

⁴ ix. 92, 6.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 3, 4, 3; 5, 2, 10; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 8, 20, 5.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 83, 84; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 338, n. 1.

Golattikā is the name of some unknown animal in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha, or horse sacrifice, in the Yajurveda.¹

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 16, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 18; Vāja-

saneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 37. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 99.

Go-vikartana ('cow-butcher') designates the 'hunter' in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (v. 3, 1, 10).¹ See Goghāta.

¹ Cf. Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 16, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 18; Weber, *Indische Streifen*, I, 82.

Go-vyaca. See Vyaca.

Gośarya is the name of a protégé of the Aśvins in the Rigveda (viii. 8, 20; 49, 1; 50, 10).

Go-śru Jābāla is mentioned as a sage in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 7, 7).

Go-śruti Vaiyāghra-padya ('descendant of Vyāghrapad') is mentioned as a pupil of Satyakāma in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad (v. 2, 3). In the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka (ix. 7) the name appears as Gośruta.

Go-ṣādi ('sitting on a cow') is the name of a bird in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha, or horse sacrifice, in the Yajurveda.¹

¹ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 5; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 24. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 94.

Go-śūktin is mentioned in the Sarvānukramaṇī as the author of Rigveda viii. 14 and 15, and a Sāman or Chant of his seems to be referred to in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xix. 4, 9), under the title of Gauśūkta. But see Gauśūkta.

Go-ṣṭha, 'standing-place for cows,' denotes not so much a 'cowstall' as the 'grazing ground of cows,' as Geldner¹ shows from a passage of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa² and from a note of Mahīdhara on the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā.³ This sense suits adequately all the passages of the Rigveda⁴ where it occurs, and it greatly improves the interpretation of a hymn of the Atharvaveda,⁵ besides being acceptable elsewhere.⁶ See also Go.

¹ *Vedische Studien*, 3, 112, 113.

² iii. 18, 14.

³ iii. 21.

⁴ i. 191, 4; vi. 28, 1; viii. 43, 17.

⁵ iii. 14, 1. 5. 6, where Whitney's rendering 'stall' is very unsatisfac-

tory, and Bloomfield's 'stable' is no better.

⁶ Av. ii. 26, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, iii. 21; v. 17; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 8, 3, 2, etc.; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, vii. 7; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 2, 11.

Gautama, 'descendant of Gotama,' is a common patronymic, being applied to Aruṇa,¹ Uddālaka Āruṇi,² Kuśri,³ Sāti,⁴ Hāridrumata.⁵

Several Gautamas are mentioned in the Vamśas (lists of teachers) in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad as pupils of Āgni-veśya,⁶ of Saitava and Prācinayogya,⁷ of Saitava,⁸ of Bhārad-

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, x. 6, 1, 4.

² *Ibid.*, xi. 4, 1, 3; 5, 1, 2; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 1, 7; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 3, 6 *et seq.*; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, i. 1; Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, i. 42, 1.

³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, x. 5, 5, 1.

⁴ Vamśa Brāhmaṇa in *Indische Studien*, 4, 373.

⁵ Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iv. 4, 3.

⁶ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 6, 1 (Kāṇva).

⁷ *Ibid.*, ii. 6, 2.

⁸ *Ibid.*, iv. 6, 2.

vāja,⁹ of Gautama,¹⁰ and of Vātsya.¹¹ A Gautama is also referred to elsewhere.

⁹ *Ibid.*, ii. 6, 2 (Kāṇva = ii. 5, 22 ; iv. 5, 27 Mādhyamīdina).

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, ii. 6, 3 ; iv. 6, 3 (Kāṇva = ii. 5, 22 ; iv. 5, 28 Mādhyamīdina).

¹¹ *Ibid.*, ii. 6, 3 ; iv. 6, 3 (Kāṇva =

ii. 5, 20, 22 ; iv. 5, 26 Mādhyamīdina). The Mādhyamīdina, ii. 5, 20 ; iv. 5, 26, knows a Gautama, pupil of Vaijavāpāyana and Vaiṣṭhapureya.

Gautamī-putra ('son of a female descendant of Gotama') is mentioned in the Kāṇva recension of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (vi. 5, 2) as a pupil of Bhāradvājīputra. In the Mādhyamīdina (vi. 4, 31) a Gautamīputra is a pupil of Ātreya-putra, pupil of a Gautamīputra, pupil of Vātsīputra. See also Gotamīputra.

Gaupa-vana ('descendant of Gopavana') is mentioned as a pupil of Pautimāṣya in the first two Vaṃśas (lists of teachers) in the Kāṇva recension of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (ii. 6, 1 ; iv. 6, 1).

Gaupāyana ('descendant of Gopa'). The Gaupāyanas appear in the legend of Asamāti, Kirāta, and Ākuli, which is first met with in the Brāhmaṇas.¹

¹ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 12, 5 ; Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 167 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 18, 41) ; Śātyāyana in Sāyaṇa on Rv. x. 57

(Max Müller's edition, 4², c *et seq.*) ; Bṛhaddevatā, vii. 83 *et seq.*, with Macdonell's notes.

Gaupālāyana ('descendant of Gopāla') is the patronymic of Śucivṛkṣa in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā.¹ It is also the patronymic of Aupoditi, Sthapati of the Kurus, in the Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra,² and, as Gaupāleya, of Upoditi or Aupoditi in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.³

¹ iii. 10, 4 (p. 135, line 9). Cf. Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 48, 9, where Aufrecht reads *Gaupālāyana*.

² xx. 25.

³ xii. 13, 11, where the edition has *Upoditi*.

Gaura, a species of ox (*Bos gaurus*), is frequently mentioned with the Gavaya from the Rigveda¹ onwards.² As the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā³ expressly mentions wild (*aranya*) Gauras, they

¹ i. 16, 5 ; iv. 21, 8 ; 58, 2 ; v. 78, 2 ; vii. 69, 6 ; 98, 1, etc.

Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 28 ; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 34, etc.

³ xiii. 48.

must usually have been tame. The female, Gaurī, is also often referred to.⁴ The compound term Gaura-mṛga ('the Gaura wild beast') is sometimes met with.⁵

⁴ Rv. i. 84, 10; iv. 12, 6; ix. 12, 3; and in the obscure verse i. 164, 11.

⁵ Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxiv. 32; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 8.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 83, 224.

Gauri-vīti Śāktya ('descendant of Śakti') or Gaurivīti, as the name is also spelt,¹ is the Ṛṣi, or Seer, of a hymn of the Rīgveda,² and is frequently mentioned in the Brāhmaṇas.³ According to the Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa,⁴ he was Prastotr at the Sattrā, or sacrificial session, celebrated by the Vibhindukīyas and mentioned in that Brāhmaṇa.

¹ Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 8, 3, 7; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xi. 5; xii. 13; xxv. 7.

² v. 29, 11.

³ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 19; viii. 2; and see n. 1.

⁴ ii. 233 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 18, 38).

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rīgveda, 3, 126; Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 215.

Gauśra ('descendant of Guśri') is the name of a teacher mentioned in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa (xvi. 9; xxiii. 5). See Gauśla.

Gauśrāyaṇi ('descendant of Gauśra') is the patronymic of a teacher, Citra, in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa (xxiii. 5).

Gauśla, a variant of Gauśra, is the name of a teacher represented as in disagreement with Buḍila Āsvatara Āsvi in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ vi. 30. Cf. Gopatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 9 (Gośla).

Gau-śukti is the name of a pupil of Iṣa Śyāvāśvi according to the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa¹ in a Vaṃśa (list of teachers). It is also the name, in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,²

¹ iv. 16, 1.

² xix. 4, 9. Cf. St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.; Hopkins, *Transactions*

of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, 15, 30.

of a teacher who appears to have been needlessly invented to explain the Gauṣūkta Sāman (chant), which is really the Sāman of Goṣūktin.

Graha ('seizing') is a term applied to the sun in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ most probably not in the later sense of 'planet,' but to denote a power exercising magical influence.² The sense of 'planet' seems first to occur in the later literature, as in the Maitrāyaṇī Upaniṣad.³ The question whether the planets were known to the Vedic Indians is involved in obscurity. Oldenberg⁴ recognizes them in the Ādityas, whose number is, he believes, seven : sun, moon, and the five planets. But this view, though it cannot be said to be impossible or even unlikely, is not susceptible of proof, and has been rejected by Hillebrandt,⁵ Pischel,⁶ von Schroeder,⁷ Macdonell,⁸ and Bloomfield,⁹ among others. Hillebrandt¹⁰ sees the planets in the five Adhvaryus mentioned in the Rigveda,¹¹ but this is a mere conjecture. The five bulls (*ukṣāṇaḥ*) in another passage of the Rigveda¹² have received a similar interpretation with equal uncertainty,¹³ and Durga, in his commentary on the Nirukta,¹⁴ even explains the term *bhūmija*, 'earth-born,' which is only mentioned by Yāska, as meaning the planet Mars.¹⁵ Thibaut,¹⁶ who is generally sceptical as to the mention of planets in the Veda, thinks that Bṛhaspati there refers to Jupiter ; but this is extremely improbable, though in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā¹⁷ Bṛhaspati is made the regent of Tisya. A reference to the

¹ iv. 6, 5, 1.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. ; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 26, 432, n. 2.

³ vi. 16. See Weber, *Indian Literature*, 98, n.

⁴ *Religion des Veda*, 185 et seq. ; *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 50, 56 et seq.

⁵ *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 102 et seq.

⁶ *Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen*, 1895, 447.

⁷ *Vienna Oriental Journal*, 9, 109.

⁸ *Vedic Mythology*, p. 44.

⁹ *Religion of the Veda*, 133 et seq.

¹⁰ *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 423.

¹¹ iii. 7, 7.

¹² i. 105, 10. Cf. also i. 105, 16, with Oldenberg's note.

¹³ Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 24, 36.

¹⁴ i. 14.

¹⁵ See Weber, *Jyotiṣa*, 10, n. 2.

¹⁶ *Astronomie, Astrologie, und Mathematik*, 6.

¹⁷ iv. 4 10, 1. Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, pp. 102-104.

planets is much more probable in the seven suns (*sapta sūryāḥ*) of the late Taittiriya Āraṇyaka.¹⁸ On the other hand, Ludwig's efforts to find the five planets with the sun, the moon, and the twenty-seven Nakṣatras (lunar mansions) in the Rigveda, as corresponding to the number thirty-four used in connexion with light¹⁹ (*jyotiḥ*) and the ribs of the sacrificial horse,²⁰ is far-fetched. See also Śukra, Manthin, Vena.

¹⁸ i. 7. See on them Weber, *Omina und Portenta*, 339; *Indische Studien*, 2, 238; 9, 363; 10, 240, 271; *Jyotiṣa*, 10; *Rāmāyaṇa*, 28, n. 2.

¹⁹ x. 55, 3.

²⁰ i. 162, 18.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rig-

veda, 3, 183 *et seq.*; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 354 *et seq.*; Max Müller, *Rigveda*, iv.², xxx. *et seq.*; Whitney, *Oriental and Linguistic Essays*, 2, 412, n. *Journal of the American Oriental Society* 16, lxxxviii.

Grābha (lit. 'grasping') designates the 'throw' of dice in the Rigveda.¹ See also Glaha.

¹ viii. 81, 1; ix. 106, 3. Cf. Lüders, *Das Würfelspiel im alten Indien*, 49, 50.

✓ **Grāma.**—The primitive sense of this word, which occurs frequently from the Rigveda¹ onwards, appears to have been 'village.' The Vedic Indians must have dwelt in villages which were scattered over the country, some close together,² some far apart, and were connected by roads.³ The village is regularly contrasted with the forest (*araṇya*), and its animals and plants with those that lived or grew wild in the woods.⁴ The villages contained cattle, horses, and other domestic animals, as well as men.⁵ Grain was also stored in them.⁶ In the evening the cattle regularly returned thither from the forest.⁷ The villages were probably open, though perhaps a fort (*Pur*) might on

¹ i. 44, 10; 114, 1; ii. 12, 7 (perhaps to be taken as in n. 10); x. 146, 1; 149, 4, etc.; Av. iv. 36, 7, 8; v. 17, 4; vi. 40, 2, etc.; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, iii. 45; xx. 17, etc.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 2, 4, 2; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 44.

³ Chāndogya Upaniṣad, viii. 6, 2.

⁴ Animals: Rv. x. 90, 8; Av. ii. 34, 4; iii. 10, 6; 31, 3; Taittiriya Samhitā, vii. 2, 2, 1; Kāthaka Samhitā, vii. 7;

xiii. 1; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, ix. 32; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xvi. 1, 9; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 8, 4, 16, etc. Plants: Taittiriya Samhitā, v. 2, 5, 5; vii. 3, 4, 1, etc.

⁵ Av. iv. 22, 2; viii. 7, 11, etc.

⁶ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 3, 13 (Kāṇva=22, Mādhyamīna).

⁷ Rv. x. 149, 4; Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā, iv. 1, 1.

occasion be built inside.⁸ Presumably they consisted of detached houses with enclosures, but no details are to be found in Vedic literature. Large villages (*mahāgrāmāḥ*) were known.⁹

The relation of the villagers is difficult to ascertain with precision. In several passages¹⁰ the word occurs with what appears to be the derivative sense of 'body of men.' This sense presumably started from the use of the word to denote the 'village folk,' as when Śaryāta Mānava is said in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹¹ to have wandered about with his 'village' (*grāmeṇa*); but, as Zimmer¹² observes, this restricted sense nowhere appears clearly in the Rigveda,¹³ where indeed the 'folk' (*jana*)¹⁴ of the Bharatas is in one passage¹⁵ called the 'horde seeking cows' (*gavyan grāmāḥ*). Zimmer¹⁶ tends to regard the Grāma as a clan, and as standing midway between the family and the tribe (*Viś*). The Grāma may, however, perhaps be regarded more correctly¹⁷ as an aggregate of several families, not necessarily forming a clan, but only part of a clan (*Viś*), as is often the case at the present day.¹⁸

Vedic literature tells us very little about the social economy of the village. There is nothing to show that the community as such held land. What little evidence there is indicates that individual tenure of land was known (see *Urvarā*, *Kṣetra*), but this, in effect though not in law, presumably meant tenure by a family rather than by an individual person. The expression

⁸ As nowadays. See Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 144, citing Hügel, Kashmir, 2, 45.

⁹ Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, iii. 13, 4.

¹⁰ Rv. i. 100, 10; iii. 33, 11; x. 27, 1; 127, 5; Av. iv. 7, 5; v. 20, 3 (where, however, 'villages' is quite probable); Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 1, 5, 2; vi. 7, 4, 9; xii. 4, 1, 3. Cf. n. 1.

¹¹ iv. 1, 5, 2, 7.

¹² *Altindisches Leben*, 161.

¹³ See passages cited in n. 10.

¹⁴ Rv. iii. 53, 12.

¹⁵ Rv. iii. 33, 11.

¹⁶ *Op. cit.*, 159, 160, where, however, his language is not very clear. Cf.

Hopkins, *Religions of India*, 27, who points out that Zimmer is inaccurate in identifying the tribe with *Viś*. It is the clan, a division below that of the tribe (*Jana*).

¹⁷ A village might contain a whole clan, but probably it contained at most a section of a clan. By family is meant a Hindu joint family; but the extent to which such families existed, and the number of persons included, cannot even be conjectured from the available evidence. Cf. Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 393; Leist, *Altarisches Jus Gentium*, 34.

¹⁸ Cf. Baden Powell, *Village Communities in India*, 85 et seq.

'desirous of a village' (*grāma-kāma*), which occurs frequently in the later *Samhitās*,¹⁹ points, however, to the practice of the king's granting to his favourites his royal prerogatives over villages so far as fiscal matters were concerned. Later²⁰ the idea developed that the king was owner of all the land, and parallel with that idea the view that the holders of such grants were landlords. But of either idea there is no vestige in Vedic literature beyond the word *grāma-kāma*, which much more probably refers to the grant of regalia than to the grant of land, as Teutonic parallels show.²¹ Such grants probably tended to depress the position of the actual cultivators, and to turn them into tenants, but they can hardly have had this effect to any appreciable extent in early times.

The village does not appear to have been a unit for legal purposes in early days,²² and it can hardly be said to have been a political unit. The village no doubt, as later, included in its members various menials, besides the cultivating owners, and also the Brāhmaṇas and Kṣatriyas who might hold interest in it by royal grant or usage without actually cultivating land, such as chariot-makers (*Ratha-kāra*), carpenters (*Takṣan*), smiths (*Karmāra*), and others, but they did not presumably, in any sense, form part of the brotherhood.²³ All alike were politically subject to the king, and bound to render him food or service or other tribute, unless he had transferred his rights to

¹⁹ *Taittiriya Samhitā*, ii. 1, 1, 2; 3, 2; 3, 9, 2; *Maitrāyaṇi Samhitā*, ii. 1, 9; 2, 3; iv. 2, 7, etc.; Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 32, thinks that *grāma* here means 'herd' (of cattle).

²⁰ Cf. Baden Powell, *Indian Village Community*, 207 *et seq.* Whether or not the idea is already found in Manu, ix. 34, is disputed and uncertain. See *Rājan*. The germ of it lies in a different sphere—the right of the Kṣatriya, with the consent of the clan, to apportion land (*Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, vii. 1, 1, 8).

²¹ Cf. Pollock and Maitland, *History of English Law*, 2, 237 *et seq.*; Baden

Powell, *Village Communities in India*, 83; Rhys Davids, *Buddhist India*, 48. It may be mentioned that we have no Vedic evidence as to the non-sale of land by the members of a family, except the indications mentioned under *Urvarā*. The later evidence is overwhelming for *grāma*, meaning 'village.' Cf. *Chāndogya Upaniṣad*, iv. 2, 4; *Sāṅkhāyana Gṛhya Sūtra*, i. 14; *Kauśika Sūtra*, 94.

²² Cf. Foy, *Die königliche Gewalt*, 20, n.; Jolly, *Recht und Sitte*, 93; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 78, 128.

²³ Cf. Baden Powell, *Indian Village Community*, 17, 18.

others of the royal family or household, as was no doubt often the case, either in whole or part. The king's share in a village is referred to as early as the Atharvaveda.²⁴

At the head of the village was the Grāma-ñī, or 'leader of the village,' who is referred to in the Rigveda,²⁵ and often in the later Saṃhitās and in the Brāhmaṇas.²⁶ The exact meaning of the title is not certain. By Zimmer²⁷ the Grāmañī is regarded as having had military functions only, and he is certainly often connected with the Senāñī, or 'leader of an army.' But there is no reason so to restrict the sense: presumably the Grāmañī was the head of the village both for civil purposes and for military operations. He is ranked in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa²⁸ as inferior to the Sūta, or 'charioteer,' with whom, however, he is associated²⁹ as one of the Ratnins, the 'jewels' of the royal establishment. The post was especially valuable to a Vaiśya, who, if he attained it, was at the summit of prosperity (*gataśrī*).³⁰ The Grāmañī's connexion with the royal person seems to point to his having been a nominee of the king rather than a popularly elected officer. But the post may have been sometimes hereditary, and sometimes nominated or elective: there is no decisive evidence available. The use of the singular presents difficulties: possibly the Grāmañī of the village or city where the royal residence was situated was specially honoured and influential.³¹

²⁴ iv. 22, 2. Cf. n. 20.

²⁵ x. 62, 11; 107, 5.

²⁶ Av. iii. 5, 7; xix. 31, 12; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 5, 4, 4; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 6, 5 (*grāma-ñīthya*, 'the rank of Grāmañī': cf. Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 4, 5, 2); Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, viii. 4; x. 3; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xv. 15; xxx. 20; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 4, 8; 7, 3, 4; ii. 7, 18, 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 1, 7; v. 4, 4, 8; viii. 6, 2, 1 (*grāma-ñīthya*); Brhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iv. 3, 37, 38, etc.

²⁷ *Altindisches Leben*, 171.

²⁸ v. 4, 4, 18.

²⁹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 3, 1, 5.

³⁰ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 5, 4, 4; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 6, 5. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 20, n. 2.

³¹ Presumably, there must have been many Grāmañis in a kingdom, but the texts seem to contemplate only one as in the royal entourage. Cf. also Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 41, 60, n.; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 96; Rhys Davids, *op. cit.*, 48, thinks that he was elected by the village council or a hereditary officer, because the appointment is only claimed for the king in late authorities like Manu, vii. 115. But there is not even so much authority for election or heredity, and we really cannot say how far the power of the early princes extended: it probably varied very much. Cf. Rājan and Citraratha.

Grāmya-vādin apparently means a 'village judge' in the Yajurveda.¹ His Sabhā, 'court,' is mentioned in the Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā.

¹ Taittirīya Samhitā, ii. 3, 1, 3; Kāṭhaka Samhitā, xi. 4; Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā, ii. 2, 1.

Grāha, 'the seizer,' is the name of a disease in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹ In the Atharvaveda² it perhaps means 'paralysis' of the thigh.³

¹ iii. 5, 3, 25; 6, 1, 25.

² xi. 9, 12.

³ If the reading of the commentary ūru-grāhaiḥ be adopted; but Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 653,

retaining the reading of the text ūru-grāhaiḥ, renders the compound as an adjective, 'wide-gripping.' Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 635.

Grāhi, 'the seizer,' appears in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda² as a female demon of disease. Her son is sleep (*svapna*).³

¹ x. 161, 1.

² ii. 9, 1; 10, 6, 8; vi. 112, 1; 113, 1; viii. 2, 12; 3, 18; xvi. 7, 1; 8, 1; xix. 45, 5.

³ xvi. 5, 1; or perhaps 'dream' is meant.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 13, 154.

Grīṣma. See Rtu.

Graivya, in the Atharvaveda,¹ appears to denote 'tumours on the neck' (*grīvāḥ*).

¹ vi. 25, 2; vii. 76, 2. Cf. Bloomfield, *Proceedings of the American Oriental Society*, October, 1887, xix.; *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 472.

Glaha denotes the 'throw' at dice, like Grābha, of which it is a later form, occurring in the Atharvaveda.¹

¹ iv. 28, 1 et seq. Cf. Lüders, *Das Würfelspiel im alten Indien*, 49.

Glāva Maitreya ('descendant of Maitrī') is mentioned in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad,¹ where he is said to be the same as Vaka Dālbya. He appears as Pratistotṛ at the snake festival of the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,² and is referred to in the Ṣaḍviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.³

¹ i. 12, 1. 3. Cf. Gopatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 31.

² xxv. 15, 3.

³ i. 4.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, i, 35, 38.

Glau occurs in the Atharvaveda¹ and in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa² as the name of some symptom of a disease, probably, as Bloomfield³ thinks, 'boils.' In the one passage of the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā,⁴ where it is found the sense is obscure, some part of the sacrificial victim being perhaps meant.⁵ Cf. Galunta.

¹ vi. 83, 3.

² i. 25.

³ *Proceedings of the American Oriental Society*, October, 1887, xv. ; *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 17, 503 ; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 343.

⁴ xxv. 8 ; *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*, iii. 15, 7.

⁵ *St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.* ; Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 500, takes glau as 'owl.'

GH.

Gharma denotes in the Rigveda¹ and later² the pot used for heating milk, especially for the offering to the Aśvins. It hence often³ denotes the hot milk itself, or some other hot drink.

¹ iii. 53, 14 ; v. 30, 15 ; 43, 7 ; 76, 1, etc.

² Av. vii. 73, 6 ; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, viii. 61 ; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 18, 22, etc.

³ Rv. i. 119, 2 ; 180, 4 ; vii. 70, 2 ;

viii. 9, 4, etc. ; Av. iv. 1, 2 ; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxxviii. 6, etc.

Cf. Nirukta, vi. 32 ; xi. 42 ; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 271 ; *St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.*

Ghāsa means 'fodder' in the Atharvaveda¹ and later.² In the Rigveda³ Ghāsi is used of the fodder of the horse victim at the Aśvamedha.

¹ Av. iv. 38, 7 ; viii. 7, 8 ; xi. 5, 18, etc.

² Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xi. 75 ; xxi. 43 ;

Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 5, 9, 3 ; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 3, 10, etc.

³ i. 162, 14.

Ghṛṇivant is the name of some animal in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha, or horse sacrifice, in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā.¹ In the parallel passage of the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā² Ghṛṇāvant is the reading. Elsewhere the word is adjectival.³

¹ xxiv. 39.

² iii. 14, 20.

³ Rv. x. 176, 3.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 99.

Ghr̥ta, the modern Ghee or 'clarified butter,' is repeatedly mentioned in the Rigveda¹ and later² both as in ordinary use and as a customary form of sacrifice. According to a citation in Sāyana's commentary on the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,³ the distinction between Ghr̥ta and Sarpis consisted in the latter being butter fully melted, while the former was butter melted and hardened (*ghanī-bhūta*), but this distinction cannot be pressed. Because the butter was thrown into the fire, Agni is styled 'butter-faced' (*ghr̥ta-pratīka*),⁴ 'butter-backed' (*ghr̥ta-pr̥sthā*),⁵ and 'propitiated with butter' (*ghr̥ta-prasatta*),⁶ and 'fond of butter' (*ghr̥ta-prī*).⁷ Water was used to purify the butter: the waters were therefore called 'butter-cleansing' (*ghr̥ta-pū*).⁸ In the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa⁹ it is said that Ājya, Ghr̥ta, Āyuta, and Navanīta pertain to gods, men, Pitṛs, and embryos respectively.

¹ i. 134, 6; ii. 10, 4; iv. 10, 6; 58, 5. 7. 9; v. 12, 1, etc.

² Vājasaneyi Samhitā, ii. 22, etc.; Av. iii. 13, 5, etc.; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 8, 1, 7 (with Dadhi, Mastu, Amikṣā); ix. 2, 1, 1 (Dadhi, Madhu, Ghr̥ta), etc.

³ i. 3 (p. 240, edition Aufrecht).

⁴ Rv. i. 143, 7; iii. 1, 18; v. 11, 1; x. 21, 7, etc.

⁵ Rv. i. 164, 1; v. 4, 3; 37, 1; vii. 2, 4, etc.

⁶ Rv. v. 15, 1.

⁷ Av. xii. 1, 20; xviii. 4, 41.

⁸ i. 3.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 227.

Ghr̥ta-kaushika is mentioned in the first two Vaṃśas (lists of teachers) of the Mādhyamīna recension of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad¹ as a pupil of Pārāśaryāṇa.

¹ ii. 5, 21; iv. 5, 27. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 4, 384.

Ghora Āngirasa is the name of a mythical teacher in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa¹ and the Chāndogya Upaniṣad,² where he is teacher of the strange Kṛṣṇa Devakīputra. That the name is certainly a mere figment is shown by the fact that this 'dread descendant of the Āngirases' has a counterpart in Bhiṣaj Ātharvaṇa,³ 'the healing descendant of the Atharvans,' while in the Rigveda Sūtras⁴ the *Atharvāṇo vedaḥ* is connected

¹ xxx. 6. Cf. Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xii. 10.

² iii. 17, 6.

³ Weber, *Indische Studien*, 3, 459.

⁴ Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, x. 7; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 2; *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 181.

with *bheṣajam* and the *Āṅgiras* *vedaḥ* with *ghoram*. He is accordingly a personification of the dark side of the practice of the Atharvaveda.⁵ He is also mentioned in the Aśvamedha section of the Kāthaka Samhitā.⁶

⁵ Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, xx, xxi, xxxviii; *Atharvaveda*, 8, 23; Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 189,

190; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 2, 160, n. 4.

⁶ i. 1.

Ghoṣa. See Ghoṣā.

Ghoṣavant. See Svara.

Ghoṣā is mentioned as a protégée of the Aśvins in two passages of the Rigveda,¹ probably as the recipient of a husband, who is perhaps referred to in another passage² as Arjuna, though this is not likely. Sāyaṇa finds a reference there to a skin disease, which is considered in the later tradition of the Brhaddevatā³ to have been the cause of her remaining unwed, but this view is not tenable. According to Sāyaṇa, her son, Suhastya, is alluded to in an obscure verse of the Rigveda⁴; Oldenberg,⁵ however, here sees a reference to Ghoṣā herself, while Pischel⁶ thinks that the form (*ghoṣe*) is not a noun at all, but verbal.

¹ i. 117, 7; x. 40, 5. Cf. x. 39, 3. 6.

² i. 122, 5. See Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, 1, 123.

³ vii. 41-48, with Macdonell's notes.

⁴ i. 120, 5.

⁵ *Op. cit.*, 119. Suhastya is apparently invented from x. 41, 3, probably assisted by the fact that Vadhramati was given

a son, *Hiranyahasta*, by the Aśvins (Rv. i. 117, 24).

⁶ *Vedische Studien*, 1, 4; 2, 92.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 143; *Über Methode bei Interpretation des Rigveda*, 43; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 247; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 52.

C.

Caka is mentioned with Piśaṅga as one of the two Unnetr priests at the snake festival in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ xxv. 15, 3. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 35, who reads *Cakka*; 10, 142, n. 3, 144.

Cakra, the 'wheel' of a chariot or wagon, is repeatedly mentioned from the Rigveda¹ onwards, often in a metaphorical sense. The wheel was fixed on the axle (Akṣa) when the chariot was required for use; this required considerable strength, as is shown by a reference in the Rigveda.² The wheel consisted normally of spokes (Ara), and a nave (Nābhi),³ in the opening (Kha) of which the end of the axle (Āṇi) was inserted. An indication of the importance attached to the strength of the wheel is the celebration of the car of the god Pūṣan as having a wheel that suffers no damage.⁴ The usual number of wheels was two,⁵ but in seven passages of the Rigveda⁶ a chariot is called 'three-wheeled,' in a few others 'seven-wheeled,'⁷ while in one of the Atharvaveda⁸ it is styled 'eight-wheeled.' Zimmer⁹ argues that these epithets do not refer to real chariots, pointing out that in all the passages where *tri-cakra*, 'three-wheeled,' occurs there is a mythical reference. On the other hand, Weber¹⁰ thinks that there might have been chariots with three wheels, one being in the centre between the two occupants. This is not very conclusive; at any rate, the seven-wheeled and the eight-wheeled chariots can hardly be regarded as indicating the existence of real vehicles with that number of wheels.

In the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹¹ the potter's wheel (*kaulāla-cakra*) is referred to.

¹ i. 130, 9; 155, 6; 164, 2. ii. 11, 14; 174, 5; iv. 1, 3, etc.

² Av. xi. 7, 4; xix. 53, 1. 2, etc.

³ Rv. viii. 41, 6.

⁴ Rv. vi. 54, 3.

⁵ Rv. viii. 5, 29; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iv. 16, 5; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, i. 4.

⁶ i. 118, 2; 157, 3; 183, 1; viii. 58, 3; x. 41, 1; 85, 14 (all of the Aśvins' chariot); iv. 36, 1 (of a chariot made

by the R̥bhus, who are three in number).

⁷ Rv. i. 164, 3. 12; ii. 40, 3.

⁸ xi. 4, 22.

⁹ *Altindisches Leben*, viii., ix.

¹⁰ *Proceedings of the Berlin Academy*, 1898, 564, quoting Virchow, *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, 5, 200.

¹¹ xi. 8, 1, 1.

Cf. Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 247.

Cakra-vāka is the name, apparently derived from the nature of its cry, of a species of gander (*Anas casarca*), the modern Chakwā, as it is called in Hindī, or Brahmany duck in English.¹ It is mentioned in the Rigveda² and in the list of victims at the

¹ Griffith, *Hymns of the Rigveda*, 1, 309, n. 4.

² ii. 39, 3.

Aśvamedha, or horse sacrifice, in the Yajurveda,³ while in the Atharvaveda⁴ it already appears as the type of conjugal fidelity, its characteristic in the classical literature.

³ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 3. 13 ;
Vājasaneyī Saṃhitā, xxiv. 22. 32 ;
xxv. 8.

⁴ xiv. 2, 64.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 89.

Cakṣus, 'eye.' The 'evil eye' (*ghoraṃ cakṣus*) was well known in the Atharvaveda, which contains spells to counteract its influence.¹ As remedies against it are mentioned salve from Mount **Trikakubh**² and the **Jaṅgiḍa** plant.³ In the wedding ceremony the wife is entreated not to have the evil eye (*aghora-cakṣus*).⁴ The structure of the eye, and its division into white (*śukla*), dark (*kṛṣṇa*), and the pupil (*kanīnakā*) are repeatedly referred to in the later Brāhmaṇas.⁵ The disease **Alaji** appears to have been an affection of the eyes.

¹ ii. 7 ; xix. 45, are so employed in the ritual.

² Av. iv. 9, 6.

³ Av. xix. 35, 3.

⁴ Pāraskara Gṛhya Sūtra, i. 4 ; Śāṅkh-āyana Gṛhya Sūtra, i. 16.

⁵ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 8, 2, 26 ; Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, i. 254. 324 ; Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, i. 26, 1 ; 34, 1 ; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 2, 2 ; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, ii. 1, 5, etc. So

the man (*puṛuṣa*) in the eye is repeatedly mentioned : Chāndogya Upaniṣad, i. 7, 5 ; iv. 15, 1 ; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 3, 5 ; iv. 2, 2 ; v. 5, 2. 4, etc. ; Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, i. 27, 2. The Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 2, 3, adds the water (*āpaḥ*) in the eye, the upper and the lower lids (*vartanī*), and seven red lines (*lohinyo rājayaḥ*).

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 13, 149.

Caṇḍāla,¹ **Cāṇḍāla**,² are the variant forms of the name of a despised caste, which in origin was probably a tribal body,³ but which in the Brahminical theory was the offspring of Śūdra fathers and Brahmin mothers.⁴ The references to the caste in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās and in the Upaniṣads show clearly that it was a degraded one, but they yield no particulars.

¹ Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 10, 7 ; 24, 4 ; Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iv. 9 ; Śāṅkhāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, ii. 12 ; vi. 1, etc.

² Vājasaneyī Saṃhitā, xxx. 21 ; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 17, 1 ; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iv. 1, 22.

³ Fick, *Die sociale Gliederung*, 204 et seq.

⁴ Apparently accepted for the Vedic period by Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 217.

Cf. von Schroeder, *Indiens Literatur und Cultur*, 433.

Catus-pad, 'quadruped,' is a regular name for animals from the Rigveda¹ onwards, being frequently contrasted with **Dvipad**, 'biped.'² **Catus-pāda**, as an adjective applying to *paśavaḥ*, 'animals,' is also found.³

¹ Rv. i. 49, 3; 94, 5; ii. 19, 1; iii. 62, 14, etc.; Av. iv. 11, 5; x. 8, 21; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, viii. 30; ix. 31; xiv. 8, 25, etc.; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vi. 2; viii. 20, etc.

² Rv. x. 117, 8; Av. vi. 107, 1, etc.

³ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 18; vi. 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 7, 3, 2; vi. 8, 2, 17, etc.

1. **Candra**,¹ **Candra-mas**,² are the names of the 'moon,' the latter occurring from the Rigveda onwards, but the former being first used in this sense by the Atharvaveda. Very little is said about the moon in Vedic literature, except as identified with **Soma**,³ both alike being described as waxing and waning. Reference is, however, made to the regular changes of the moon, and to its alternation with the sun,⁵ to which it, as Soma, is declared in the Rigveda to be married.⁶ Mention is also made of its disappearance at the time of new moon,⁷ and of its birth from the light of the sun.⁸ In the Atharvaveda⁹ reference is made to demons eclipsing the moon (*grahāś cāndramāsāḥ*).

For the phases of the moon, and the month as a measure of time, see **Māsa**. For the moon and its mansions, see **Nakṣatra**.

¹ Av. ii. 15, 2; 22, 1; iii. 31, 6, etc.; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxii. 28; xxxix. 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 2, 2, 16, etc.

² Rv. i. 105, 1; viii. 82, 8; x. 64, 3; 85, 19; Av. xi. 6, 7; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, i. 28; xxiii. 10. 59, etc.

³ See Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, pp. 112, 113. The identification is clearly found in the later parts of the Rigveda.

⁴ Rv. x. 55, 5. Cf. Av. x. 8, 32.

⁵ Rv. x. 68, 10. Cf. i. 62, 8; 72, 10.

⁶ x. 85, 18. 19.

⁷ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 4, 18;

iv. 6, 7, 12; xi. 1, 6, 19; xiv. 4, 2, 13; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 28, 8; perhaps Rv. x. 138, 4.

⁸ Rv. ix. 71, 9; 76, 4; 86, 32; Sāmaveda, ii. 9, 2, 12, 1; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, i, 463 et seq. Cf. **Sūrya**.

⁹ xix. 9, 10. Av. vi. 128 is also regarded by the Kauśika Sūtra, c. 3, as referring to an eclipse of the moon. See Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 533.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 349, 350, 352.

2. **Candra** appears to denote 'gold' in a certain number of passages from the Rigveda onwards.¹

¹ Rv. ii. 2, 4; iii. 31, 5; Av. xii. 2, 53; Jaittiriya Samhitā, i. 2, 7, 1; Kāthaka Samhitā, ii. 6; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, iv. 26; xix. 93; Pañcaviṃśa

Brāhmaṇa, vi. 6; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 3, 3, 4, etc. Cf. the adjective *candrin* in Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xx. 37; xxxi. 31.

Capya is found in the Vājasaneyi Samhitā¹ and the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa² as the name of a sacrificial vessel.

¹ xix. 88; Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā, iii. 2 xii. 7, 2, 13; 9, 1, 3.
2, 9; Kāthaka Samhitā, xxxviii. 3.

Camasa denotes a 'drinking vessel,' usually as employed for holding Soma at the sacrifice. It is frequently mentioned from the Rigveda onwards.¹ It was made of wood (*vykṣa*),² and is hence called *dru*.³ According to the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,⁴ it was made of Udumbara wood.

¹ Rv. i. 20, 6; 110, 3; viii. 82, 7; x. 16, 8; 68, 8; 96, 9, etc.; Av. vii. 73, 3; xviii. 3, 54; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxiii. 13, etc.; Nirukta, xi. 2; xii. 38.

² Rv. x. 68, 8.

³ Rv. i. 161, 1.

⁴ vii. 2, 11, 2.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 280; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, i, 167, 168.

Camū is a term of somewhat doubtful sense occurring repeatedly in the Rigveda, and connected with the preparation of Soma. Zimmer¹ considers that in the dual it denotes the two boards between which, in his opinion, the Soma was crushed (cf. *Adhiṣavaṇa*). Roth,² however, appears to be right in taking the normal sense to designate a vessel into which the Soma was poured from the press, and Hillebrandt³ shows clearly that when it occurs in the plural⁴ it always has this sense, corresponding to the Graha-pātras of the later ritual, and that sometimes it is so used in the singular⁵ or dual⁶ also. In some cases,⁷ however, he recognizes its use as denoting the mortar in which the Soma was pressed: he may be right here, as this mode of preparation was probably Indo-Iranian.⁸

In a derivative sense Camū appears in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa⁹ to denote a trough, either of solid stone or consisting of

¹ *Altindisches Leben*, 277, 278.

² St Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. Cf. Grassmann, *Rigveda*, i, 15.

³ *Vedische Mythologie*, i, 164-175.

⁴ Rv. iii. 48, 5; viii. 2, 8; 82, 7, 8; ix. 20, 6; 62, 16; 63, 2; 92, 2; 93, 3; 97, 21. 37. 46; 99, 6, 8.

⁵ Rv. ix. 107, 18; x. 91, 15.

⁶ Rv. ix. 69, 5; 71, 1; 72, 5; 86, 47; 96, 20, 21; 97, 2. 48; 103, 4; 107, 10; 108, 10.

⁷ Singular: Rv. v. 51, 4; viii. 4, 4; 76, 10; ix. 46, 3; x. 24, 1. Dual: i. 28, 9; iv. 18, 3; vi. 57, 2; ix. 36, 1.

⁸ Hillebrandt, *op. cit.*, i, 158-164.

⁹ xiii. 8, 2, 1; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 430, n. 1. In Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xiv. 22, 19, the sense is doubtful.

Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, pp. 105 et seq.

bricks, used by the Eastern people to protect the body of the dead from contact with the earth, like modern stone-lined graves or vaults.

✓ Caraka primarily denotes a 'wandering student,' a sense actually found in the Brhadāranyaka Upaniṣad.¹ More especially it denotes the members of a school of the Black Yajurveda, the practices of which are several times referred to with disapproval in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.² In the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā³ the Caraka teacher (*Carakācārya*) is enumerated among the sacrificial victims at the Puruṣamedha, or human sacrifice. His dedication there to ill-doing is a clear hint of a ritual feud.

¹ iii. 3, 1.

² iii. 8, 2, 24 (where the reference is to Taittirīya Saṃhitā vi. 3, 9, 6; 10, 2, or some parallel passage); iv. 1, 2, 19; 2, 3, 15; 4, 1, 10; vi. 2, 2, 1, 10; viii. 1, 3, 7; 7, 1, 14, 24.

³ xxx. 18; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 16, 1. Its occurrence in the latter text

renders improbable von Schroeder's view, *Indiens Literatur und Cultur*, 188, that Caraka included all the Black Yajurveda schools.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 2, 287, n. 2; 3, 256, 257, 454; *Indian Literature*, 87; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 212.

Caraka-brāhmaṇa is the name of a work from which Sāyaṇa quotes in his commentary on the Rīgveda.¹

¹ viii. 66, 10; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 41.

Carācara ('running about'), a term found classed with Sarīspa in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās,¹ must apparently denote some kind of animal.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 13, 3; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xv. 3; Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, iii. 12, 10; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxii. 29.

Caru designates a 'kettle' or 'pot' from the Rīgveda onwards.¹ It had a lid (*apīdhāna*) and hooks (*aṅka*) by which it could be hung over a fire.² It was made of iron or bronze³

¹ Rv. i. 7, 6; vii. 104, 2; ix. 52, 3; x. 86, 18; 167, 4; Av. iv. 7, 4; ix. 5, 6; xi. 1, 16; 3, 18; xviii. 4, 16 *et seq.*, etc. It is called *pañca-bīla*, 'with five openings,' in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 6,

1, 2; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, v. 6; xxxii. 6; Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, i. 4, 4, 9, etc.

² Rv. i. 162, 13; Av. xviii. 4, 53.

³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 3, 4, 5. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 271.

(*ayasmaya*). The word is also secondarily used⁴ to denote the contents of the pot, the mess of grain which was cooked in it.

⁴ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 10, 1; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 4, 7; ii. 5, 3, 4; iii. 2, 3, 1, etc. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 9, 216.

Carman, denoting 'hide' in general, is a common expression from the Rigveda onwards.¹ The oxhide was turned to many uses, such as the manufacture of bowstrings, slings, and reins (see Go). It was especially often employed to place above the boards² on which the Soma was pressed with the stones.³ It was possibly also used for making skin bags.⁴ Carmaṇya denotes leather-work generally in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.⁵

The art of tanning hides (*mlā*) was known as early as the Rigveda,⁶ where also the word for 'tanner' (*carmanma*) occurs.⁷ Details of the process are lacking, but the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa⁸ refers to stretching out a hide with pegs (*śaṅkubhiḥ*), and the Rigveda⁹ mentions the wetting of the hide.

¹ Rv. i. 85, 5; 110, 8; 161, 7; iii. 60, 2; iv. 13, 4, etc.; Av. v. 8, 13; x. 9, 2; xi. 1, 9, etc.; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 1, 7, 1; vi. 1, 9, 2, etc. The stem *carma*, neuter (loc., *carma*), is found in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 7, 2, 2.

² Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, i, 148-150; 181-183.

³ Rv. x. 94, 9; 116, 4.

⁴ Rv. x. 106, 10, is so taken by Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 228, who compares *Odyssey*, x. 19.

⁵ v. 32. Cf. *paricarmanya*, Sāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, ii. 1.

⁶ viii. 53, 3 (a late hymn).

⁷ viii. 5, 38; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 15; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 13, 1. For the form, cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, p. 38, n. 1; p. 249, n. 4.

⁸ ii. 1, 1, 9.

⁹ i. 85, 5.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 228, 253.

Carṣaṇi, used in the plural, denotes in the Rigveda¹ 'men' in general or 'people,' conceived either as active beings² or as cultivators³ in opposition to nomads. The expression 'king of men' (*rājā carṣaṇānām*) is frequently found.⁴ The 'people' are

¹ Rv. i. 86, 5; 184, 4; iii. 43, 2; iv. 7, 4; v. 23, 1; vi. 2, 2; x. 180, 3, etc.

² If derived from *car*, 'move,' which is probable.

³ If derived from *kṛs*, 'plough' or 'till.'

⁴ Rv. iii. 10, 1; v. 39, 4; vi. 30, 5; viii. 70, 1; x. 139, 1, etc.

also mentioned in connexion with war.⁵ In the Atharvaveda⁶ 'animals' (*paśu*) and 'men' (*carṣaṇi*) are spoken of together.

For the five *carṣaṇayah*,⁷ see *Pañca Janāsaḥ*.

⁵ Rv. i. 55, 1; 109, 6; iv. 31, 4; 37, 8; vi. 31, 1, etc.

⁶ xiii. 1, 38.

⁷ Rv. v. 86, 2; vii. 15, 2; ix. 101, 9.

For the derivation, see Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, 185, and especially 122, 2a (from *car*, 'move'); Monier Williams, *Dictionary*, s.v. (from *ḥṛṣ*, 'plough').

Caṣāla, the mortar-shaped top-piece of the sacrificial post (*Yūpa*), is mentioned from the Rigveda onwards.¹ In one passage of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa² it is directed to be made of wheaten dough (*gaudhūma*).

¹ Rv. i. 162, 6; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 3, 4, 2, 7; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxvi. 4, etc.; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 11, 8, etc.

² v. 2, 1, 6.

Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 26, 168, n. 1; 41, 31, n. 1.

Cākra is the name of a man, variously styled Revottaras Sthapati Pāṭava Cākra¹ and Revottaras Pāṭava Cākra Sthapati,² who is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa only. He is there said to have been expelled by the *Śrñjayas*, but to have restored to them their prince *Duṣṭaritu* despite the opposition of the Kauravya king *Balhika Prātipiya*.² He must have been a sage rather than a warrior, as the first passage of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ shows him in the capacity of a teacher only. Cf. *Sthapati*.

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 8, 1, 17.

² *Ibid.*, xii. 9, 3, 1 *et seq.*

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 205-

207; 10, 85, n. 1; *Indian Literature*, 123; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 269 *et seq.*, whose version is followed above.

Cākrāyaṇa, 'descendant of Cakra,' is the patronymic of *Uṣasta* or *Uṣasti*.¹

¹ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 5, 1; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, i. 10, 1; 11, 1.

Cāṇḍāla. See *Cāṇḍāla*.

Cākṣuṣa, a word occurring once only in the Atharvaveda,¹ is, according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary, a patronymic (of *Suyāman*, a personification). Whitney² treats it as probably a simple adjective ('of sight').

¹ xvi. 7, 7.

² Translation of the Atharvaveda, 800.

Cātur-māsyā, 'four-monthly,' denotes the festival of the Vedic ritual held at the beginning of the three seasons of four months each, into which the Vedic year was artificially divided.¹ It is clear that the sacrifices commenced with the beginning of each season,² and it is certain that the first of them, the Vaiśvadeva, coincided with the Phālgunī full moon,³ the second, the Varuṇa-praghāṣas, with the Āṣādhī full moon,⁴ and the third, the Sāka-medha, with the Kārttikī full moon.⁵ There were, however, two alternative datings: the festivals could also be held in the Caitrī, the Śrāvaṇī, and Āgrahāyaṇī (Mārgaśīrṣī) full moons,⁶ or in the Vaiśākhi, Bhādrapadī, and Pauṣī full moons.⁷ Neither of the later datings is found in a Brāhmaṇa text, but each may well have been known early, since the Taittirīya Saṃhitā⁸ and the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa⁹ both recognize the full moon in the month Caitra as an alternative to the full moon in the month Phālguna, for the beginning of the year.

Jacobi considers that the commencement of the year with the full moon in the asterism Phalgunī, which is supported by other evidence,¹⁰ indicates that the year at one time began with the winter solstice with the moon in Phalgunī, corresponding to the summer solstice when the sun was in Phalgunī. These astronomical conditions, he believes, existed in the time of the Rīgveda,¹¹ and prevailed in the fourth millennium B.C. The alternative

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 6, 10, 3; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 4, 9, 5; ii. 2, 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 3, 36; ii. 5, 2, 48; 6, 4, 1; v. 2, 3, 10; xiii. 2, 5, 2; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, v. 1, etc.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 3, 36 (cf. xiv. 1, 1, 28); Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, v. 1.

³ In the month Phālguna, or February-March.

⁴ In the month Āṣāḍha, or June-July.

⁵ That is, in the month Kārttika, when the moon is in the asterism Kṛttikā: Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 3, 13; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, v. 1, etc.

⁶ Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, iii. 13, 1; 14, 1, 2; 15, 1. These are the full-

moon days in the months Caitra (March-April), Śrāvaṇa (July-August), and Mārgaśīrṣa (November-December) respectively.

⁷ Deva's Paddhati on Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, pp. 430, 450, 497. These are the full-moon days in the months Vaiśākha (April-May), Bhādrapada (August-September), and Pauṣa (December-January) respectively.

⁸ vii. 4, 8, 1, 2.

⁹ v. 9, 8, 11.

¹⁰ *Indian Antiquary*, 23, 156 et seq.; *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 49, 223 et seq.; 50, 72-81.

¹¹ vii. 103, 9; x. 85, 13. Cf. *Festgruss an Rudolf von Roth*, 68 et seq.

dates would then indicate periods when the winter solstice coincided with the Caitrī or the Vaiśākhi full moon. But Oldenberg¹² and Thibaut¹³ seem clearly right in holding that the coincidence of Phālgunī with the beginning of spring,¹⁴ which is certain, is fatal to this view, and that there is no difficulty in regarding this date as consistent with the date of the winter solstice in the new moon of Māgha, which is given by the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa,¹⁵ and which forms the basis of the calculations of the Jyotiṣa.¹⁶ The full moon in Phālguna would be placed about one month and a half after the winter solstice, or, say, in the first week of February, which date, according to Thibaut, may reasonably be deemed to mark the beginning of a new season in India about 800 B.C. At the same time it must be remembered that the date was necessarily artificial, inasmuch as the year was divided into three seasons, each of four months, and the Indian year does not in fact consist of three equal seasons. The variations of the other datings would then not be unnatural if any school wished to defer its spring festival, the Vaiśvadeva, to the time when spring had really manifested itself. See also *Samvatsara*.

¹² *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 48, 630 *et seq.*; 49, 475, 476; 50, 453-457.

¹³ *Indian Antiquary*, 24, 86 *et seq.*

¹⁴ See Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 2, 6. 8; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 4, 1, 2-4. So the Phālgunī full moon is called 'the mouth of the seasons' (*ṛtūnām mukham*) — e.g., Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxi. 15, 2; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, viii. 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 6, 9; and the first season is always spring: Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, 3, 8-14;

ii. 1, 3, 1; vii. 2, 4, 26; xi. 2, 7, 32; xii. 8, 2, 34; xiii. 5, 4, 28; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 2, 5; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xiii. 1, 7, etc. See Weber, *Naxatra*, 2, 352.

¹⁵ xix. 3.

¹⁶ Thibaut, *Astronomie, Astrologie, und Mathematik*, 17, 18.

Cf. Weber, *Naxatra*, 2, 329 *et seq.*; Whitney, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, lxxxvi., lxxxvii.; Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1909, 1101-1104.

Cāndhanāyana is the patronymic of Ānandaja in the Vamśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372, 383.

Cāyamāna is the patronymic in the Rigveda (vi. 27, 5. 8) of Abhyavartin.

Cāṣa, the 'blue woodpecker' (*Coracias indica*), is mentioned in the Rigveda,¹ as well as in the list of victims at the Aśva-medha, or horse sacrifice, in the Yajurveda.²

¹ x. 97, 13.

² Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 4; 15, 9; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 23; xxv. 7. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 92.

Ciccika is a bird mentioned with the equally unknown Vṛṣārava in one hymn of the Rigveda.¹ It may perhaps be compared with the Ciṭaka mentioned by Dārila in his commentary on the Kauśika Sūtra.²

¹ x. 146, 2.

² xxvi. 20; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 266.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 90; Griffith, *Hymns of the Rigveda*, 2, 589.

Citra is the name of several persons. (a) The Rigveda¹ contains a Dānastuti ('Praise of Gifts') of a prince Citra. The later legend² attributes this panegyric to Sobhari, and describes Citra as king of the rats.

¹ viii. 21, 18.

² Bṛhaddevatā, vii. 58 *et seq.*, with Macdonell's notes.

(b) Citra Gāṅgyāyaṇi or Gārgyāyaṇi is mentioned in the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad¹ as a contemporary of Āruṇi and Śvetaketu.

¹ i. 1. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 395; Keith, *Sāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka*, 16, n. 1.

(c) Citra Gauśrāyaṇi is mentioned as a teacher in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ xxiii. 5. Cf. Weber, *loc. cit.*

Citra-ratha ('having a brilliant car') is the name of two persons.

(a) It designates an Āryan prince, who, with Arṇa, was defeated by Indra for the Turvaśa-Yadus on the Sarayu (perhaps the modern Sarju in Oudh), according to the Rigveda (iv. 30, 18). The locality would accord with the close connexion of Turvaśa and Krivi or Pañcāla.

(b) Citraratha is also the name of a king for whom the Kāpeyas performed a special kind of sacrifice (*dvirātra*), with the result, according to the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,¹ that in the Caitrarathi family only one member was a Kṣatra-pati, the rest dependents. Apparently this must mean that the Caitrarathis were distinguished from other families of princes by the fact that the chief of the clan received a markedly higher position than in most cases, in which probably the heads of the family were rather an oligarchy than a monarch and his dependents. See Rājan.

¹ xx. 12, 5. Cf. Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 52, 53; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 32; *Indian Literature*, 68, n.

Citrā. See Nakṣatra.

Cilvaṭi is the name of an unknown animal in the Gopatha Brāhmaṇa (i. 2, 7).

Cīpudru designates some substance mentioned in a hymn of the Atharvaveda¹ as of use in healing. The commentator Sāyaṇa reads Cīpadru, and explains the word as a kind of tree. This interpretation is supported by the fact that the Kauśika Sūtra² refers to the employment of splinters of Palāśa wood in the ritual application of this hymn.³ Whitney⁴ suggests that the form of the word should be Cīpuḍu.

¹ vi. 127, 2.

² xxvi. 34.

³ Av. vi. 127.

⁴ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 376.

Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 350-352; *Atharvaveda*, 62; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 386. The text of Roth and Whitney reads by error *Śīpudru*.

Cumuri is the name of an enemy of Dabhīti, for whom he, along with his friend Dhuni, is mentioned in the Rigveda¹ as having been defeated by Indra. Elsewhere² the two are spoken of, along with Śambara, Pipru, and Śuṣṇa, as having been crushed by Indra, who destroyed their castles. It is impossible to say whether real men or demons are meant, but in favour of

¹ vi. 20, 13; x. 113, 9. In vi. 26, 6, Cumuri alone is mentioned, and Dāsas or Dasyus generally are stated to have

been subdued for Dabhīti in iv. 30, 21; ii. 13, 9. See also ii. 15, 9; vii. 19, 4.

² Rv. vi. 18, 8.

a man being denoted by Cumuri is the form of the name, which seems not to be Āryan.³

³ Wackernagel, *Altindische Grammatik*, 1, xxii. | 3, 275; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 162.
Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*,

Cūḍa Bhāgavitti ('descendant of Bhagavitta') is mentioned in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad¹ as a pupil of Madhuka Paiṅgya.

¹ vi. 3, 9 (Kāṇva=vi. 3, 17. 18 Mādhyamdina). The text of the Kāṇva has, as usual, Cūla.

Cūrṇa appears to denote an aromatic powder in the phrase *cūrṇa-hasta*, used of the Apsarases in the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad (i. 4).

Cedi is the name of a people who, with their king Kaśu, the Caidya, are mentioned only in a Dānastuti ('Praise of Gifts'), occurring at the end of one hymn of the Rigveda,¹ where their generosity is celebrated as unsurpassed. They occur later in the Epic with the Matsyas, and lived in Bandela Khaṇḍa (Bundelkhand).² In Vedic times they were probably situated in much the same locality.

¹ viii. 5, 37-39. | 129; Pargiter, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1908, 332; Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 402.
² Lassen, *Indische Alterthumskunde*, 1², 688, n. 3; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*,

Celaka Śaṇḍilyāyana ('descendant of Śaṇḍilya') is mentioned as a teacher in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (x. 4, 5, 3).

Caikitāneya ('descendant of Ceditāna') is mentioned as a teacher in the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa.¹ The Caikitāneyas are also referred to there² in connexion with the Sāman which they worshipped. Brahmadatta Caikitāneya is brought into connexion with the Sāman in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad,³ and Vāsiṣṭha Caikitāneya is known to the Śaḍviṃśa⁴ and Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇas.⁵ The word is a patronymic, formed from

¹ i. 37, 7; ii. 5, 2.

² i. 42, 1.

³ i. 3, 24.

⁴ iv. 1.

⁵ *Indische Studien*, 4, 373, 384.

Caikitāna, according to Śaṅkara,⁶ but more probably from Cekitāna,⁷ a name found in the Epic.

⁶ On Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, | ⁷ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. *loc. cit.*

Caikitāyana, 'descendant of Cikitāyana¹ or Cekita,'² is the patronymic of Dālbhya in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad.³

¹ Śaṅkara on Chāndogya Upaniṣad, | ² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. i. 8, 1. | ³ i. 8, 1.

Caitra is the patronymic of Yajñasena in the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā (xxi. 4).

Caitra-rathi. See Citraratha and Satyādhivāka.

Caitriyāyana is the patronymic or metronymic of the teacher Yajñasena in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā (v. 3, 8, 1).

Caidya. See Cedi.

Caillaki, 'descendant of Celaka,' is the patronymic of Jīvala in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (ii. 3, 1, 34).

Cora, 'thief,' is only found in the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, a late work, in its last book (x. 65). The Vedic terms are Taskara Tāyu, Stena, and Paripanthin.

Cyavatāna Mārutāśva ('descendant of Marutāśva') is apparently the name of a prince in a Dānastuti ('Praise of Gifts'), in the Rigveda.¹ Two distinct persons may, however, be meant.

¹ v. 33, 9. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3. 155.

Cyavana,¹ Cyavāna,² are variant forms of the name of an ancient Ṛṣi, or seer. The Rigveda³ represents him as an old decrepit man, to whom the Aśvins restored youth and strength, making him acceptable to his wife, and a husband of maidens.

¹ This form is found even in the Nirukta (iv. 19), regularly in all the Vedic texts other than the Rigveda, and in the Epic.

² The Rv. has this form throughout.

³ i. 116, 10; 117, 13; 118, 6; v. 74, 5; vii. 68, 6; 71, 5; x. 39, 4.

The legend is given in another form in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,⁴ where Cyavana is described as wedding Sukanyā, the daughter of Śāryāta. He is there called a Bhṛgu or Āngirasa, and is represented as having been rejuvenated by immersion in a pond—the first occurrence of a motive, later very common in Oriental literature. Another legend about Cyavāna is apparently alluded to in an obscure hymn of the Rigveda,⁵ where he seems to be opposed to the Paktha prince Tūrvayāṇa, an Indra worshipper, while Cyavāna seems to have been specially connected with the Aśvins. This explanation of the hymn, suggested by Pischel,⁶ is corroborated by the Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa,⁷ which relates that Vidanvant, another son of Bhṛgu, supported Cyavana against Indra, who was angry with him for sacrificing to the Aśvins; it is also noteworthy that the Aśvins appear in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa⁸ as obtaining a share in the sacrifice on the suggestion of Sukanyā. But a reconciliation of Indra and Cyavana must have taken place, because the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa⁹ relates the inauguration of Śāryāta by Cyavana with the great Indra consecration (*aindraṇa mahābhiṣekeṇa*). In the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹⁰ Cyavana is mentioned as a seer of Sāmans or Chants.

⁴ iv. 1, 5, 1 *et seq.*

⁵ x. 61, 1-3.

⁶ *Vedische Studien*, I, 71-77; accepted by Griffith, *Hymns of the Rigveda*, 2, 465.

⁷ iii. 121-128; *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 11, cxlvi; 26, 43 *et seq.*

⁸ iv. 1, 5, 13 *et seq.*

⁹ viii. 21, 4; Pischel, *op. cit.*, I, 75.

¹⁰ xiii. 5, 12; xix. 3, 6; xiv. 6, 10; xi. 8, 11.

Cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 243, 250-254; Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 156; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, pp. 51, 52; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 26, 43 *et seq.*; *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 56, 57.

CH.

Chaga is the name of the 'goat' in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā (v. 6, 22, 1). *Cf.* Aja and Chāga.

Chadis is used once in the Rigveda,¹ and not rarely later,² to denote the covering of a wagon or the thatch of a house, or

¹ x. 85, 10 (of Sūryā's bridal car).

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 2, 9, 4; 10, 5, 7; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, v. 28;

Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 29; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 5, 3, 9, etc.

something analogous to these. Weber³ thinks that in one passage of the Atharvaveda⁴ the word designates a constellation, and Whitney,⁵ who does not decide whether that interpretation is necessary, suggests that the constellation γ , ξ , η , π Aquarii may be meant, since the next verse mentions *Viertau*, which is the constellation λ and ν Scorpionis, and is not far from Aquarius. See also *Chardis*.

³ *Indische Studien*, 17, 208.

⁴ iii. 7, 3.

⁵ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 95.

Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 336.

1. *Chandas* in the Rigveda usually denotes a 'song of praise' or 'hymn.'¹ The original sense of the word, as derived from the verb *chand*, 'to please,' was probably 'attractive spell,' 'magic hymn,'² which prevailed on the gods. In a very late hymn of the Rigveda,³ as well as in one of the Atharvaveda,⁴ the word is mentioned in the plural (*chandāṃsi*), beside *Ṛc* (*ṛcaḥ*), *Sāman* (*sāmāni*), and *Yajus*, and seems to retain its original meaning, not improbably with reference to the magical subject-matter of the Atharvaveda. From denoting a (metrical) hymn it comes to mean 'metre' in a very late verse of the Rigveda,⁵ in which the 'Gāyatrī, the Triṣṭubh, and all (*sarvā*) the metres (*chandāṃsi*) are mentioned. In the later *Samhitās* three⁶ or seven⁷ metres are enumerated, and in the *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*⁸ eight. By the time of the Rigveda *Prātiśākhya*⁹ the metres were subjected to a detailed examination, though much earlier references are found to the number of syllables in the several metres.¹⁰ Later the word definitely denotes a Vedic text generally, as in the *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*.¹¹

¹ Rv. x. 85, 8 (an obscure verse); ii. 14, 5; Av. iv. 34, 1; v. 26, 5; vi. 124, 1; xi. 7, 8, etc.

² Cf. Roth in *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.

³ Rv. x. 90, 9.

⁴ Av. xi. 7, 24.

⁵ x. 14, 16.

⁶ Av. xviii. 1, 17; *Vājasaneyi Samhitā*, i. 27, etc.

⁷ Av. viii. 9, 17, 19, etc.

⁸ viii. 3, 3, 6, etc.

⁹ xvi. 1 *et seq.* Cf. Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, xcvi. *et seq.*

¹⁰ *Kāthaka Samhitā*, xiv. 4; *Jaittiriya Samhitā*, vi. 1, 2, 7.

¹¹ xi. 5, 7, 3. So *Gobhila Gṛhya Sūtra*, iii. 3, 4, 15, etc.

2. **Chandas** occurs in one passage of the Atharvaveda¹ in the adjectival compound *bṛhac-chandas*, which is used of a house, and must mean 'having a large roof.' Bloomfield² accepts the reading as correct, but Whitney³ considers emendation to **Chadis** necessary.

¹ iii. 12, 3.

² *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 345; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 150.

³ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 105.

Chando-ga, 'metre-singing,' is the term applied to reciters of the Sāmāns, no doubt because these chants were sung according to their order in the Chandaārcika of the Sāmaveda. It is only found in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ and often in the Sūtras.²

¹ x. 5, 2, 10.

² Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, ii. 2; xxii. 4; Śaṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, x. 8, 33; xiii. 1, etc.

Cf. Oldenberg, *Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen*, 1908, 720.

Chardis occurs often in the Rigveda,¹ and occasionally later,² denoting a secure dwelling-place. The word appears to be incorrectly written, because the metre shows that the first syllable is always short. Roth³ accordingly suggested that **Chadis** should be read instead. But Chadis means 'roof,' while Chardis never has that sense. Bartholomae⁴ is therefore probably right in suggesting some other form, such as Chaḍis.

¹ i. 48, 15; ii. 4, 5; vi. 15, 3; 46, 9, 12, etc.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 2, 9, 2; 3, 6, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xiii. 19; xiv. 12.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.; Oldenberg, *Prolegomena*, 477.

⁴ *Studien*, i. 47; 2, 58. Cf. Wackernagel, *Altindische Grammatik*, i. xii. n. 2; Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 55, 312.

Chāga, 'goat,' is found in the Rigveda,¹ and not rarely later.² See **Aja** and **Chaga**.

¹ i. 162, 3.

² Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 89; xxi. 40.

³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 3, 3, 4; v. 1, 3, 14; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 11, 2.

J.

Jagat, 'moving,' is applied sometimes in the Atharvaveda, and later to the domestic animals in particular, as opposed to wild animals (*śvapad*).¹ Occasionally the cow is mentioned separately, when the word *jagat* covers the rest of the domesticated animals.²

¹ Av. viii. 5, 11, etc.

² Av. i. 31, 4; x. 1, 29; xix. 47, 10; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, iii. 59. In the Rv. the sense of animal in general is

usually sufficient; but cf. *jagatī* in i. 157, 5; vi. 72, 4.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 150, n.

Jangīḍa is the name of a healing plant mentioned in the hymns of the Atharvaveda.¹ It was used as an amulet against the diseases, or symptoms of disease, Takman, Balāsa, Āsarika, Viśarika, Prṣṭyāmaya,² fevers and rheumatic pains, Viṣkandha and Saṃskandha,³ Jambha, and so on. But it is also regarded as a specific against all diseases, and as the best of healing powers.⁴ It is said to be produced from the juices (*rasa*) of ploughing (*kṛṣi*),⁵ but this need only mean that it grew in cultivated land, not that it was itself cultivated. What plant the name designates is quite uncertain, for it disappears in the later literature. Caland⁶ takes it in the Kauśika Sūtra to be the *Terminalia arjune*.

¹ ii. 4; xix. 34, 35.

² Av. xix. 34, 10.

³ Av. ii. 4, 1; xix. 34, 1. 5.

⁴ Av. xix. 34, 9. 7.

⁵ Av. ii. 4, 5.

⁶ *Altindisches Zauberritual*, 15, rendering Kauśika Sūtra, viii. 15.

Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 433; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 42; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 13, 141; Grohmann, *ibid.*, 9, 417; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 65, 66, 390.

Jatū, the 'bat,' occurs in the Atharvaveda,¹ and is mentioned as one of the victims at the Aśvamedha, or horse sacrifice, in the Yajurveda.²

¹ ix. 2, 22.

² *Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā*, iii. 14, 6; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxiv. 25, 26.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 86.

Jana, besides meaning 'man' as an individual, with a tendency to the collective sense, commonly denotes a 'people' or 'tribe' in the Rigveda and later. Thus, the 'five tribes' (Panca Janāḥ or Janāsaḥ) are frequently referred to, and in one hymn of the Rigveda¹ the 'people of Yadu' (yādva jana) and the Yadus (yādvāḥ) are synonymous. Again, the king (rājan) is described as 'protector (gopā) of the people (janasya),'² and there are other references to king and Jana.³ The people of the Bharatas (bhārata jana) is also mentioned;⁴ there is no ground to assume with Hopkins⁵ that Jana in this case means a clan or horde (Grāma), as distinguished from a people.

It is difficult to say exactly how a people was divided. Zimmer⁶ argues from a passage in the Rigveda⁷ that a people was divided into cantons (Viś), cantons into joint families or clans, or village communities (Grāma, Vṛjana), and these again into single families. He thinks that the four divisions are reflected in the passage in question by Jana, Viś, Janman, and Putrāḥ, or sons, and argues that each village community was originally founded on relationship. But it is very doubtful whether this precise division of the people can be pressed. The division of the Jana into several Viś may be regarded as probable, for it is supported by the evidence of another passage of the Rigveda,⁸ which mentions the Viś as a unit of the fighting men, and thus shows that, as in Homeric times and in ancient Germany, relationship was deemed a good principle of military arrangement. But the subdivision of the Viś into several Grāmas is very doubtful. Zimmer⁹ admits that neither Grāma¹⁰

¹ viii. 6, 46. 48.

² Rv. iii. 43, 5. So Soma is called *gopati janasya*, 'protector of the people,' Rv. ix. 35, 5.

³ Rv. v. 58, 4.

⁴ Rv. iii. 53, 12. See also Bharata. Cf. also x. 174, 5 = Av. i. 29, 6.

⁵ *Religions of India*, 26, 27. It is true that the Bharatas are called a *gavyan grāmaḥ*, 'a horde eager for booty,' in Rv. iii. 33, 11; but Grāma has there merely a general application. See n. 10.

⁶ *Altindisches Leben*, 159, 160.

⁷ ii. 26, 3.

⁸ x. 84, 4. *Viśaḥ* may have the same sense in several other passages—iv. 24, 4; v. 61, 1; vi. 26, 1; vii. 79, 2; viii. 12, 29—but it need not necessarily bear this sense. But in x. 91, 2, there is a clear contrast between Viś and Jana.

⁹ *Op. cit.*, 161. He also relies on Rv. v. 53, 11, where the Maruts are divided into *śarāḥa*, *vṛāta*, and *gaṇa*; but these words are vague.

¹⁰ Rv. iii. 33, 11. See n. 5.

nor *Vṛjana*¹¹ has the special sense of a subdivision of the *Viś* when used for war, for both words only denote generally an armed host. He finds other designations of the village host in *Vrā*¹² and in *Vrāja*,¹³ but it is sufficient to say that the former passage is of extremely doubtful import,¹⁴ and that the latter has no reference to war at all. It is therefore impossible to state in what exact relation the *Grāma* in Vedic times stood to the *Viś* or to the family (*Kula* or *Gotra*). The confusion is increased by the vagueness of the sense of both *Grāma* and *Viś*. If the latter be regarded as a local division, then no doubt the *Grāma* must have been a part of a district; but if a *Viś* was a unit of relationship, then a *Grāma* may have contained families of different *Viśes*, or may have sometimes coincided with a *Viś*, or have contained only a part of a *Viś*. But in any case the original state of affairs must have been greatly modified by the rise of the system of caste, and the substitution of a hierarchical for a political point of view. The elements of the people were represented by the family—either as an individual family inhabiting one home (*Kula*), and consisting often, no doubt, of a joint family of brothers, or as a patriarchal family of sons who still lived with their father—and by the clan, the later *Gotra*, which included all those who claimed a common ancestor. The *Gotra* may be regarded as roughly corresponding to the Latin *gens* and the Greek *γένος*, and possibly the *Viś* may be the equivalent of the *curia* and *φρήτριη*, and the *Jana* of the *tribus* and *φῦλον* or *φύλη*.¹⁵ These three divisions may also be seen in the *Viś*, *Zantu*, and *Daquy* of the Iranian world, where the use of *Viś* suggests that in the Indian *Viś* a relationship based on blood rather than locality is meant—and perhaps even in the *vicus*, *pagus*, and *civitas* of the old German polity described in the *Germania*¹⁶ of Tacitus. The family in some form appears as the third element of the *Jana* in a passage of the *Rigveda*,¹⁷ where the house (*gṛha*) is

¹¹ Rv. vii. 32, 27; x. 42, 10.

¹² Rv. i. 126, 5 (*viśyā iva vrāṇi*).

¹³ Rv. x. 179, 2 = Av. vii. 72, 2.

¹⁴ Cf. Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 121,

319.

¹⁵ Cf. *Iliad*, 2, 362.

¹⁶ Chap. vii. Zimmer gives other

equations, for which cf. Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 393 et seq. The exact parallelism cannot in any case be pressed.

¹⁷ x. 91, 2, where *janaṃ janam* and *viśaṃ viśam* occur, and where a contrast must be meant.

contrasted with the Jana and the Viś. Possibly, too, another passage¹⁸ contrasts the *adhvara*, or family sacrifice, with that of the Jana or Viś, rather than, as Zimmer¹⁹ thinks, the village with the two larger units. But it is significant of the particularism of the Vedic Indians that while the king maintained a fire which might be regarded as the sacred fire of the tribe, there is no sure trace²⁰ of any intermediate cult between that of the king and that of the individual householder. The real elements in the state are the Gotra and the Jana, just as ultimately the *gens* and *tribus*, the *γένος* and *φύλον*, are alone important. It may be that Viś sometimes represents in the older texts what later was known as the Gotra. See Viś.

This appears clearly when the constitution of society in the Brāhmaṇa period is considered. The tribe or people still exists, and is presupposed, but the division into Viś disappears. The real division is now the separate castes (*Varṇa*), but the numerous sections into which each of them is divided appear to be based in part on the ancient Gotra.

¹⁸ Rv. vii. 82, 1.

¹⁹ *Altindisches Leben*, 435.

²⁰ Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 2, 126.

Cf. Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*,

158; von Schroeder, *Indiens Literatur und Cultur*, 32, 33; Jolly, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 50, 512 *et seq.*

2. Jana Śārkarākṣya ('descendant of Śārkarākṣa') is mentioned as a teacher in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (x. 6, 1, 1 *et seq.*) and the Chāndogya Upaniṣad (v. 11, 1; 15, 1). He was a contemporary of Aśvapati Kaikeya, and of Aruṇa Aupaveśi and his son Uddālaka Āruṇi.

Janaka, king of Videha, plays a considerable part in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ and the Brhadāranyaka Upaniṣad,² as well as in the Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa³ and the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad.⁴ He was a contemporary of Yājñavalkya Vāja-

¹ xi. 3, 1, 2; 4, 3, 20; 6, 2, 1 *et seq.*

² iii. 1, 1; iv. 1, 1; 2, 1; 4, 7; v. 14, 8.

³ i. 19, 2 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 23, 329); ii. 76 (*ibid.*, 15, 238).

⁴ iv. 1.

saneya,⁵ of Śvetaketu Āruṇeya, and of other sages.⁶ He had become famous for his generosity and his interest in the discussion of the nature of Brahman, as ultimate basis of reality, in the life-time of Ajātaśatru of Kāśī.⁷ It is significant that he maintained a close intercourse with the Brahmins of the Kuru-Pañcālas, such as Yājñavalkya and Śvetaketu; for this indicates that the home of the philosophy of the Upaniṣads was in the Kuru-Pañcāla country rather than in the east. There is a statement in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa⁸ that he became a Brahmin (*brahmā*). This does not, however, signify a change of caste, but merely that in knowledge he became a Brahmin (see *Kṣatriya*). Janaka is occasionally mentioned in later texts: in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa⁹ he has already become quite mythical; in the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra¹⁰ a *sapta-rātra* or seven nights' rite is ascribed to him.

It is natural to attempt to date Janaka by his being a contemporary of Ajātaśatru, and by identifying the latter with the Ajātasattu of the Pāli texts¹¹: this would make the end of the sixth century B.C. the approximate date of Janaka.¹² But it is very doubtful whether this identification can be supported: Ajātaśatru was king of Kāśī, whereas Ajātasattu was king of Magadha, and his only connexion with Kāśī was through his marriage with the daughter of Pasenadi of Kosala.¹³ Moreover, the acceptance of this chronology would be difficult to reconcile with the history of the development of thought; for it would make the rise of Buddhism contemporaneous with the Upaniṣads, whereas it is reasonably certain that the older Upaniṣads preceded Buddhism.¹⁴ Nor do the Vedic texts know anything of Bimbisāra or Pasenadi, or any of the other princes famed in Buddhist records.

⁵ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 3, 1, 2; 4, 3, 20; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, *loc. cit.*; Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, *loc. cit.*

⁶ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 6, 2, 1 *et seq.*

⁷ Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, *loc. cit.*; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 1, 1.

⁸ xi. 6, 2, 10.

⁹ iii. 10, 9, 9.

¹⁰ xvi. 26, 7.

¹¹ Vincent Smith, *Early History of India*, 26 *et seq.*

¹² Hoernle, *Osteology*, 106.

¹³ Rhys Davids, *Buddhist India*, 3 *et seq.*

¹⁴ See e.g., von Schroeder, *Indiens Literatur und Cultur*, 243; Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 224; Deussen, *Philosophy of the Upaniṣads*, 23 *et seq.*; Keith, *Aitareya Aranyaka*, 25, 29.

The identification¹⁵ of Janaka of Videha and the father of Sītā is less open to objection, but it cannot be proved, and is somewhat doubtful. In the Sūtras Janaka appears as an ancient king who knew of a time when wifely honour was less respected than later.¹⁶

¹⁵ Cf. Weber, *Indian Literature*, 135; Von Schroeder, *op. cit.*, 189; Macdonell, *op. cit.*, 214.

¹⁶ Jolly, *Recht und Sitte*, 48.

Cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 426 *et seq.*; Max Müller, *Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, 421 *et seq.*; Von Schroeder, *op. cit.*,

187-189; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 175, 231; Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 31, n., who properly emphasizes the difficulty of attaching much importance to the names of the leaders of the thought of the Upaniṣads.

Janatā, a word frequently found in the later Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas,² denotes the people as a community (cf. *Sabhā*) or as a religious unit.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 2, 1, 4; 6, 4; 3, 4, 2; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, ix. 17; Av. v. 18, 12, etc.

ii. 3, 1, 3; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 9; iii. 31; v. 9, etc.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 13,

² Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 4, 6, 1;

153, n.

Jana-pada in the Brāhmaṇas denotes both the 'people,' as opposed to the king,¹ and the 'land' or 'realm.'² The 'subjects' are also denoted by the adjectival *jānapada*.³

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 14 (plural); Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 4, 2, 17.

Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 1, 20; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 11, 5; viii. 1, 5.

² Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 3, 9, 9;

³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 5, 1, 20.

1. Janam-ejaya ('man-impelling') is the name of a king, a **Pāriṣita**,¹ famous towards the end of the Brāhmaṇa period. He is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa² as owning horses which when wearied were refreshed with sweet drinks, and as a performer of the Aśvamedha, or horse sacrifice.³ His capital, according to a Gāthā quoted in the Śatapatha⁴ and the Aitareya Brāhmaṇas,⁵ was **Āsandīvant**. His brothers **Ugrasena**, **Bhīmasena**, and **Śrutasena** are mentioned as having

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 5, 4, 1 *et seq.*; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 34; viii. 11, 21; Śākhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 8, 27, etc.

² xi. 5, 5, 13.

³ xiii. 5, 4, 1-3.

⁴ xiii. 5, 4, 2.

⁵ viii. 21.

by the horse sacrifice purified themselves from sin. The priest who performed the sacrifice for him was **Indrota Daivāpi Śaunaka**.⁶ On the other hand the **Aitareya Brāhmaṇa**,⁷ which also mentions his **Asvamedha**, names **Tura Kāvāṣeya** as his priest. It also contains an obscure tale stating that at one sacrifice of his he did not employ the **Kaśyapas**, but the **Bhūtavīras**, being, however, induced by the **Asitamṛgas** to have recourse to the **Kaśyapas** again.⁸ He was a **Kuru** prince; see **Parikṣit**. The **Gopatha Brāhmaṇa**⁹ tells an absurd tale about him, evidently as of an ancient hero.

⁶ Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 5, 4, 1; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, loc. cit.

⁷ viii. 21. Cf. iv. 27; vii. 34.

⁸ vii. 27. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, i, 204; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, i², 438, n. 229; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 43, 345, n.

⁹ i. 2, 5.

Cf. Weber, *Indian Literature*, 123-125; 134-136; Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 37, 65 et seq.; 42, 239; Pargiter, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1910, 28 et seq.

2. **Janam-ejaya** is in the **Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa**¹ the name of a priest who officiated at the snake sacrifice.

¹ xxv. 15, 3. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, i, 35.

Jana-śruta ('famed among men') **Kāṇḍviya** is the name of a pupil of **Hṛtsvāśaya**, mentioned in a **Vaṃśa** (list of teachers) in the **Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa** (iii. 40, 2), and of **Vārakya**, a pupil of **Jayanta**, referred to in the same **Brāhmaṇa** (iii. 41, 1; iv. 17, 1). Cf. **Jānaśruti**.

Jani, Janī.—These words appear to denote 'wife,' usually applying to her in relation to her husband (**Patī**). The more general sense of 'woman' is doubtful; for when **Uṣas** is called a fair **Janī**,¹ 'wife' may be meant, and the other passage² cited for this sense by **Delbrück**,³ which refers to the begetting of children, seems to demand the sense of 'wives.' Since the words usually appear in the plural,⁴ it is possible they may

¹ Rv. iv. 52, 1.

² v. 61, 3.

³ *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 413.

⁴ i. 85, 1; iv. 5, 5; 19, 5; vii. 18, 2;

26, 3; ix. 86, 32; *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xii. 35; xx. 40, 43, etc. Cf. Rv. x. 43, 1. In x. 110, 5, the phrase is *patibhyo na janayaḥ*, where both plurals may be generic.

refer not to 'wives' proper, but to Hetairai. This is, however, rendered unlikely because the Rigveda⁵ uses the phrase *ṣatyur janitvam*, denoting 'wifehood to a husband,' as well as the expression *janayo na patnīh*,⁶ 'like wives (who are) mistresses,'⁷ besides containing passages in which the word has reference to marriage.⁸ The singular occurs in the dialogue of Yama and Yamī.⁹

⁵ x. 18, 8. Cf. *janitvana* in viii. 2, 42.

⁶ i. 62, 10; 186, 7.

⁷ The distinction of sense was probably this: *jani* meant 'wife,' as bearing children (from *jan*, 'beget'), while

patnī was 'wife,' as being 'mistress' of the house (feminine of *pati*, 'lord,' 'husband').

⁸ v. 61, 3. So in x. 40, 10, the word seems certainly to refer to marriage.

⁹ x. 10, 3.

*Janitr*¹ and *Janitrī*² are frequent words, in the Rigveda and later, for 'father' and 'mother' regarded as the 'begetter' and the 'bearer' respectively of the child. See *Pitr*, *Mātr*.

¹ Rv. i. 129, 11; 164, 33; iii. 1, 10; 54, 9, etc.; Av. iv. 1, 7; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xix. 87, etc.

² Rv. iii. 48, 2; 54, 14; Av. vi. 110, 13; ix. 5, 30, etc.

Jantu, besides the general sense of 'man,' has also in a few passages¹ the more restricted sense of 'follower' or 'subject.' The 'followers of Śvaitreya'² may be compared with the 'subjects (*viśaḥ*) of *Trṇaskanda*.'³

¹ Rv. i. 94, 5; x. 140, 4.

² Rv. v. 19, 3.

³ Rv. i. 172, 3.

Janman appears to have the sense of 'relations' in two passages of the Rigveda,¹ being used collectively in the second of them.

¹ iii. 15, 2; ii. 26, 3 (where *janena*, *viśa*, *janmanā*, *putrīh*, is the series).

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 160, and see *Jana* and *Viś*.

Janya has in the Rigveda (iv. 38, 6) and the Atharvaveda (xi. 8, 1) the special sense of 'bridesman.'

Jabālā is the name of the mother of an illegitimate son, *Satyakāma*, in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad (iv. 4, 1. 2. 4).

Jabhya, 'snapper,' denotes in the Atharvaveda¹ an insect destructive to grain.

¹ vi. 50, 2. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 237.

Jamad-agni is one of the somewhat mythical sages of the Rigveda, where he is frequently mentioned. In some passages¹ his name occurs in such a way as to indicate that he is the author of the hymn; once² he is thus associated with Viśvāmitra. In other passages³ he is merely referred to, and the Jamadagnis are mentioned once.⁴ In the Atharvaveda,⁵ as well as the Yajurveda Samhitās⁶ and the Brāhmaṇas,⁷ he is quite a frequent figure. Here he appears as a friend of Viśvāmitra⁸ and a rival of Vasiṣṭha.⁹ He owed his prosperity to his *catū-rātra*, or 'four-night' ritual, with which his family were also very successful.¹⁰ In the Atharvaveda¹¹ Jamadagni is connected with Atri and Kanva, as well as Asita and Vitahavya. He was Adhvaryu priest at the proposed sacrifice of Śunaḥśepa.¹²

¹ Rv. iii. 62, 18; viii. 101, 8; ix. 62, 24; 65, 25.

² Rv. x. 167, 4.

³ Rv. vii. 96, 3; ix. 97, 51.

⁴ Rv. iii. 53, 15. 16.

⁵ ii. 32, 3 (cf. Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, iv. 36; Mantra Brāhmaṇa, ii. 7, 1); iv. 29, 3; v. 28, 7; vi. 137, 1; xviii. 3, 15. 16.

⁶ Taittirīya Samhitā, ii. 2, 12, 4; iii. 1, 7, 3; 3, 5, 2; v. 2, 10, 5; 4, 11, 3; Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā, ii. 7, 19; iv. 2, 9; Kāṭhaka Samhitā, xvi. 19; xx. 9; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, iii. 62; xiii. 56.

⁷ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, ix. 4, 14; xiii. 5, 15; xxi. 10, 5-7; xxii. 7, 2; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 16; Śatapatha

Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 2, 2, 14; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, i. 9, 7; Bhṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 2, 4; Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, iii. 3, 11; iv. 3, 1, etc.

⁸ Taittirīya Samhitā, iii. 1, 7, 3; v. 4, 11, 3; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 5, 15.

⁹ Taittirīya Samhitā, *loc. cit.*

¹⁰ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxi. 10, 5-7.

¹¹ ii. 32, 3; vi. 137, 1.

¹² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 16.

Cf. Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 53, 54; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 319; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 95.

Jambha occurs twice in the Atharvaveda as the name of a disease or a demon of disease. In one passage¹ it is said to be cured by the Jaṅgida plant; in the other² it is described as *samhanuh*, 'bringing the jaws together.' Weber³ argued from

¹ ii. 4, 2.

² viii. 1, 16.

³ *Indische Studien*, 13, 142.

the Kauśika Sūtra⁴ that it was a child's ailment, especially 'teething.' Bloomfield⁵ considers it to mean 'convulsions,' while Caland⁶ thinks it denotes 'tetanus.' Whitney⁷ decides for 'lockjaw' or 'convulsions.'

⁴ xxxii. 1.

⁵ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 283.

⁶ *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 53, 224; *Altindisches Zauberritual*, 103.

⁷ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 42.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 392.

Jambhaka, as the name of a demon, presumably identical with the demon causing **Jambha**, is mentioned in the Vājasaneyi Samhitā¹ and the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka.²

¹ xxx. 16.

² xii. 25. Cf. Keith, *Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka*, 67, n. 7.

Jayaka Lauhitya ('descendant of Lohita') is mentioned in a Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 42, 1) as a pupil of Yaśasvin Jayanta Lauhitya.

Jayanta is the name of several teachers in the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa :

(a) Jayanta Pārāśarya ('descendant of Parāśara') is mentioned as a pupil of Vipāścit in a Vaṃśa (list of teachers).¹

(b) Jayanta Vārakya ('descendant of Varaka') appears in the same Vaṃśa¹ as a pupil of Kubera Vārakya. His grandfather is also mentioned there as a pupil of Kamsa Vārakya.

(c) A Jayanta Vārakya, pupil of Suyajña Śaṇḍilya, perhaps identical with the preceding, is found in another Vaṃśa.²

(d) Jayanta is a name of Yaśasvin Lauhitya.³

See also **Dakṣa Jayanta Lauhitya**.

¹ iii. 41, 1.

² iv. 17, 1.

³ iii. 42, 1. Not only is the formation of the name a late one (cf. Whitney,

Sanskrit Grammar, 1209d, and Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, 191a), but the Upaniṣad in which it occurs is also a late one.

Jarā-bodha, a word occurring only once in the Rīgveda,¹ is of doubtful meaning. It is held by Ludwig² to be the name of

¹ i. 27, 10.

² Translation of the Rīgveda, 3, 103.

a seer. Roth³ regards it as a mere adjective meaning 'attending to the invocation,' which is perhaps the most probable interpretation. Oldenburg,⁴ however, thinks that the word is a proper name, the literal sense being 'alert in old age.'

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.
Cf. Nirukta, x. 8.

the ṛṣi bodha-pratibodhan of Av. v. 30, 10.

⁴ *Ṛgveda-Noten*, i, 23. He compares

Jarāyu is found once in the Atharvaveda¹ in the sense of a 'serpent's skin.' Usually² it denotes the outer covering (chorion) of the embryo, as opposed to the *ulva*, the inner covering (amnion).

Living things are occasionally classified according to their mode of origin. In the Chāndogya Upaniṣad³ they are divided into (a) *āṇḍa-ja*, 'egg-born'; (b) *jīva-ja*, 'born alive,' or born from the womb; (c) *udbhij-ja*, 'propagated by sprouts.' In the Aitareya Āraṇyaka⁴ the division is fourfold: (a) *āṇḍa-ja*; (b) *jāru-ja*, that is, *jarāyu-ja* (found in the Atharvaveda,⁵ and needlessly read here by Böhtlingk⁶); (c) *udbhij-ja*; and (d) *sveda-ja*, 'sweat-born,' explained as 'insects.'

¹ i. 27, 1.

² Rv. v. 78, 8; Av. i. 11, 4; vi. 49, 1; ix. 4, 4; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, vi. 5, 6, 3; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, x. 8; xix. 76; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 3; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 2, 1, 11, etc; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iii. 19, 2, etc.

³ vi. 3, 1.

⁴ ii. 6.

⁵ i. 12, 1.

⁶ See *jāru* in Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 430, 6.

Cf. Deussen, *Philosophy of the Upanishads*, 196, 292; Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 235.

1. **Jaritr** is the regular term in the Rigveda,¹ and occasionally later,² for a singer of hymns of praise or worshipper.

¹ i. 2, 2; 165, 14; ii. 33, 11; iii. 60, 7, etc.

² Av. v. 11, 8; xx. 135, 1, etc.

2. **Jaritr**.—According to Sieg,¹ mention is made in one hymn of the Rigveda² of Jaritr, one of the Śarṅgas. That hymn he seeks to bring into connexion with the epic³ tradition

¹ *Die Sagenstoffe des Ṛgveda*, 44 et seq.

³ *Mahābhārata*, i. 222, 1 et seq.

² x. 142.

of the Ṛṣi Mandapāla, who wedded Jaritā, a female Śārṅga bird—apparently a hen sparrow (*caṭakā*)—and had four sons. These being abandoned by him and exposed to the danger of being consumed by a forest fire, prayed to Agni with the hymn Rigveda x. 142. This interpretation is very doubtful, though Sāyaṇa⁴ appears to have adopted it.

⁴ On Rv. x. 142, 7. 8.

Jarūtha, mentioned in three passages of the Rigveda,¹ appears to denote a demon defeated by Agni.² Ludwig, however, followed by Griffith,³ sees in him a foe slain in a battle in which Vasiṣṭha, the traditional author of the seventh Maṇḍala of the Rigveda, was Purohita, or domestic priest.

¹ vii. 1, 7; 9, 6; x. 80, 3.

² Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.; Nirukta, vi. 17.

³ Hymns of the Rigveda, 2, 11, n.

Jartila, 'wild sesamum,' is mentioned in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā (v. 4, 3, 2) as an unsuitable sacrificial offering. In the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (ix. 1, 1, 3) sesamum seeds are regarded as combining the qualities of cultivation (viz., edibility) with those of wild growth (because they are produced on unploughed land).

Jarvara was Gr̥hapati or 'householder' at the snake festival described in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ xxv. 15, 3. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 35.

Jala Jātūkarnya ('descendant of Jātūkarna'), is mentioned in the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra (xvi. 29, 6) as having obtained the position of Purohita, or domestic priest, of the three peoples or kings of Kāśi, Videha, and Kosala.

Jalāṣa-bheṣaja, 'whose remedy is Jalāṣa,' is an epithet of Rudra in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda.² The word

¹ i. 43, 4; viii. 29, 5.

² ii. 27, 6. It also occurs in the Nīlarudra Upaniṣad (a very late work),

3, and *jalāṣa* as an adjective is found in Rv. ii. 33, 7; viii. 35, 6.

Jālāṣa occurs in a hymn of the Atharvaveda,³ where it denotes a remedy, perhaps, for a tumour or boil.⁴ The commentator on this passage and the Kauśika Sūtra⁵ regard Jālāṣa as meaning 'urine,' which seems a probable interpretation.⁶ But Geldner⁷ thinks that rain-water, conceived as urine, is meant; and the Naighaṇṭuka⁸ identifies *jalāṣa* and *udaka* 'water.'

³ vi. 57.

⁴ Bloomfield, *American Journal of Philology*, 11, 321 *et seq.*; *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 489.

⁵ xxxi. 11.

⁶ Bloomfield, *American Journal of Philology*, 12, 425 *et seq.*

⁷ *Vedische Studien*, 3, 139, n. 2.

⁸ i. 12.

Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 323, 324; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, pp. 76, 77; Hopkins, *Proceedings of the American Oriental Society*, 1894, cl.

Jaṣa is the name of some aquatic animal or fish in the Atharvaveda¹ and the Taittirīya Saṃhitā.² The commentary on the latter text explains it by *makara*, probably meaning 'dolphin.' The word also occurs in the Gopatha Brāhmaṇa.³ Cf. Jhaṣa.

¹ xi. 2, 25. There are various readings: *jhaṣa*, *jakha*, *jagha*.

² v. 5, 13, 1.

³ ii. 2, 5.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 96; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 624.

Jahakā, the 'polecat,' is mentioned as a victim at the Aśvamedha, or horse sacrifice, in the Yajurveda.¹ Sāyaṇa² thinks it means a jackal living in holes (*vila-vāsī kroṣṭā*).

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 18, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 17; Vāja-

saneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 36. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 86.

² On Taittirīya Saṃhitā, *loc. cit.*

Jahnu occurs only in the plural in the legend of Śunaḥśepa, who is said to have obtained, as Devarāta, both the lordship of the Jahnus and the divine lore of the Gāthins.¹ A Jāhnavā, or descendant of Jahnu, was, according to the Pañcaviṃśa

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 18 (*Jahnūnām cādhipatyē daive vede ca Gāthinām*); Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xii. 14; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 27 (p. 195, l. 21, ed. Hillebrandt, where the read-

ing is different and the sense altered: *Jahnūnām cādhitasthīre daive vede ca Gāthināḥ*. The two *ca*'s cannot be justified, and the text must be incorrect).

Brāhmaṇa,² Viśvāmitra, who is said, by means of a certain *catu-rātra* or 'four-night' ritual, to have secured the kingdom for the Jahnus in their conflict with the Vṛeivants. He is here described as a king. Again, in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,³ Viśvāmitra is addressed as a *rāja-putra*, 'prince,' and *Bharata-rṣabha*, 'bull of the Bharatas.' It is therefore clear that the Brāhmaṇas, though not the Saṃhitās, saw in him at once a priest and a prince by origin, though there is no trace whatever of their seeing in him a prince who won Brahmanhood as in the version of the later texts.⁴

A Jahnāvi is mentioned twice in the Rigveda,⁵ being either the wife of Jahnu, or, as Sāyaṇa thinks, the race of Jahnu. The family must clearly once have been a great one, later merged in the Bharatas.

² xxi. 12. Cf. Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 54, who correctly explains the passage which Sāyaṇa misunderstands.

³ vii. 17, 6, 7.

⁴ Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1, 2 337 et seq.

⁵ i. 116, 19; iii. 58, 6. Cf. Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 153.

Jāta Śākāyanya ('descendant of Śāka') is mentioned as a ritual authority and contemporary of Śaṅkha in the Kāthaka Saṃhitā (xxii. 7).

Jāta-rūpa, 'possessing native beauty,' is the name of 'gold' in the later Brāhmaṇas¹ and the Sūtras.²

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 13 (*jāta-rūpa* - *maya*, 'composed of gold'); Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 4, 25; Naighaṇṭuka, i. 2.

² *Rajata-jātarūpe*, 'silver and gold,'

Lātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, i. 6, 24. Cf. viii. 1, 3; Kauśika Sūtra, x. 16; xiii. 3, etc.; Sāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, iii. 19, 9.

Jāti, which in the Pāli¹ texts is the word denoting 'caste,' does not occur at all in the early Vedic literature; when it is found, as in the Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra,² it has only the sense of 'family' (for which cf. *Kula*, *Gotra*, and *Viś*). For the influence of the family system on the growth of caste, see *Varṇa*. To assume that it was the basis of caste, as does

¹ Fick, *Die sociale Gliederung*, 22, n. 4.

² xv. 4, 14. So *jātiya*, xx. 2, 11, etc.

Senart,³ is difficult in face of the late appearance of words for family and of stress on family.⁴

³ *Les Castes dans l'Inde* (1896).

⁴ Fick, *op. cit.*, 3; Oldenberg, *Zeit-*

schrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, 51, 267 *et seq.*

Jātū-karnya, 'descendant of Jātūkarna,' is the patronymic of several persons.

(a) A pupil of Āsurāyana and Yāska bears this name in a Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Brhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad in the Kāṇva recension.¹ In the Mādhyam̐dina² he is a pupil of Bhāradvāja.

(b) A Kātyāyanī-putra, 'son of Kātyāyanī,' bears this name in the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka.³

(c) A Jātūkarnya is mentioned in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa⁴ as a contemporary of Alikayu Vācaspatya and other sages.

(d) Jātūkarnya is in the Sūtras⁵ frequently a patronymic of teachers whose identity cannot be determined. The same person or different persons may here be meant.

¹ ii. 6, 3; iv. 6, 3.

² ii. 5, 21; iv. 5, 27.

³ viii. 10.

⁴ xxvi. 5 (Jātūkarnya in Lindner's index, 159, is a misprint).

⁵ Aitareya Āraṇyaka, v. 3, 3; Śāṅkh-

āyana Srauta Sūtra, i. 2, 17; iii. 16, 14; 20, 19; xvi. 29, 6 (Jala); Kātyāyana Srauta Sūtra, iv. 1, 27; xx. 3, 17; xxv. 7, 34, etc.

Cf. Weber, *Indian Literature*, 138-140.

Jātū-ṣṭhira occurs in one verse of the R̥gveda¹ where Sāyaṇa and Ludwig² interpret the word as a proper name. Roth³ renders it as an adjective meaning 'naturally powerful.'⁴

¹ ii. 13, 11.

² Translation of the R̥gveda, 3, 152.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. (with a wrong reference, ii. 23, 11).

⁴ *Urkraftig*. Grassmann, *Wörterbuch*, similarly explains the word as 'powerful by nature or birth' (jātū).

Jāna, 'descendant of Jana,' is the patronymic of Vṛśa in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ and apparently in the Śātyāyanaka.²

¹ xiii. 3, 12.

² In Sāyaṇa on Rv. v. 5. Cf. Brhad-devatā, v. 14 *et seq.*, with Macdonell's

notes; Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des R̥gveda*, 64 *et seq.*

Jānaka, 'descendant of Janaka,' is the patronymic of **Kratuvid** in some MSS. of the *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*.¹ In the *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*² the name appears instead as **Kratujit Jānaki**. **Jānaka** is also, according to some manuscripts of the *Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad*,³ the patronymic of **Āyasthūṇa**, but is here no doubt a misreading of **Jānaki**.

¹ vii. 34.² ii. 3, 8, 1; *Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā*, xi. 1.³ vi. 3, 10 (*Kāṇva*).

Jānaki, 'descendant of Janaka,' is the patronymic of **Kratujit** in the *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*,¹ of **Kratuvid** in the *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*,² and of **Āyasthūṇa** in the *Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad*,³ where he is mentioned as a pupil of **Cūḍa Bhāgavitti**, and as teacher of **Satyakāma Jābāla**.

¹ ii. 3, 8, 1; *Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā*, xi. 1.² vii. 34.³ vi. 3, 10 (*Kāṇva* = vi. 3, 18, 19, *Mādhyamdina*).

Jānam-tapi, 'descendant of Janamtapa,' is the patronymic of **Atyarāti** in the *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa* (viii. 23).

Jāna-pada. See **Janapada**.

Jāna-śruti, 'descendant of Jānaśruta,' is the patronymic of **Putrāyana** in the *Chāndogya Upaniṣad* (iv. 1, 1; 2, 1).

Jāna-śruteya, 'descendant of Jānaśruti' or of 'Janaśrutā,' is the patronymic or metronymic of several persons—**Upāvi**¹ or **Aupāvi**,² **Ulukya**,³ **Nagarin**,⁴ and **Sāyaka**.⁵

¹ *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, i. 25, 115.² *Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa*,³ *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, v. 1, 1, 5, 7; *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*, i. 4, 5.

i. 6, 3.

⁴ *Ibid.*, iii. 40, 2.⁵ *Ibid.*

Jābāla, 'descendant of **Jabāla**,' is the metronymic of **Mahā-śāla**¹ and **Satyakāma**.² **Jābāla** is also mentioned as a teacher in the *Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa*,³ which refers to the

¹ *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, x. 3, 3, 1; 6, 1, 1.dogya Upaniṣad, iv. 4, 1, etc.; *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, viii. 7.² *Ibid.*, xiii. 5, 3, 1; *Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad*, iv. 1, 14; vi. 3, 19; *Chān-*³ iii. 9, 9.

Jābālas⁴ as well. The Jābāla Gṛhapatis are spoken of in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa.⁵

⁴ iii. 7, 2.

⁵ xxiii. 5.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 395.

Jābālāyana, 'descendant of Jābāla,' is the patronymic of a teacher, a pupil of Mādhyamdināyana, who is mentioned in the second Vamśa (list of teachers) of the Kāṇva recension of the Brhadāranyaka Upaniṣad (iv. 6, 2).

Jāmadagniya is the patronymic of two 'descendants of Jamadagni' in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā.¹ It appears from the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa² that the Aurvas are meant, and that Jamadagni's descendants were ever prosperous.

¹ vii. 1, 9, 1.

² xxi. 10, 6.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 12, 251, n. ;

Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 54.

Jāmātr is a rare word denoting 'son-in-law' in the Rigveda,¹ where also occurs the word Vijāmātr, denoting an 'unsatisfactory son-in-law,' as one who does not pay a sufficient price, or one who, having other defects, must purchase a bride. Friendly relations between son-in-law and father-in-law are referred to in the Rigveda.²

¹ viii. 2, 20. Vāyu is called the jāmātr of Tvaṣṭr in viii. 26, 21. 22. Cf. Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 517; Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 78, 79.

² x. 28, 1. Cf. Bloomfield, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 255.

Jāmi, a word which appears originally to have meant 'related in blood,' is not rarely used as an epithet of 'sister' (Svasr), and sometimes even denotes 'sister' itself, the emphasis being on the blood-relationship.¹ So it appears in a passage of the Atharvaveda,² where 'brotherless sisters'

¹ Cf. Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 463, 464. As 'relation,' it occurs, e.g., Rv. i. 31, 10; 75, 3. 4; 100, 11; 124, 6, etc.; as

'sister,' Rv. i. 65, 7; x. 10, 10, etc.; with *svasā*, i. 123, 5; 185, 5; iii. 1, 11; ix. 65, 1; 89, 4, etc.

² i. 17, 1.

(*abhrātava iva jāmayah*) are referred to. The word is similarly used in the dispute occurring in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa³ as to the precedence of Rākā, or of the wives of the gods, in a certain rite. One party is there described as holding that the sister should be preferred (*jāmyai vai pūrva-ṭṭyam*)—apparently at a ceremonial family meal—to the wife, presumably as being of one blood with the husband, while the wife is not (being *anyo-daryā*, 'of another womb').⁴ In the neuter⁵ the word means 'relationship,' like *jāmi-tva*, which also occurs in the Rīgveda.⁶

³ iii. 37.

⁴ Delbrück, *loc. cit.*

⁵ Rv. iii. 54, 9; x. 10, 4; *jāmi-kṛt*,

'making relationship,' Av. iv. 19, 1.

Cf. Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, *loc. cit.*

⁶ i. 105, 9; 166, 13; x. 55, 4; 64, 13.

Jāmi-śamsa, the 'imprecation by a sister' or 'relation,' is mentioned in the Atharvaveda,¹ showing that family disputes were not rare. This is also indicated by the word *Bhrātṛvya*, which, while properly meaning 'father's brother's son,' regularly denotes simply 'enemy.'

¹ ii. 10, 1 (= Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 5, 6, 3), and personified in ix. 4, 15. Cf. *jāmyāḥ śapathah*, Av. ii. 7, 2; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 362.

Jāmbila, 'hollow of the knee,'¹ occurs once in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā.² The word also occurs in the form of *Jāmbīla* in the Kāthaka Saṃhitā³ and the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā.⁴ Mahīdhara, in his commentary on the latter text, interprets the word as 'knee-pan,' which he says is so named because of its resemblance to the citron, *jāmbīra*.

¹ Perhaps for *jāmi-bila*. Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, p. 11, n. 4.

² iii. 15, 3.

³ v. 13, 1.

⁴ xxv. 3.

Jāyantī-putra, 'son of Jāyantī,' is mentioned in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad¹ as a pupil of Māṇḍūkāyanīputra.

¹ vi. 5, 2 (Kāṇva=vi. 4, 32 Mādhyamīna).

Jāyā regularly denotes 'wife,' and, as opposed to *Patnī*, wife as an object of marital affection, the source of the continuance

of the race.¹ So it is used of the wife of the gambler, and of the wife of the Brāhmaṇa in the Rīgveda;² it is also frequently combined with *Patī*, 'husband,'³ both there and in the later literature.⁴ *Patnī*, on the other hand, is used to denote the wife as partner in the sacrifice;⁵ when no share in it is assigned to her, she is called *Jāyā*.⁶ The distinction is, of course, merely relative; hence one text⁷ calls Manu's wife *Jāyā*, another⁸ *Patnī*. Later on *Jāyā* is superseded by *Dāra*.

¹ Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 411, 412. Cf. Rv. i. 105, 2; 124, 7; iii. 53, 4; iv. 3, 2; 18, 3; ix. 82, 4; x. 10, 7; 17, 1; 71, 4, etc.; Av. iii. 30, 2; vi. 60, 1, etc.

² x. 34, 2, 3. 13, and x. 109.

³ Rv. iv. 3, 2; x. 149, 4.

⁴ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 23, 1. Cf.

vii. 13, 10; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 6, 7, 9. Cf. Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 6, 12.

⁵ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 9, 2, 14.

⁶ i. 1, 4, 13.

⁷ *Ibid.*, i. 1, 4, 16.

⁸ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 8, 1.

Jāyānya,¹ *Jāyenya*,² are variant forms of the name of a disease mentioned in the Atharvaveda and the Taittirīya Saṃhitā. In one passage of the former text³ it is mentioned with jaundice (*harimā*) and pains in the limbs (*aṅga-bhedo visalpakaḥ*). Zimmer⁴ thinks these are its symptoms, and identifies it with a kind of *Yakṣma*, or disease of the lungs. Bloomfield⁵ prefers to identify it with syphilis, in accordance with certain indications in the ritual of the Kauśika Sūtra.⁶ Roth conjectures 'gout,' but Whitney⁷ leaves the nature of the disease doubtful.

¹ Av. vii. 76, 3-5; xix. 44, 2.

² ii. 3, 5, 2; 5, 6, 5.

³ xix. 44, 2.

⁴ *Altindisches Leben*, 377, following Wise, *Hindu System of Medicine*, 321, describing *Akṣata*.

⁵ *American Journal of Philology*, 11,

320 et seq.; *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 559-561.

⁶ xxxii. 11. Cf. also the commentary on Av. vii. 76, and Taittirīya Saṃhitā, loc. cit.

⁷ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 442. Cf. Henry, *Le livre vii de l'Atharvaveda*, 98.

Jāra, 'lover,' has no sinister sense in the early texts¹ generally, where the word applies to any lover. But it seems probable that the *Jāra* at the *Puruṣamedha*, or human sacrifice,²

¹ Rv. i. 66, 8; 117, 18; 134, 3; 152, 4; ix. 32, 5, etc. The word is often used mythologically, as, e.g., *jāra uṣasām*, 'lover of the dawns,' vii. 9,

1. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 308.

² *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xxx. 9; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 4, 1.

must be regarded as an illegitimate lover; this sense also appears in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad,³ and Indra is styled the lover of Ahalyā, wife of Gautama.⁴

³ vi. 4, 11.

⁴ Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 65.

Jārat-kārava ('descendant of Jaratkāru') Ārtabhāga ('descendant of Rtabhāga') is the name of a teacher mentioned in the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka (vii. 20) and the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (iii. 2, 1, in both recensions).

Jāru. See Jarāyu.

Jāla occurs in the Atharvaveda¹ and the Sūtras² in the sense of 'net.' Jālaka is used in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad³ of a reticulated membrane resembling a woven covering.

¹ viii. 8, 5. 8 (as used against foes); | ² Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, vii. 4, 7,
x. 1, 30. | etc. ³ iv. 2, 3.

Jālāṣa. See Jalāṣa, which is read by Sāyaṇa in the Atharvaveda (vi. 57, 2) for Jālāṣa.¹

¹ Cf. Bloomfield, *American Journal of Philology*, 11, 320.

Jāṣkamada is the name of an unknown animal in the Atharvaveda.¹

¹ xi. 9, 9. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 88.

Jās-pati occurs once in the Rigveda¹ in the sense of the 'head of the family.' The abstract formed from this word, Jās-patya, apparently denoting 'lordship of children,' is also found there.²

¹ i. 185, 8.

² Rv. v. 28, 3; x. 85, 23.

Jāhuṣa is the name in the Rigveda¹ of a protégé of the Aśvins.

¹ i. 116, 10; vii. 71, 5. Cf. Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 159.

Jāhnavā, 'descendant of **Jahnu**,' is the patronymic of **Viśvā-mitra** in the **Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa**.¹ This fact is of some importance as disproving **Aufrecht's** theory² that the **Jahnus** were the clan of **Ajigarta**, the father of **Śunaḥśepa**.

¹ xxi. 12. Cf. **Weber**, *Indische Studien*, | *necticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15,
1, 32; **Hopkins**, *Transactions of the Con-* 54.

² *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, 424.

Jitvan Śailini is the name of a teacher in the **Bṛhadāranyaka Upaniṣad**,¹ a contemporary of **Janaka** and **Yājñavalkya**. He held that speech (*vāc*) was **Brahman**.

¹ iv. 1, 2 (**Kāṇva**=iv. 1, 5 **Mādhyamīna**, which has **Śailina** as the patronymic).

Jihvāvant Bādhyoga is the name, in the last **Vamśa** (list of teachers) of the **Bṛhadāranyaka Upaniṣad**,¹ of a teacher, pupil of **Asita Vārṣāgaṇa**.

¹ vi. 5, 3 (**Kāṇva**=vi. 4, 33 **Mādhyamīna**).

✓ **Jīva-grbh**, 'seizing alive,' is, according to **Roth**,¹ the term for a police official in the **Rigveda**.² But although this sense is rendered possible by the mention of **Madhyamaśī**, perhaps 'arbitrator,' in the same passage,³ it is neither necessary nor probable.⁴

¹ *St Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.; |
Siebenzig Lieder, 174.

² x. 97, 11.

³ *Rv.* x. 97, 12.

⁴ **Zimmer**, *Altindisches Leben*, 180.

Jīva-ja. See **Jarāyu**.

Jīvant appears to denote a certain plant in one passage of the **Atharvaveda**,¹ where the edition of **Roth** and **Whitney** has the unjustified emendation **Jīvala**.²

¹ xix. 39, 3. Cf. **Whitney**, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 960.

² With this conjectural form, cf.

Jīvalā, an epithet of a plant in *Av.* vi. 59, 3; viii. 2, 6; 7, 6; xix. 39, 3.

Jivala Cailaki, 'descendant of Celaka,' is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ as reproving Takṣan.

¹ ii. 3, 1, 31-35. Cf. Lévi, *La Doctrine du Sacrifice*, 140.

Juhū is the regular name in the Rigveda and later for the tongue-shaped ladle in which butter was offered to the gods.

¹ Rv. viii. 44, 5; x. 21, 3; Av. xviii. 4, 5, 6, etc.

Jūrṇi, 'firebrand,' is regarded by Zimmer¹ as one of the weapons of the Vedic Indians. But since it is only mentioned in the Rigveda² as a weapon used by demons, its employment in normal war cannot be safely assumed.

¹ *Altindisches Leben*, 301.

² i. 129, 8. Cf. Nirukta, vi. 4.

Jūrṇi is one of the names given to serpents in a hymn of the Atharvaveda (ii. 24, 5), perhaps from their habit of casting their slough. See Ahi.

Jetṛ. See Śrṇi.

Jaitrāyaṇa Saho-jit is apparently in the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā¹ the name of a prince who celebrated the Rājasūya, or 'royal consecration.' Von Schroeder² quotes in support of Jaitrāyaṇa as a proper name the derivative Jaitrāyaṇi, 'descendant of Jaitra,' formed according to the Gaṇa *karnādi*, which is referred to by Pāṇini;³ but it should be noted that in the parallel passage of the Kapiṣṭhala Saṃhitā⁴ the reading is different, and no proper personal name appears, the subject being Indra, the god. This reading seems much more probable, for the verse should be general, and suit every king performing the rite.

¹ xviii, 5.

² *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 49, 168.

³ iv. 2, 80.

⁴ xxviii. 5, cited by von Schroeder *Kāṭhaka*, 1, p. 269.

Jaimini does not appear till the Sūtra period.¹ But a Jaiminīya Saṃhitā of the Sāmaveda is extant, and has been edited and discussed by Caland;² and a Jaiminīya Brāhmaṇa, of which a special section is the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa,³ is known and has formed the subject of several articles by Oertel.⁴

¹ Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iii. 4; Śāṅkhāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iv. 10; vi. 6, etc. He appears also as a pupil of Vyāsa, Sāmavidhāna Brāhmaṇa, *ad fin.*; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 4, 377. Cf. his *Indian Literature*, 56.

² As part ii. of Hillebrandt's *Indische Forschungen*, Breslau, 1907. See Oldenberg, *Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen*, 1908, 712 *et seq.*

³ Edited by Oertel, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, 79-260.

⁴ *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 18, 15 *et seq.*; 19, 97; 23, 325; 26, 176, 306; 28, 81; *Actes du onzième Congrès International des Orientalistes*, 1, 225; *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 155 *et seq.*

Jaivantāyana, 'descendant of Jīvanta,' is mentioned in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad¹ as a teacher, with Śaunaka and Raibhya, of Rauhiṇāyana.

¹ iv. 5, 26 (Mādhyamīna). The name is recognised by Pāṇini, iv. 1, 103.

Jaivala or Jaivali, 'descendant of Jīvala,' is the patronymic of Pravāhaṇa in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka¹ and Chāndogya Upaniṣads.² Jaivali, the king, in the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa³ is the same person.

¹ vi. 2, 1 (Kāṇva=vi. 1, 1 Mādhyamīna), where the form is Jaivala.

² i. 8, 1. 2. 8; v. 3, 1.

³ i. 38, 4.

Jñātr occurs in two passages of the Atharvaveda¹ and one of the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka² with a somewhat obscure sense. Zimmer³ conjectures not unnaturally that the word is a technical term taken from law, meaning 'witness.' The reference is, perhaps, to a custom of carrying on transactions of business before witnesses as practised in other primitive societies.⁴ Roth⁵ suggests that the word has the sense of

¹ vi. 32, 3; viii. 8, 21.

² xii. 14. Cf. Keith, *Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka*, 66, n. 4.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 181.

⁴ In Manu, viii. 57, the word is a various reading for *sākṣin*, 'witness.' Cf. Jolly, *Recht und Sitte*, 140.

⁵ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

'surety.' But Bloomfield⁶ and Whitney⁷ ignore these interpretations.

⁶ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 475.

⁷ Translation of the *Atharvaveda*, 306.

Jñāti (masc.), a word which originally seems to have meant 'acquaintance,'¹ denotes in the *Rigveda*² and later³ a 'relation,' apparently one who was connected by blood on the father's side, though the passages do not necessarily require the limitation. But this sense follows naturally enough from the patriarchal basis of Vedic society.⁴

¹ Being in all probability derived from *jñā*, 'know,' not from *jan*, 'beget,' as would at first sight seem more likely on account of the sense. Cf. the *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.

² vii. 55, 5, seems to refer to the members of the joint family sleeping in the paternal house; x. 66, 14; 85, 28 (the kinsmen of the bride are meant); 117, 9 (perhaps 'brother and sister' are meant by *jñātī* here, but 'kinsfolk' will do; cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 432).

³ Av. xii. 5, 44 (where Whitney in

his Translation renders the word by 'acquaintances,' which seems too vague and feeble); *Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa*, i. 6, 5, 2; *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa*, i. 6, 4, 3 (*jñātībhyāṃ vā sakhibhyāṃ vā*, 'where 'relations' are contrasted with 'friends' or 'companions'); ii. 2, 2, 20; 5, 2, 20; xi. 3, 3, 7, etc.

⁴ For the transition from the etymological meaning, cf. *γυνὴς*, *γυνή*, which in Homer designate 'brother' and 'sister'; *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.

Jyā is the regular word for 'bowstring' in the *Rigveda*¹ and later.² The making of bowstrings was a special craft, as is shown by the occurrence of the Jyā-kāra, or 'maker of bowstrings,' among the victims at the *Puruṣamedha*, or human sacrifice, in the *Yajurveda*.³ The bowstring consisted of a thong of ox-hide.⁴ It was not usually kept taut,⁵ but was specially tightened when the bow was to be used.⁶ The sound of the bowstring (*jyā-ghoṣa*) is referred to in the *Atharvaveda*.⁷ Cf. *Ārti*.

¹ iv. 27, 3; vi. 75, 3; x. 51, 6, etc.

² Av. i. 1, 3; v. 13, 6; vi. 42, 1; *Vājasaneyi Samhitā*, xvi. 9; xxix. 51, etc.

³ *Vājasaneyi Samhitā*, xxx. 7; *Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 4, 3, 1.

⁴ Rv. vi. 75, 3; Av. i. 1, 3. In the Epic the bowstring is made of hemp

(*maurvi*); Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 271.

⁵ Av. vi. 42, 1.

⁶ Rv. x. 166, 3.

⁷ v. 21, 9.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 298 299.

Jyākā means 'bowstring,' with a contemptuous sense, in the Rigveda,¹ and in the simple sense in the Atharvaveda.²

¹ x. 133, 1, where *anyakeṣūṇo jyākāḥ* is unmistakably contemptuous. Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, p. 137.

² i. 2, 2.

Jyā-pāśa means 'bowstring' in the Atharvaveda (xi. 10, 22).

Jyā-hroḍa occurs in the description of the arms of the Vrātya in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,¹ and is also mentioned in the Sūtras.² The sense is somewhat obscure, for one Sūtra describes it as a 'bow not meant for use' (*ayogyam dhanus*),³ while the other speaks of it as a 'bow without an arrow' (*dhanuṣka aniṣu*).⁴ Some sort of a bow, therefore, seems to be meant.

¹ xvii. 1, 14 (spelt *-hroḍa* in text, *-hroḍa* in comm.).

² Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xxii. 4, 11 (spelt *-hroḍa*); Lātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, viii. 6, 8 (spelt *-hroḍa*; the editor notes that the Drāhyāyana Sūtra has the same reading).

³ Kātyāyana, *loc. cit.*

⁴ Lātyāyana, *loc. cit.*

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 38; Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 32; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 33, 52.

Jyeṣṭha, ordinarily meaning 'greatest,' has further the specific sense of 'eldest' ¹ brother in the Rigveda.² It also means the eldest among sons, which is another side of the same sense.³

¹ With changed accent, *jyeṣṭhā*. Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, p. 83, 14.

² iv. 33, 5; x. 11, 2.

³ Av. xii. 2, 35; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 17; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 5, 3, 8, and cf. Jyāiṣṭhineya.

Jyeṣṭha-ghnī, 'slaying the eldest,' is the name of a Nakṣatra, or lunar mansion, usually called Jyeṣṭhā, in the Atharvaveda¹ and the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa.² It is Antares or *Cor Scipionis*.

¹ vi. 110, 2. Cf. vi. 112, 1.

² i. 5, 2, 8. Cf. Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 361.

Jyeṣṭhā. See Nakṣatra.

Jyaiṣṭhineya denotes, in combination with **Jyeṣṭha**, the eldest, a 'son of the father's first wife' (*jyeṣṭhā*), in the Brāhmaṇas.¹

¹ Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 1, 8, 1 (opposed to *kaṇiṣṭha* and *kāniṣṭhineya*); Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, ii. 1, 2; xx. 5, 2.

Jyotiṣa, 'astronomy.' It is important to note that no reference to any work on astronomy occurs in the Saṃhitās or Brāhmaṇas. The text which claims to represent the astronomical science of the Veda has been edited by Weber,¹ and has frequently been discussed since.² Its date is unknown, but is undoubtedly late, as is shown alike by the contents and form of the work.

¹ Ueber den Vedakalender namens Jyotiṣam (1862).

² See references in Thibaut, *Astronomie, Astrologie und Mathematik*, 20, 29.

Jvālāyana, 'descendant of Jvāla,' is the name of a man, a pupil of **Gauṣūkti**, mentioned in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iv. 16, 1), in a list of teachers.

JH.

Jhaṣa is mentioned in the story of Manu told in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ where it means a 'great fish' (*mahā-matsya*) according to the commentator. Eggeling² suggests that a horned fish is meant, because in the Taittiriya Saṃhitā³ the *Idā*, or personified libation, is represented as a cow, and this may have brought in the idea of a horned fish in the later form of an old legend. But cf. **Jaṣa**.

¹ i. 8, 1, 4.

² *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, 217, n. 3; 26, xxxi.

³ i. 7, 1; ii. 6, 7.

T.

Takavāna appears to be a patronymic from Taku,¹ and to be the name of a seer in the Rigveda,² presumably a descendant of Taku Kakṣivānt, for his name occurs in a group of hymns composed by the Kākṣivatas.³

¹ Cf. Bhṛgavāna, from Bhṛgu; Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. Taku, as an adjective (?), occurs in Rigveda, ix. 97, 52.

² i. 120, 6.

³ Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 221.

Cf. Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 92; Ludwig, *Über Methode bei Interpretation des Rgveda*, 47.

Takman is a disease repeatedly mentioned in the Atharvaveda, but later not known under this name. It is the subject of five hymns¹ of the Atharvaveda, and is often mentioned elsewhere.² Weber³ first identified it with 'fever,' and Grohmann⁴ showed that all the symptoms pointed to that ailment.⁵ Reference is made to the alternate hot and shivering fits of the patient,⁶ to the yellow colour of the jaundice which accompanies the fever,⁷ and to its peculiar periodicity. The words used to describe its varieties are *anyē-dyuh*,⁸ *ubhaya-dyuh*,⁹ *tr̥tīyaka*,¹⁰ *vi-tr̥tīya*,¹¹ and *sadaṇ-di*,¹² the exact sense of most of which terms is somewhat uncertain. It is agreed¹³ that the first epithet designates the fever known as *quotidianus*, which recurs each day at the same hour, though the word is curious (lit.

¹ i. 25; v. 22; vi. 20; vii. 116; xix. 39 (cf. v. 4).

² Av. iv. 9, 8; v. 4, 1. 9; 30, 16; ix. 8, 6; xi. 2, 22. 26, etc.

³ *Indische Studien*, 4, 119; Roth, *Zur Litteratur und Geschichte des Weda*, 39, had, from the use of Kuṣṭha as a remedy, regarded it as denoting 'leprosy,' and was followed by Pictet, Kuhn's *Zeitschrift*, 5, 337. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 4, 280, thought 'consumption' was meant.

⁴ *Indische Studien*, 9, 381 et seq.

⁵ See also Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 451 et seq.; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 379-385, and compare the *juvara* (a non-Vedic word) of the classical

medicine, Wise, *Hindu System of Medicine*, 219 et seq.; Jolly, *Medicin*, 70-72. Dārila and Keśava, the commentators on the Kauśika Sūtra, everywhere equate *takman* and *juvara*.

⁶ Av. i. 25, 2-4; v. 22, 2. 7. 10; vi. 20, 3; vii. 116, 1.

⁷ Av. i. 25, 2; v. 22, 2; vi. 20, 3.

⁸ Av. i. 25, 4; vii. 116, 2.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ Av. i. 25, 4; v. 22, 13; xix. 39, 10.

¹¹ Av. v. 22, 13.

¹² Av. v. 22, 13; xix. 39, 10.

¹³ Grohmann, *op. cit.*, 387; Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 382; Bloomfield, *op. cit.*, 274.

'on the other—i.e., next, day'). The *ubhaya-dyuh* ('on both days') variety appears to mean a disease recurring for two successive days, the third being free; this corresponds to the *rhythmus quartanus complicatus*.¹⁴ But Sāyaṇa considers that it means a fever recurring on the third day, the 'tertian.' The *trīyaka*, however, must be the 'tertian' fever,¹⁵ though Zimmer¹⁶ suggests that it may mean a fever which is fatal at the third paroxysm. Grohmann¹⁷ regards the *vi-trīyaka* as equivalent to the *tertiana duplicata*, a common form in southern countries, in which the fever occurs daily, but with a correspondence in point of time or severity of attack on alternate days. Bloomfield¹⁸ suggests that it is identical with the *ubhaya-dyuh* variety. The *sadaṇ-di*¹⁹ type appears to be the kind later known as *saṃtata-jvara* ('continuous fever'), in which there are attacks of several days' duration, with an interval followed by a fresh period of attack. Fever occurred at different seasons, in the autumn (*śārada*), in the hot weather (*graiṣma*), in the rains (*vārṣika*),²⁰ but was especially prevalent in the first, as is indicated by the epithet *viśva-śārada*, 'occurring every autumn.'²¹

The disease is said to arise when Agni enters the waters.²² From this Weber²³ deduced that it was considered to be the result of a chill supervening on heat, or the influence of heat on marshy land. Grohmann²⁴ preferred to see in this connexion of the origin of the disease with Agni's entering the waters²⁵ an allusion to the fact that fever arises in the rainy season, the time when Agni, as lightning, descends to earth with the rain. Zimmer,²⁶ who accepts this view, further refers to the prevalence

¹⁴ Grohmann, 388; Zimmer, 382; Bloomfield, 274. It may conceivably be the form styled Cāturthaka Vipar-yaya (Wise, *op. cit.*, 232), in which the paroxysm occurs every fourth day, and lasts for two days.

¹⁵ Sāyaṇa on Av. i. 25, 4; Bloomfield, 451. It is the *jvara trīyaka* of Suśruta (2, 404, 7).

¹⁶ *Op. cit.*, 383, quoting Hügel, Kash-mir, I, 133.

¹⁷ *Op. cit.*, 388.

¹⁸ *Op. cit.*, 451.

¹⁹ Of doubtful derivation: either

'always cutting' (cf. Sāyaṇa on Av. xix. 39, 10), or 'always fastening upon' (Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.), or 'belonging to every day' = *sadaṇ-dina* (Zimmer, 383, n.; Bloomfield, 452).

²⁰ Av. v. 22, 13.

²¹ Av. ix. 8, 6; xix. 34, 10.

²² Av. i. 25, 1.

²³ *Indische Studien*, 4, 119.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, 9, 493.

²⁵ Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 92.

²⁶ *Op. cit.*, 384.

of fever in the Terai, and interprets *vanya*, an epithet of fever found in the Atharvaveda,²⁷ as meaning 'sprung from the forest,' pointing out that fever is mentioned as prevalent among the Mūjavants and Mahāvṛṣas, two mountain tribes of the western Himālaya.²⁸ There is no trace of fever having been observed to be caused by the bite of the *anopheles* mosquito, which breeds in stagnant water: this theory has without reason been held to be known to classical Indian medicine.²⁹

Among the symptoms of Takman, or among complications accompanying it, are mentioned 'itch' (Pāman), 'headache' (*śiṛṣa-śoka*),³⁰ 'cough' (Kāsikā), and 'consumption,' or perhaps some form of itch (Balāsa).

It is perhaps significant that the Takman does not appear until the Atharvaveda. It is quite possible that the Vedic Āryans, when first settled in India, did not know the disease, which would take some generations to become endemic and recognized as dangerous. What remedies they used against it is quite uncertain, for the Atharvaveda mentions only spells and the Kuṣṭha, which can hardly have been an effective remedy, though still used in later times. Fever must, even in the Atharvan period, have claimed many victims, or it would not be mentioned so prominently.

²⁷ Av. vi. 20, 4.

²⁸ Av. v. 22, 5.

²⁹ Jolly, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1906, 222.

³⁰ Av. xix. 39, 10.

For the present position of the disease in India, cf. the Report of the Simla Conference of 1909.

Takvan,¹ Takvarī,² seem in the Rigveda to denote a 'swift-flying bird.' Sāyaṇa³ explains Takvan as a swift steed.

¹ Rv. i. 66, 2. Cf. i. 134, 5, and Tsārin.

² *Ibid.*, i. 151, 5; x. 91, 2. But in both places the word may be adjectival.

³ On Rv. i. 66, 2.

Takṣaka Vaisāleya ('descendant of Viśālā') is a mythical figure, mentioned as the son of Virāj in the Atharvaveda,¹ and as Brāhmaṇacchamsin priest at the snake sacrifice in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.²

¹ vii. 10, 29.

² xxv. 15, 3. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, i, 35.

1. Takṣan, 'carpenter,' is mentioned in the Rigveda¹ and often later.² He was employed to do all sorts of work in wood, such as the making of chariots (Ratha) and wagons (Anas). Carved work of a finer type seems also to have fallen to his lot.³ The axe (*kuliśa*,⁴ *paraśu*⁵) is mentioned as one of his tools, and perhaps the Bhurij, a word which is, however, uncertain in sense. In one passage of the Rigveda⁶ reference seems to be made to the pains of the carpenter in bending over his work. That the carpenters were a low caste, or formed a separate class of the people, is certainly not true of Vedic times.⁷

¹ ix. 112, 1.

² Av. x. 6, 3; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xii. 10; xviii. 13; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 9, 5; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvi. 27; xxx. 6; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 2, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 3, 12; iii. 6, 4, 4, etc.

³ Rv. x. 86, 5; Av. xix. 49, 8. Cf. Rv. i. 161, 9; iii. 60, 2.

⁴ Rv. iii. 2, 1.

⁵ Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xii. 10.

⁶ Rv. i. 105, 18. Cf. Roth, *Nirukta*, *Erläuterungen*, 67; Oldenberg, *Rigveda-Noten*, 1, 100.

⁷ Fick, *Die sociale Gliederung*, 210, n. 1.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 245, 253.

2. Takṣan is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ as a teacher whose view of a certain formula was not accepted by Jīvala Cailaki.

¹ ii. 3, 1, 31-35. Cf. Lévi, *La Doctrine du Sacrifice*, 140.

3. Takṣan. See Bṛbu.

Taṇḍula, 'grain,' especially 'rice grain,' is mentioned very often in the Atharvaveda¹ and later,² but not in the Rigveda. This accords with the fact that rice cultivation seems hardly known in the Rigveda.³ Husked (*karna*) and unhusked (*akarna*) rice is referred to in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā.⁴

¹ x. 9, 26; xi. 1, 18; xii. 3, 18. 29, 30.

² Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 6, 6; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, x. 1, etc.; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 4, 3; ii. 5, 3, 4; v. 2, 3, 2; vi. 6, 1, 8, etc.; *śyāmāka-taṇḍula*, 'millet grain,' *ibid.*, x. 6, 3, 2; Chāndogya

Upaniṣad, iii. 14, 3; *apāmārga-taṇḍula*, 'grain of the *Achyranthes aspera*,' v. 2, 4, 15, etc.

³ Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 239. See Vrihi.

⁴ i. 8, 9, 3. See Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 1, 190.

Tata, 'dada,' is the pet name for 'father' in the Rigveda¹ and later.² Cf. Tāta and Pitr.

¹ viii. 91, 6; ix. 112, 3.

² Av. v. 24, 16; Taittiriya Samhitā, iii. 2, 5, 5; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 9, 7; in the vocative as a form of address, Av. viii. 4, 77; Aitareya Brāh-

maṇa, v. 14; vii. 15; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, i. 3, 3.

Cf. Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 449.

Tatāmaha, 'grandfather,' is found in the Atharvaveda.¹

¹ v. 24, 17; viii. 4, 76. It seems to mean literally 'great father,' and to

be an analogical formation following *pitāmaha*; Delbrück, *op. cit.*, 473, 474.

Tanaya, n., denotes 'offspring,' 'descendants' in the Rigveda,¹ where also it is often used adjectivally with Toka.² There seems no ground for the view³ that *toka* means 'sons,' 'children,' and *tanaya* 'grandchildren.'

¹ i. 96, 4; 183, 3; 184, 5; ii. 23, 19; vii. 1, 21, etc.; *tokaṃ ca tanayaṃ ca*, i. 92, 13; ix. 74, 5. Cf. vi. 25, 4; 31, 1; 66, 8; and i. 31, 12, as explained by Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 3, 193.

² Rv. i. 64, 14; 114, 6; 147, 1; 189, 2; ii. 30, 5, etc.; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 7.

³ Nirukta, x. 7; xii. 6.

Cf. St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. *Tan*, *tana*, and *tanas*, have the same sense as *Tanaya*. See Rv. vi. 46, 12; 49, 13; vii. 104, 10; viii. 68, 12, etc. (*tan*); viii. 25, 2 (*tana*); v. 70, 4 (*tanas*).

Tanti occurs in one passage of the Rigveda,¹ where Roth² renders the plural of the word by 'files' of calves. But it seems rather to have the sense which it has in the later literature, of 'cords,' here used to fasten the calves.

¹ vi. 24, 4.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Tantu appears properly to mean 'thread,' and in particular the 'warp' of a piece of weaving, as opposed to Otu, the 'woof.' Both senses are found in the Atharvaveda.¹ In the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa² the 'warp' is called *anuchāda*, the 'woof' *paryāsa*, the *tantavaḥ* being the 'threads.' In the Taittiriya Samhitā,³

¹ xiv. 2, 51 (opposed to *otu*); xv. 3, 6 (the *prāñcuḥ* and *tiryāñcuḥ* threads or cords of the throne of the Vratya [Āsandi]).

² iii. 1, 2, 18; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 26, 8, 9.

³ vi. 1, 1, 4.

on the other hand, the 'warp' is *prācīna-lāna*, the 'woof' *otu*. The threads or cords of the throne (*Paryāṅka*) are referred to in the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad.⁴

In the Rigveda the word is used only metaphorically, and this is its most frequent use even in the Brāhmaṇas.⁵ See also *Vāṇa*.

⁴ i. 5; Keith, *Śāṅkhāyana Aranyaka*, 29, n. 2. | is applied to the filaments of plants in Rv. x. 134, 5; to the spider's web in Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 1, 23.

⁵ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. It

Tantra means, like *Tantu*, the 'warp' of a piece of weaving, or more generally the 'web' itself. It is found in the Rigveda¹ and later.²

¹ x. 71, 9.

² Av. x. 7, 42; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 5, 5, 3; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,

x. 5; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 2, 2, 22.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 254.

Tapas, Tapasya. See *Māsa*.

Tapo-nitya ('constant in penance') Pauru-śiṣṭi ('descendant of Puruśiṣṭa') is the name of a teacher in the Taittirīya Upaniṣad (i. 9, 1) who believed in the value of penance (*tapas*).

Tayādara is the name of an animal only mentioned in the adjectival form *tāyādara* along with *Parasvant*, 'wild ass' (?) in the Atharvaveda.¹

¹ vi. 72, 2. Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 335.

Tarakṣu, the 'hyæna,' is mentioned in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha, or horse sacrifice, in the Yajurveda.¹

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 19, 1, where Sāyaṇa explains the animal to be 'a kind of tiger with an ass's appearance' (*vyāghra-viśeṣo garḍabhā-*

kāraḥ); Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 21; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 40.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 81.

Taranta appears, along with Purumīdha, as a patron of Śyāvāśva in the Rigveda.¹ In the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa² and other Brāhmaṇas³ he, together with Purumīdha, is described as receiving gifts from Dhvasra⁴ and Puruṣanti; but since the receipt of gifts was forbidden to Kṣatriyas, they for the nonce became Ṛṣis, and composed a passage in honour of the donors.⁴ He, like Purumīdha, was a Vaidadaśvi, or son of Vidadaśva.⁵

¹ v. 61, 10.

² xiii. 7, 12.

³ Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 139; Śāty-āyanaka *apud* Sāyaṇa on Rv. ix. 58, 3 = Sāmaveda, ii. 410.

⁴ Rv. ix. 58, 3.

⁵ Cf. Rv. v. 61, 10; notes 2 and 3. This is merely a misunderstanding of the Rv. Cf. Oertel, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 18, 39; Sieg,

Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda, 50 et seq.; 62, 63; Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 232, n. 1; *Rgveda-Noten*, 1, 353, 354, where he points out that the Brāhmaṇa tradition, and that of the Bṛhaddevatā (v. 50-81, with Macdonell's notes), are not to be accepted as real explanations of the Rigveda.

Taru, the usual term for 'tree' in classical Sanskrit, never occurs in Vedic literature, except perhaps in one passage of the Rigveda,¹ where Sāyaṇa finds it, and where it can be so translated. But the form (*tarubhiḥ*) is probably to be interpreted otherwise.²

¹ v. 44, 5.

² Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v., cites *tarubhiḥ* in Rv. ii. 39, 3, as

a parallel, and so Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, 1, 341.

Tarukṣa is the name of a man in the Rigveda¹ who is mentioned along with Balbūtha, the Dāsa, in a Dāna-stuti, or 'Praise of Gifts.'

¹ viii. 46, 32. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 391; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 117.

Tarku, 'spindle,' is known only in Vedic literature from the mention of it in Yāska's Nirukta (ii. 1) as an example of the transposition of letters, the word being derived, according to him, from the root *kart*, 'to spin.'

Tarda, 'borer,' occurs in a hymn of the Atharvaveda¹ enumerating insects that injure grain. Whitney² suggests that a kind of mouse or rat may be meant. Roth³ thought a bird was denoted.

¹ vi. 50, 1. 2.

² Translation of the Atharvaveda, 318.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 485.

Tardman in the Atharvaveda¹ applies to the hole in the yoke (Yuga). In the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa² it designates a hole in a skin.

¹ xiv. 1, 40.

² iii. 2, 1, 2; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 26, 26, n. 1.

Tarya is, according to Sāyaṇa, the name of a man in one passage of the Rigveda.¹ But the verse is hopelessly obscure.²

¹ v. 44, 12. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 158, 159.

² Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, 1, 342.

Talāśa is the name of a tree in the Atharvaveda.¹ Whitney² suggests that it may be the same as *tālīśa* (*Flacourtia cataphracta*).

¹ vi. 15, 3.

² Translation of the Atharvaveda, 291. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 62.

Talpa is the regular term for 'bed' or 'couch' from the Rigveda and the Atharvaveda¹ onwards.² One made of **Udumbara** wood is mentioned in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa.³ The violation of the bed of a Guru, or teacher, is already mentioned in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad,⁴ while the adjective *talpya*, 'born in the nuptial couch,' denotes 'legitimate' in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.⁵

¹ Rv. vii. 55, 8; Av. v. 17, 12; xiv. 2, 31. 41.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 2, 6, 4; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 2, 5, 3; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxiii. 4, 2; xxv. 1, 10.

³ i. 2, 6, 5.

⁴ v. 10, 9.

⁵ xiii. 1, 6, 2. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 154.

Talava in the list of victims at the Puruṣamedha, or human sacrifice, in the Yajurveda,¹ denotes a 'musician' of some kind.

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 20; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 15, 1. Cf. Weber, *Indische Streifen*, i, 83, n. 15.

Taṣṭr is found in the Rigveda¹ in the sense of 'carpenter,' like Takṣan, which is from the same root *takṣ*, 'to fashion.'

¹ i. 61, 4; 105, 18; 130, 4; iii. 38, 1; vii. 32, 20; x. 93, 12; 119, 5. Cf. Nirukta, v. 21.

Tasara denotes the weaver's 'shuttle' in the Rigveda¹ and the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.²

¹ x. 130, 2.

² Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 83; Mai-trāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 11, 9; Kāthaka

Saṃhitā, xxxviii. 3; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 4, 2.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 254.

Taskara occurs in the Rigveda¹ and frequently later,² denoting 'thief' or 'robber.' It appears to be practically synonymous with Stena, in connexion with which it is often mentioned.³ The Stena and the Taskara are contrasted in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā⁴ with the Malimlu, who is a burglar or house-breaker, while they are highwaymen, or, as the Rigveda⁵ puts it, 'men who haunt the woods and risk their lives' (*tanū-tyajā vanar-gū*). In another passage of the Rigveda,⁶ however, the dog is told to bark at the Taskara or the Stena, which clearly points to an attempt at house-breaking. The thief goes about at night,⁷ and knows the paths⁸ on which he attacks his victim. In one passage of the Rigveda⁹ the use of cords is mentioned, but whether to bind the thieves when captured, or to bind the

¹ i. 191, 5; vi. 27, 3; vii. 55, 3; viii. 29, 6.

² Av. iv. 3, 2; xix. 47, 7; 50, 5; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xi. 77, 78; xii. 62; xvi. 21, etc; Nirukta, iii. 14.

³ Rv. vii. 55, 3; Av. xix. 47, 7; 50, 5; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xi. 79; xvi. 21, etc.

⁴ xi. 79 (the Malimlu is *janeṣu*, 'among

men'; the others *vane*, 'in the forest').

Cf. for the Malimlu, Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 3, 2, 6; Atharvaveda, xix. 49, 10.

⁵ x. 4, 6.

⁶ vii. 55, 3.

⁷ Rv. i. 191, 5.

⁸ Rv. viii. 29, 6.

⁹ x. 4, 6.

victim, is not clear.¹⁰ The Atharvaveda¹¹ refers to the Stena and the Taskara as cattle and horse thieves.¹²

Tāyu was another name for thief, perhaps of a less distinguished and more domestic character than the highway-man, for though he is referred to as a cattle-thief,¹³ he is also alluded to as a stealer of clothes (*vastra-mathi*)¹⁴ and as a debtor.¹⁵ In one passage the Tāyus are said to disappear at the coming of dawn (which is elsewhere called *yāvayad-dveṣas*, 'driving away hostile beings,' and *ṛta-pā*, 'guardian of order'), like the stars of heaven (*nakṣatra*).¹⁶

In the Śatarudriya litany of the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā¹⁷ Rudra is called lord of assailers (*ā-vyādhin*), thieves (*stena*), robbers (*taskara*), pickpockets (*stāyu*), stealers (*muṣṇant*), and cutters (*vi-kṛnta*); and designations of sharpers (*grtsa*) and bands (*gaṇa*, *vrāta*), apparently of robbers, are mentioned.¹⁸ It is therefore not surprising that the Rigveda¹⁹ should contain many prayers for safety at home or on the way, or that the Atharvaveda should devote several hymns to night²⁰ chiefly for protection against the evil doings of thieves and robbers.

Pischel²¹ suggests that in one passage of the Rigveda²² Vasiṣṭha is represented as a burglar, but he admits that, since Vasiṣṭha was attacking the house of his father Varuṇa, he was only seeking to obtain what he may have regarded as his own. But the interpretation of the hymn is not certain.²³

Sāyaṇa's explanation of one passage of the Rigveda,²⁴ as

¹⁰ Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 178, n.

¹¹ xix. 50, 5. Cf. Rv. x. 97, 10 (*stena*).

¹² Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 984.

¹³ Rv. i. 65, 1; vii. 86, 5.

¹⁴ Rv. iv. 38, 5.

¹⁵ Rv. vi. 12, 5. No doubt this theft is the result of despair at being in debt, which might lead to loss of liberty (*Ṛṇa*).

¹⁶ Rv. i. 50, 2. Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 47.

¹⁷ xvi. 20, 21. Cf. Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 5, 4, 1; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xvii. 13; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 9, 4.

¹⁸ xvi. 25.

¹⁹ i. 129, 9; ii. 23, 16; vi. 24, 10; 41, 5; 51, 15; x. 63, 16.

²⁰ Av. xix. 47-50.

²¹ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 55, 56. Contrast i. 106.

²² Rv. vii. 55.

²³ Cf. Aufrecht, *Indische Studien*, 4, 337 et seq.; Lanman, *Sanskrit Reader*, 370; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 308; Bṛhaddevatā, vii. 11 et seq., with Macdonell's notes.

²⁴ vi. 54, 1.

referring to professional cattle-trackers, like the Khojis of the Panjab, seems quite probable.²⁵

The punishment of thieves appears primarily to have been left to the action of the robbed. The practice of binding them in stocks²⁶ seems clearly referred to. But later, at any rate—and in all probability earlier also, as in other countries—a more severe penalty could be exacted, and death inflicted by the king.²⁷ There is no hint in Vedic literature of the mode of conviction; a fire ordeal is not known to the Atharvaveda,²⁸ and the ordeal known to the Chāndogya Upaniṣad²⁹ is not said to be used in the case of theft. No doubt the stolen property was recovered by the person robbed if he could obtain it. Nothing is known as to what happened if the property had passed from the actual thief into the possession of another person.

²⁵ Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 182, 183, citing Elliot, *Memoirs*, I, 276; Jolly, *Recht und Sitte*, 123.

²⁶ Cf. Rv. i. 24, 13, 15; vii. 86, 5; Av. vi. 63, 3=84, 4; 115, 2, 3; 121; xix. 47, 9; 50, 1, all of which passages are cited by Zimmer, 181, 182, to prove this practice. But it must be noted that Rv. vii. 86, 5, alone is not at all conclusive evidence, though Av. xix. 47, 9; 50, 1 (*drupade āhan*), probably mean the same thing. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 976, 983, renders the passages as referring to casting a thief into a snare, and Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, I, 106, makes Rv. vii. 86, 5, refer to the cattle-thief (*paśu-tyā*) taking away the rope from the calf he means to steal. For Rv. x. 4, 6, see above,

n. 10. The German and Slavonic parallels cited by Zimmer, 182, n., support his view. See also for a similar punishment in case of debt, *R̥ṇa*.

²⁷ Gautama Dharma Sūtra, xii. 43-45; Āpastamba Dharma Sūtra, i. 9, 25, 4, 5; Jolly, *op. cit.*, 124.

²⁸ Av. ii. 12 was so interpreted by Schlagintweit, *Die Gottesurtheile der Inder*, 9 *et seq.* (1866); Weber, *Indische Studien*, 13, 164 *et seq.*; Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 445; Zimmer, 183 *et seq.*; but see Bloomfield, *American Journal of Philology*, 11, 330 *et seq.*; Hymns of the Atharvaveda, 294-296; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 54; Grill, *Hundert Lieder*,² 47, 85; Jolly, *op. cit.*, 146.

²⁹ vi. 16; Jolly, *loc. cit.*

Tastuva, or Tasruva, as the Paippalāda recension has it, is the name of a remedy against snake poison, and is mentioned along with Tābuva in the Atharvaveda.¹

¹ v. 13, 10, 11. Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 428; Whit-

ney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 244.

Tājad-bhaṅga ('easily broken') is apparently the name of a tree or plant in the Atharvaveda.¹ The Kausika Sūtra² treats it as a compound word, and its commentator makes it out to be the castor-oil plant (*eranda*). Whitney,³ however, treats the expression as two separate words, and thinks that the passage means 'may they be broken suddenly (*tājat*) like hemp (*bhaṅga*).'

¹ viii. 8, 3 (a battle hymn).

² xvi 14. Cf. Bloomfield's edition, xlv; *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 583, 584; Caland, *Altindisches Zauberritual*,

35; Lanman in Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 502; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 72.

³ *Op. cit.*, 504.

Tāṇḍa seems to be the name of a sage to whose school belonged the Tāṇḍa Brāhmaṇa mentioned in the Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra.¹

¹ vii. 10, 17. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 49.

Tāṇḍa-vinda, or Tāṇḍa-vindava, is the name of a teacher mentioned in the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka.¹

¹ viii. 10. The manuscripts differ as to the form of the name.

Tāṇḍi occurs as the name of a pupil of Bādarāyaṇa in the Vaṃśa (list of teachers) at the end of the Sāmavidhāna Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ See Konow's Translation, 80, n. 2.

Tāṇḍya is the name of a teacher in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ quoted on a point bearing on the Agniciti, or piling of the sacred fire. He is also mentioned in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa.² The Tāṇḍya Mahābrāhmaṇa or Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa³ of the Sāmaveda represents the school of the Tāṇḍins.

¹ vi. 1, 2, 25. Cf. Lévi, *La Doctrine du Sacrifice*, 140.

² Weber, *Indische Studien*, 4, 373, 384.

³ Edited in the *Bibliotheca Indica*

Series, 1869-74. See Weber, *Indian Literature*, 66 et seq., 74, 133; Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 203, 210; Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 23 et seq.

Tāta, apparently 'dada's boy,' an affectionate term of address by a father (cf. Tata) to a son, is found in the Brāhmaṇas,¹ occurring in the vocative only. But in the sense of 'father,' through confusion with Tata, it occurs also as early as the Aitareya Āraṇyaka.²

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 14, 4; Brhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 1, 6; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iv. 4, 2.

² i. 3, 3, where Tata and Tāta are given as variant forms of the address of the child to the father. Little,

Grammatical Index, 75, takes Tāta to mean 'father' primarily, but this seems unlikely.

Cf. Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 449, 454.

Tāduri is mentioned in a verse of the Atharvaveda¹ together with the female frog (Maṇḍūkī). Some similar animal must be meant,² but Roth,³ with the commentator Durga on the Nirukta,⁴ regards the word as an adjective describing the frog.

¹ iv. 15, 14.

² Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 175.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.,

where he suggests *tāduri*, from the root *taḍ*, 'beat,' with the sense of 'splashing.'

⁴ ix. 7.

1. Tānva in an obscure passage of the Rigveda¹ seems to mean a 'legitimate son,' who is said not to leave the heritage (*riktha*) of his father to his sister (*jāmi*). The exact meaning is probably unascertainable,² but the passage may convey a statement of what was no doubt the fact, that the daughter had no share in the paternal inheritance; her brother had to provide for her during her life if she remained unmarried, but she had no independent portion.³ (See Dāya.)

¹ iii. 31, 2.

² Cf. Griffith, *Hymns of the Rigveda*, 1, 348; Oldenberg, *Rigveda Noten*, 1, 240; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 3, 34.

³ Cf. Jolly, *Recht und Sitte*, 87, for the modern law of the Panjab.

2. Tānva appears to be a patronymic, 'descendant of Tanva,' in a verse of the Rigveda.¹ Ludwig² thinks that it is the patronymic of Duṣśīma, who is mentioned in the preceding verse, but this is uncertain.

¹ x. 93, 15.

² *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 166.

1. Tāpasa, 'ascetic,' is not found in Vedic literature till the Upaniṣads.¹

¹ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iv. 3, 22. Cf. Fick, *Die sociale Gliederung*, 40.

2. Tāpasa is a name of Datta who was Hotṛ priest at the snake festival described in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xxv. 15).

Tābuva is the name in the Atharvaveda¹ of a remedy against snake poison. The Paippalāda recension has Tāvuca instead. Weber² thinks that the original form was Tāthuva, from the root *sthā*, 'stand,' and that it meant 'stopping'; but this is hardly probable.³

¹ v. 13, 10.

² Proceedings of the Berlin Academy, 1896, 681.

³ Barth, *Revue de l'Histoire des Religions*,

39, 26. Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 244; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 428.

Tāyādara, 'belonging to the Tayādara' (Av. vi. 72, 2).

✓ Tāyu, 'thief,' is mentioned several times in the Rigveda.¹
See Taskara.

¹ i. 50, 2; 65, 1; iv. 38, 5; v. 15, 5; 52, 12; vi. 12, 5; vii. 86, 5 (*paśu-tyā*). 'cattle - thief,' see Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, i, 106.

Tārakā is found several times in the Atharvaveda¹ denoting a star. The masculine form Tāraka occurs in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa.²

¹ ii. 8, 1; iii. 7, 4; vi. 121, 3; xix. 49, 8.

² i. 5, 2, 5.

Tāruṣya is the name of a teacher in the Aitareya¹ and Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyakas.² In the former passage Tārṣya is a variant reading, and in the latter Tārṣya is read, but this is probably only due to confusion with Tārṣya, the reputed author of a Rigvedic hymn.³

¹ iii. 1, 6.

² vii. 19.

³ Aitareya Āraṇyaka, i. 5, 2, with

Keith's note; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra xi. 14, 28; xii. 11, 12; Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, ix. 1.

Tārksya is mentioned in the Rigveda¹ as a divine steed, apparently the sun conceived as a horse.² But Foy,³ judging by the name, apparently a patronymic of Tṛkṣi, who is known from the Rigveda⁴ onwards as a descendant of Trasadasyu, thinks that a real steed, the property of Tṛkṣi, is meant; but this is not very probable.⁵ See also Tāruksya.

¹ i. 89, 6; x. 178.

² Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 149.

³ Kuhn's *Zeitschrift*, II, 366, 367.

⁴ viii. 22, 7.

⁵ In Khila, ii. 4, 1, Tārksya is represented as a bird (*vāyasa*), also a symbol of the sun. In the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xv. 18, he is mentioned with Ariṣṭanemi,

originally an epithet of his (Rv. i. 89, 6; x. 178, 1), as a person, and in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 4, 3, 13, he appears as Vaipaśyata (Vaipaścita in Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, x. 7), king of the birds (*cf.* Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 369).

Tārpya denotes, in the Atharvaveda¹ and later,² a garment made of some material, the nature of which is uncertain. The commentators on the Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra and the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa³ suggest that a linen garment, or one thrice soaked in ghee, or one made of the *tṛpā* or of the *triparna* plant, is meant: it is doubtful whether the sense was known even to the author of the Brāhmaṇa himself. Goldstücker's⁴ rendering of the word is 'silken garment,' which Eggeling⁵ is inclined to accept.⁶

¹ xviii. 4, 31.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 4, 11, 6; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 7, 1; 7, 6, 4; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxi. 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 3, 5, 20; Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 5, 7 *et seq.*; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 12, 19.

³ v. 3, 5, 20. *Cf.* Kātyāyana, *loc. cit.*; Sāyaṇa on Av., *loc. cit.*; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 879.

⁴ Dictionary, s.v. *abhiṣecanīya*.

⁵ *Sacred Books of the East*, 41, 85, n. 1.

Tārṣṭāgha, a species of tree, is mentioned in the Kauśika Sūtra,¹ while the adjective formed from it, *tārṣṭāghī*, 'derived from the Tārṣṭāgha tree,' is found in the Atharvaveda.² Weber³ thinks that the *sarṣapa*, or mustard plant, is meant.

¹ xxv. 23.

² v. 29, 15. *Cf.* Whitney's note in his Translation of the Atharvaveda.

³ *Indische Studien*, 18, 280.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 62.

Titaū¹ is found once in the Rigveda² denoting a 'sieve,' or perhaps 'winnowing fan,' which was used for purifying corn (*saktu*).

¹ On the peculiar form of this word, cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, 20, 3. | ² x. 71, 2. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 238.

Tittira, Tittiri, is the name of the partridge in the later Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas,² being presumably an onomatopoeic formation. The bird is described as having variegated plumage (*bahu-rūpa*). It is usually associated with the Kapiñjāla and Kalaviṅka.

¹ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, ii. 5, 1, 2; v. 5, 16, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 4, 1; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xii. 10; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 30, 36. The form Tittira occurs in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 1. | v. 5, 4, 6; Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 154, 6 (Oertel, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 181).

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 91; Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 251.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 3, 5;

Tithi, as the name of a lunar day, the thirtieth part of a lunar month of rather over twenty-seven days, is only found in the later Sūtras,¹ being completely unknown to the Brāhmaṇas, in which the only day is the natural one.² See Māsa.

¹ Gobhila Gṛhya Sūtra, i. 1, 13; ii. 8, 12, 20; Śāṅkhāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, i. 25; v. 2, etc. | ² Thibaut, *Astronomie, Astrologie und Mathematik*, 7, 8.

Timirgha Daure-śruta ('descendant of Dūreśruta') is mentioned as Agnīdh ('fire-kindling') priest at the snake sacrifice described in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ xxv. 15. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 35.

Tiraśca is read in some manuscripts of the Atharvaveda¹ in the description of the Vrātya's throne (*Āsandī*), meaning 'the cross-pieces.' But the reading should be *tiraścye*, which is adjectival, and is used in the same sense.

¹ xv. 3, 5. Cf. Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 776; Keith, *Śāṅkhāyana Aranyaka*, 19, n. 3.

Tiraśca-rāji,¹ Tiraści-rāji,² Tiraścina-rāji,³ are variant forms of a name for 'snake' (lit., 'striped across'), found in the later Samhitās.

¹ Taittirīya Samhitā, v. 5, 10, 2; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 94, 95, reports this form from the Av., but the text and Roth (St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.) read *tiraści-rāji* there.

² Av. iii. 27, 2; vi. 56, 2; vii. 56, 1; x. 4, 13; xii. 3, 56.

³ Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā, ii. 13, 21; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, xii. 27.

Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 488, 553; Keith, *Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka*, 68, n. 2; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 17, 295-297.

Tiraści is, according to the Anukramanī, the author of a Rigvedic hymn¹ in which he appeals to Indra to hear his call. The Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa² adopts this view of the name, and mentions a Tiraści Āṅgīrasa. But Roth³ thinks that the word is not a proper name at all.

¹ viii. 95, 4.

² xii. 6, 12.

³ *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlindischen Gesellschaft*, 48, 115. Cf.

Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 5, 187; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 90; Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, p. 273.

Tiraścina-vaṃśa, 'cross-beam,' is used to denote a 'beehive' in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad.¹ See also Vamśa.

¹ iii. 1, 1. Cf. Little, *Grammatical Index*, 75.

Tirindira is mentioned in a Dānastuti, or 'Praise of Gifts,' in the Rigveda¹ as having, along with Parśu, bestowed gifts on the singer. In the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra² this statement is represented by a tale that the Kaṇva Vatsa obtained a gift from Tirindira Pāraśavya, Tirindira and Parśu being in this version thus treated as one and the same man. Ludwig³ sees in the Rigvedic passage a proof that the Yadus had gained a victory over Tirindira, and gave a part of the booty to the singers; but there is no proof whatever of the correctness of this interpretation, which Zimmer⁴ shows to be most unlikely. Yadu princes must be meant by Tirindira and

¹ viii. 6, 46-48.

² xvi. 11, 20.

³ *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 160, 161; 5, 142.

⁴ *Altindisches Leben*, 136, 137.

Parśu, though Weber⁵ thinks that the singers were Yadus, not the princes. The latter he holds to have been Iranian (cf. *Τιρβαζος*, and see Parśu), and he thinks that in this there is evidence of continual close relations between India and Iran. This is perfectly possible, but the evidence for it is rather slight.

⁵ *Indische Studien*, 4, 356, n.; *Indian Literature*, 3, 4; *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 37, 38.

⁶ For the recent controversy as to Iranian names found at Boghaz-kiöi, cf. Jacobi, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1909, 721 *et seq.*; Oldenberg, *ibid.*, 1095-1100; Keith, *ibid.*, 1100-1106; Sayce, *ibid.*, 1106, 1107; Kennedy, *ibid.*, 1107-1119. Hillebrandt, *Vedische*

Mythologie, 1, 94 *et seq.*, argues in favour of an early connexion of Iranians and Indians in Arachosia, where he places part of the action of the Rigveda. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 16, 277, holds that traces of Iranian connexion are signs of late date; Arnold, *ibid.*, 18, 205 *et seq.*, opposes this view.

Tirīṭa¹ is found in the Atharvaveda² in the adjectival derivative *tirīṭin* used of a demon, and presumably meaning 'adorned with a tiara.'

¹ Meaning, according to later native lexicographers, 'head-dress' or 'demon.'

² viii. 6, 7. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 265; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 495.

Tirya occurs in the Atharvaveda¹ as an epithet of Karambha, 'gruel.' It is probably equivalent to *tilya*, 'made of sesamum,' as rendered by Roth² and Whitney,³ but *tiriya* is read by Roth⁴ in the Rāja-nighaṇṭu as a kind of rice.

¹ iv. 7, 3.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 155.

⁴ See Whitney, *loc. cit.*, with Lanman's additional note. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 377, construes the adjective with *viṣam*, and renders

'the poison which comes in a horizontal direction' (cf. *tiryañc*). Grill, *Hundert Lieder*,² 121, amends to *atiriya*, 'overflowing.'

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 270; Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 201.

Tiryañc Āngirasa is mentioned as a seer of Sāmans, or Chants, in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹ The name is doubtless feigned.

¹ xii. 6, 12. Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 2, 160.

Tila denotes in the Atharvaveda¹ and later² the sesamum plant, and particularly its grains, from which a rich oil (Taila) was extracted. It is often³ mentioned in connexion with Māṣa, 'kidney bean.' The Taittirīya Saṃhitā⁴ attributes the bean and the sesamum to the winter (*hemanta*) and the cool (*śiśira*) seasons. The stalk of the sesamum plant (*tila-piñjī*,⁵ *til-piñja*⁶) was used for fuel, and the seed was boiled in the form of porridge (*tilaudana*⁷) for food.

¹ ii. 8, 3; vi. 140, 2; xviii. 3, 69; 4, 32.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 2, 10, 2; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 3, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xviii. 12; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ix. 1, 1, 3, etc.

³ Av. vi. 140, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, loc. cit.; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 3,

22; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 10, 6, etc.

⁴ Loc. cit.

⁵ Av. ii. 8, 3.

⁶ Av. xii. 2, 54.

⁷ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 4, 16; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, xii. 8.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 240.

Tilvaka is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ as a tree (*Symplocos racemosa*), near which it is inauspicious to construct a grave. The adjectival derivative *tailvaka*, 'made of the wood of the Tilvaka,' is found in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā,² and is employed to describe the *yūpa*, or sacrificial post, in the Ṣaḍviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.³

¹ xiii. 8, 1, 16.

² iii. 1, 9.

³ iii. 8.

Tiṣya occurs twice in the Rigveda,¹ apparently as the name of a star,² though Sāyaṇa takes it to mean the sun. It is doubtless identical with the Avestan Tistrya. Later it is the name of a lunar mansion: see *Nakṣatra*.

¹ v. 54, 13; x. 64, 8 (with Kṛṣṇu as an archer).

² Weber, *Nakṣatra*, 2, 290; Zimmer,

Altindisches Leben, 355; Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 331; Keith, *Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka*, 77, n. 1.

Tisṛ-dhanva, 'a bow with three (arrows),' is mentioned as a gift to the priest at the sacrifice in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā¹ and in the Brāhmaṇas.²

¹ i. 8, 19, 1.

² Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 8, 3, 4;

ii. 7, 9, 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 1,

5, 10; xiv. 1, 1, 7.

Tugra appears in the Rigveda¹ as the name of the father of Bhujyu, a protégé of the Ásvins, who is accordingly called Tugrya² or Taugrya.³ A different Tugra seems to be referred to in other passages of the Rigveda⁴ as an enemy of Indra.

¹ i. 116, 3; 117, 14; vi. 62, 6.

² Rv. viii. 3, 23; 74, 14.

³ Rv. i. 117, 15; 118, 6; 182, 5, 6;

viii. 5, 22; x. 39, 4.

⁴ vi. 20, 8; 26, 4; x. 49, 4. Cf.

Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 55, 328, 329; Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 157.

Tugrya occurs in the Rigveda as a patronymic of Bhujyu,¹ but also in a passage² in which no reference to Bhujyu appears to be meant, and in which it may mean 'a man of the house of Tugra.' A similar sense seems to occur in the locative plural feminine in the Rigveda,³ where (supplying *vikṣu*) the meaning must be 'among the Tugrians.' This explanation may also apply to the epithet of Indra⁴ or Soma,⁵ *tugryā-vṛdh*, 'rejoicing among the Tugrians.'

¹ Who is also called *Tugrasya sīnu*, Rv. vi. 62, 6. Cf. the use of *Pajriya* and perhaps *Kṛṣṇiya* in the patronymic sense without *Vṛddhi*.

² viii. 32, 20.

³ i. 33, 15. Cf. Griffith, *Hymns of the Rigveda*, 1, 47.

⁴ viii. 45, 29; 99, 7.

⁵ viii. 1, 15, where, however, Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., suggests an alteration to make it refer to Indra.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 128.

Tue in the Rigveda¹ occasionally occurs denoting 'children.' Tuj occurs rather more often in the same sense.² Cf. Tanaya and Toka.

¹ viii. 18, 18; 27, 14; vi. 48, 9. "

² iii. 45, 4; iv. 1, 3; v. 41, 9; viii. 4, 15.

Tuji is the name in the Rigveda¹ of a protégé of Indra, who in another hymn² appears to be called Tūtuji.

¹ vi. 26, 4; x. 49, 4.

² vi. 20, 8. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 156; Oldenberg,

Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, 55, 328.

Tumiñja Aupoditi is mentioned in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā (i. 7, 2, 1) as a Hotṛ priest at a Sattrā, or 'sacrificial session,' and as having been engaged in a discussion with Suśravas.

Tura Kāvaṣeya is mentioned in the Vamśa (list of teachers) at the end of the tenth book of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ as the source of the doctrine set forth in that book, and as separated, in the succession of teachers, from Śāṇḍilya by Yajñavacas and Kuśri. In the same Brāhmaṇa² he is quoted by Śāṇḍilya as having erected a fire-altar on the Kārotī. In the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa³ he appears as a Purohita, or 'domestic priest,' of Janamejaya Pāriksita, whom he consecrated king. In the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad⁴ and a Khila⁵ he appears as an ancient sage. Oldenberg,⁶ no doubt rightly, assigns him to the end of the Vedic period. He is probably⁷ identical with Tura, the *deva-muni*, 'saint of the gods,' who is mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.⁸

¹ x. 6, 5, 9.

² ix. 5, 2, 15.

³ iv. 27; vii. 34; viii. 21.

⁴ vi. 5, 4 (Kāṇva, not in Mādhyam-dina).

⁵ i. 9, 6; Scheftelowitz, *Die Apokryphen des Rgveda*, 65, 190.

⁶ *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgen-ländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 239.

⁷ So the St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁸ xxv. 14, 5. See Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 68.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 203, n.; *Indian Literature*, 120, 131; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 43, xviii.

Tura-śravas is the name of a seer mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ as having pleased Indra by two Sāmans (Chants) of his composition. Indra in return appears to have given him the oblation of the Pārāvatas on the Yamunā.

¹ ix. 4, 10. Cf. Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 53; Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 316.

Turya-vāh, masc.; Turyauhī, fem., 'a four-year-old ox or cow,' is mentioned in the later Saṃhitās.¹

¹ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, iv. 3, 3, 2; | 17; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xiv. 10; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 11, 11; 13, | xviii. 26, etc.

Turva occurs only once in the Rīgveda (x. 62, 10), doubtless as a name of the Turvaśa people or king.

Turvaśa occurs frequently in the Rigveda as the name of a man or of a people, usually in connexion with **Yadu**. The two words usually occur in the singular without any connecting particle, *Turvaśa Yadu* or *Yadu Turvaśa*.² In a plural form the name **Turvaśa** occurs once with the **Yadus**,³ and once alone⁴ in a hymn in which the singular has already been used. In one passage⁵ the dual *Turvaśā-Yadū* actually occurs, and in another⁶ *Yadus Turvaś ca*, 'Yadu and Turva.' In other passages⁷ **Turvaśa** appears alone, while in one⁸ **Turvaśa** and **Yādva** occur.

From these facts Hopkins⁹ deduces the erroneousess of the ordinary view,¹⁰ according to which **Turvaśa** is the name of a tribe, the singular denoting the king, and regards **Turvaśa** as the name of the **Yadu** king. But the evidence for this is not conclusive. Without laying any stress on the argument based on the theory¹¹ that the 'five peoples' of the Rigveda are the **Anus**, **Druhyus**, **Turvaśas**, **Yadus**, and **Pūrus**, it is perfectly reasonable to hold that the **Turvaśas** and **Yadus** were two distinct though closely allied tribes. Such they evidently were to the seers of the hymns which mention in the dual the *Turvaśā-Yadū* and speak of *Yadus Turvaś ca*. This explanation also suits best the use of the plural of **Turvaśa** in two Rigvedic hymns.

In the Rigveda the chief exploit of **Turvaśa** was his participation in the war against **Sudās**, by whom he was defeated.¹² Hopkins¹³ suggests that he may have been named **Turvaśa** because of his fleet (*tura*) escape from the battle. His escape

¹ i. 36, 18; 54, 6; 174, 9; vi. 20, 12; 45, 1; viii. 4, 7; 7, 18; 9, 14; 45, 27; x. 49, 8. In vii. 18, 6, **Turvaśa** is joined with **Yakṣu**, apparently a contemptuous variant of **Yadu** (Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 261). Cf. **Trtsu**.

² v. 31, 8.

³ i. 108, 8.

⁴ viii. 4, 18; singular with **Ānava** in viii. 4, 1.

⁵ iv. 30, 17.

⁶ x. 62, 10. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 166; Oldenberg,

Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, 42, 220, n. 1.

⁷ i. 4, 77; vi. 27, 7. Cf. viii. 4, 1.

⁸ vii. 19, 8.

⁹ *Op. cit.*, 258 et seq.

¹⁰ Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 122, 124; Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 404; Ludwig, *op. cit.*, 153; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 64; *Sanskrit Literature*, 153 et seq., etc.

¹¹ Zimmer, 122, 124; Macdonell, 153, 154.

¹² vii. 18, 6.

¹³ *Op. cit.*, 264.

may have been assisted by Indra, for in some passages¹⁴ Indra's aid to Turvaśa (and) Yadu is referred to; it is also significant that the Anu, and apparently the Druhyu, kings are mentioned as having been drowned in the defeat, but not the Turvaśa and Yadu kings, and that Turvaśa appears in the eighth book of the Rigveda as a worshipper of Indra with the Anu prince, the successor, presumably, of the one who was drowned.¹⁵ Griffith,¹⁶ however, proposes to refer these passages to a defeat by Turvaśa and Yadu of Arṇa and Citraratha on the Sarayu;¹⁷ but the evidence for this is quite inadequate.

Two passages of the Rigveda¹⁸ seem to refer to an attack by Turvaśa and Yadu on Divodāsa, the father of Sudās. It is reasonable to suppose that this was an attack of the two peoples on Divodāsa, for there is some improbability of the references being to the Turvaśa, who was concerned in the attack on Sudās, the son.

Zimmer¹⁹ considers that the Turvaśas were also called Vṛcivants. This view is based on a hymn²⁰ in which reference is made to the defeat of the Vṛcivants on the Yavyāvatī and Hariyūpiyā in aid of Daivarāta, and of Turvaśa in aid of Sṛñjaya, the latter being elsewhere²¹ clearly the son of Deva-rāta. But as this evidence for the identification of the Turvaśas with the Vṛcivants is not clear, it seems sufficient²² to assume that they were allies.

Later, in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,²³ the Turvaśas appear as allies of the Pañcālas, Taurvaśa horses, thirty-three in number, and armed men, to the number of 6,000, being mentioned.²⁴ But otherwise the name disappears: this lends

¹⁴ Rv. i. 174, 9; iv. 30, 17; v. 31, 8; viii. 4, 7.

¹⁵ Hopkins, 265.

¹⁶ *Hymns of the Rigveda*, i, 433, n.

¹⁷ The hymn is a late one, and the connexion of verse 18, where Arṇa and Citraratha are mentioned, is obscure. Cf. Hopkins, 259.

¹⁸ vi. 45, 1; ix. 61, 2 (where Divodāsa is mentioned); vii. 19, 8 (where he appears as Atithigva).

¹⁹ *Op. cit.*, 124.

²⁰ vi. 27, 5-7.

²¹ iv. 15, 4.

²² Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 404, n. Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, i, 105.

²³ xiii. 5, 4, 16.

²⁴ The sense is obscure. The St. Petersburg Dictionary takes it apparently as 6,033 horses (of armed warriors); Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 400, prefers to understand it as 33 horses and 6,000 men; Oldenberg, *loc. cit.*, takes it as 6,033 warriors. Harisvāmin's Commentary, cited by Eggeling, is obscure.

probability to Oldenberg's conjecture²⁵ that the Turvaśas became merged in the Pañcāla people. Hopkins²⁶ considers that in the Śatapatha passage the horses were merely named from the family of Turvaśa; but this view is less likely, since it ignores the difficulty involved in the reference to the men.

It is impossible to be certain regarding the home of the Turvaśas at the time of their conflict with Sudās. They apparently crossed the Paruṣṇī,²⁷ but from which side is disputed. The view of Pischel²⁸ and Geldner,²⁹ that they advanced from the west towards the east, where the Bharatas were (see Kuru), is the more probable.

²⁵ *Buddha*, 404.

²⁶ *Op. cit.*, 258, n. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 220.

²⁷ Rv. vii. 18.

²⁸ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 218. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 126.

²⁹ *Vedische Studien*, 3, 152. If in

Rv. viii. 20, 24, *turvaśa* is read with Ludwig for *turvatha*, they are connected with the *Sindhu*.

Cf. Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, 167; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 286; Bergaigne, *Religion Védique*, 2, 354 et seq.

Turvīti is mentioned several times in the Rīgveda, both in association with Vayya¹ and alone.² In three passages³ reference is made to Indra aiding him over a flood. Ludwig⁴ has conjectured that he was king of the Turvaśas and Yadus. But there is no sufficient evidence for this view, though presumably he was of the Turvaśa tribe.

¹ i. 54, 6; ii. 13, 12; iv. 19, 6.

² Rv. i. 36, 18; 61, 11; 112, 23.

³ i. 61, 11; ii. 13, 12; iv. 19, 6.

⁴ Translation of the Rīgveda, 3, 147;

4, 254. Cf. Turvaśa, and Bergaigne, *Religion Védique*, 2, 358; Oldenberg, *Sacred Books of the East*, 42, 36.

Tulā, 'scales,' is mentioned in the Vājasaneyi Samhitā.¹ The Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa² also speaks of the balance in connexion with the weighing of a man's good and evil deeds in the next and in this world. This differs very considerably from the later balance³ ordeal, in which a man was weighed twice, and was pronounced guilty or innocent according as, on the second occasion, he was more or less heavy than on the

¹ xxx. 17.

² xi. 2, 7, 33.

³ Jolly, *Recht und Sitte*, 145.

first. It is not possible to read the later practice into the earlier.⁴

⁴ Weber, *Indische Streifen*, i, 21; 2, 363, quotes Schlagintweit as giving this passage as an example of the balance ordeal. Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 45, n. 4.

Tuṣa, in the Atharvaveda¹ and later,² regularly denotes the 'husk' of grain, often used for a fire.³

¹ ix. 6, 16; xi. 1, 12. 29; 3, 5; xii. 3, 19.

² Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 5, 5; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 7, 9, etc.

³ Tuṣa-pakva, Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 2, 4, 2; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 2, 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vii. 2, 1, 7.

Tūṇava denotes in the later Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas² a musical instrument of wood, probably the 'flute.' A 'flute-blower' is enumerated among the victims of the Puruṣamedha, or 'human sacrifice.'³

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 1, 4, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 6, 8; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxiii. 4; xxxiv. 5 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 477).

² Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, vi. 5, 13;

Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 13, 1; 15, 1; Nirukta, xiii. 9.

³ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 19. 20; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, *loc. cit.*

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 289.

Tūtuji. See Tuji.

Tūpara, 'hornless,' is a frequent description of animals intended for the sacrifice, especially of the goat, in the Atharvaveda and later.¹

¹ Av. xi. 9, 22; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 1, 4, etc.; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā,

xxiv. 1. 15; xxix. 59, etc.; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 1, 3, 7, etc.

Tūrghna is mentioned in the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka (v. 1) as the northern part of Kurukṣetra.¹ Its exact position, however, cannot be ascertained.

¹ Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 78.

Tūrṇāśa, in the Rīgveda,¹ seems to denote a 'mountain torrent.'

¹ viii. 32, 4. Cf. Nirukta, v. 16.

Tūrvayāṇa is the name of a prince mentioned in the Rigveda. He appears by name in two passages,¹ and is clearly alluded to in a third,² as an enemy of Atithigva, Āyu, and Kutsa. With this accords the fact that the Pakthas were opposed in the battle of the ten kings to the Tṛtsus,³ and that Tūrvayāṇa is shown by another passage of the Rigveda⁴ to have been a prince of the Pakthas. He is there represented as having been a protégé of Indra, who aided him against Cyavāna and his guardians, the Maruts. It is not probable that he is identical with Suśravas.⁵

¹ i. 53, 10; vi. 18, 13.

² ii. 14, 7 (as a comparison of the two preceding passages shows); perhaps also viii. 53, 2. In i. 174, 3, Tūrvayāṇa seems also to be a proper name, though Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., here regards the word as an adjective.

³ vii. 18.

⁴ x. 61, 1 *et seq.*; Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, I, 71-77.

⁵ Mentioned in i. 53, 9. 10. Cf. Griffith, *Hymns of the Rigveda*, I, 75, n.

Tūṣa is found in the later Saṃhitās and the Brāhmaṇas¹ denoting the 'fringe' or 'trimming' of a garment.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 1, 1; ii. 4, 9, 1; vi. 1, 1, 3; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxiii. 1; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 6,

1, 8; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xvii. 1, etc.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 262.

Tṛkṣi is, in the Rigveda,¹ the name of a prince who was a Trāsadasyava, 'descendant of Trasadasyu.' He also appears with the Druhyu and the Pūru peoples in another hymn.² It has been conjectured, but it is not probable, that the steed Tārksya (as 'belonging to Tṛkṣi') was his.³

¹ viii. 22, 7.

² vi. 46, 8. It is not certain that the two persons are identical (cf. Hille-

brandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 113, notes 3, 4), but it is probable.

³ Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 149.

Tṛṇa, 'grass,' is often mentioned in the Rigveda¹ and later.² It was used as straw to roof in a house or hut.³

¹ i. 161, 1; 162, 8. 11; x. 102, 10, etc.

² Av. ii. 30, 1; vi. 54, 1, etc.;

Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 22; viii. 24, etc.

³ Av. iii. 12, 5; ix. 3, 4. 7.

Tṛṇa-jalāyuka, 'caterpillar,' is mentioned in the *Bṛhad-āraṇyaka Upaniṣad* (iv. 2, 4).

Tṛṇa-skanda occurs once in the *Rigveda*¹ as the name of a prince, his subjects (*viśaḥ*) being referred to.² The word may originally have meant 'grasshopper.'³

¹ i. 172, 3.

² Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 159, takes *viśaḥ* as 'cantons,' but see *Viś*.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Tṛtīyaka, 'the tertian (fever),' is mentioned in the *Atharvaveda* (i. 25, 4; v. 22, 13; xix. 39, 10). See *Takman*.

Tṛtsu occurs in the *Rigveda*, once in the singular¹ and several times in the plural,² as a proper name. The *Tṛtsus* were clearly helpers of *Sudās* in the great battle against the ten kings, *Śimyu*, the *Turvaśa*, the *Druhyu*, *Kavaśa*, the *Pūru*, the *Anu*, *Bheda*, *Śambara*, the two *Vaikarṇas*, and perhaps the *Yadu*, who led with them as allies³ the *Matsyas*, *Pakthas*, *Bhalānas*, *Alinas*, *Viśāṇins*, *Śīvas*, *Ajas*, *Śigrus*, and perhaps *Yakṣus*.⁴ The defeat of the ten kings is celebrated in one

¹ vii. 18, 13.

² vii. 18, 7. 15. 19; 33, 5. 6; 83, 4. 6. 8.

³ They were regarded as enemies of the kings by Roth, *Zur Literatur und Geschichte des Weda*, 95, and by Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 126. The latter, however, altered his view (see pp. 430, 431, which Hopkins, *op. cit.*, 260, has overlooked), and there is no doubt that the later opinion is correct. Cf. also Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 173; Hopkins, 260, 261. Of these tribes the *Pakthas*, *Alinas*, *Bhalānas*, *Viśāṇins*, and *Śīvas*, were probably settled in the north-west, to the west of the Indus, and around the Kabul River. The *Anus*, *Pūrus*, *Turvaśas*, *Yadus*, and *Druhyus*, were probably tribes of the Panjab; the *Ajas*, *Śigrus*, and *Yakṣus*, tribes of the east, under *Bheda*; *Śambara* may also have been a native of the east; *Śimyu* and *Kavaśa* are doubtful; and the *Vaikarṇau* probably belonged to the north-west.

⁴ This is uncertain; the text of the *Rigveda*, vii. 18, 6, has *Yakṣu*, and the same word recurs in verse 19. On the other hand, the word *Yadu* would naturally be expected in verse 6, as *Turvaśa* is mentioned. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 122, says that *Yadu* occurs in vii. 18, but on p. 126 he cites *Yakṣu* in both places, evidently by oversight. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 261, n., considers that *Turvaśa*, the *Yakṣu*, is a sarcastic expression, instead of *Turvaśa*, the *Yadu*, making *Turvaśa*, whom he regards as king of the *Yadus*, ridiculous as a member of an insignificant people, and alluding to him also as a sacrificial victim (as it were, *yaṣṭavya*, 'to be offered': cf. *ṇuroḷāś*, 'cake of sacrifice,' in verse 6, as a pun on *ṇuroḷās*, 'leader'). Whether *Yakṣu* is used contemptuously for *Yadu* or not, it seems hard not to believe that the *Yadus* are referred to.

hymn of the Rigveda,⁵ and is evidently alluded to in two others.⁶ The great battle took place on the Paruṣṇī, but there was also a fight on the Yamunā with Bheda, the Ajas, Śigrus, and Yakṣus. As the Yamunā and the Paruṣṇī represent opposite ends of the territory of the Tṛtsus (for we cannot with Hopkins⁷ safely identify the streams), it is difficult to see exactly how the ten kings could be confederated, but it should be noted that the references to the ten kings occur in the two later hymns,⁸ and not in the hymn⁵ describing the battle itself; besides, absolute numerical accuracy cannot be insisted upon.

It is difficult exactly to determine the character of the Tṛtsus, especially in their relation to the Bharatas, who under Viśvāmitra's guidance are represented as prospering and as advancing to the Vipāś and Śutudrī.⁸ Roth ingeniously brought this into connexion with the defeat of his enemies by Sudās, which is celebrated in the seventh book of the Rigveda—a book attributed to the Vasiṣṭha family—and thought that there was a reference in one verse⁹ to the defeat of the Bharatas by Sudās. But it seems certain that the verse is mistranslated, and that the Bharatas are really represented as victors with Sudās.¹⁰ Ludwig¹¹ accordingly identifies the Tṛtsus and the Bharatas. Oldenberg,¹² after accepting this view at first,¹³ later expressed the opinion that the Tṛtsus were the priests of the Bharata people, and therefore identical with the Vasiṣṭhas. This view is supported by the fact that in one passage¹⁴ the Tṛtsus are clearly described as wearing their hair in the peculiar manner affected by the Vasiṣṭhas,¹⁵ and would in that passage thus seem to represent the Vasiṣṭhas.

⁵ vii. 18.

⁶ vii. 33 and 83.

⁷ *India, Old and New*, 52. No such conjecture was made by him in the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 259 et seq.

⁸ Rv. iii. 33; 53, 9-12.

⁹ vii. 33, 6. See Roth, *op. cit.*, 90, 121; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 320; Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 154, 155; von Schroeder, *Indiens Literatur und Cultur*, 35, 36; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 110, 111; Bloomfield,

Journal of the American Oriental Society, 16, 41.

¹⁰ Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 406; Weber, *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 34.

¹¹ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 175.

¹² *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 207. Cf. Bergaigne, *Religion Védique*, 2, 362.

¹³ *Buddha*, 405, 406.

¹⁴ Rv. vii. 33, 1 (śvityaṇco dakṣiṇatas-kapardāḥ).

¹⁵ Rv. vii. 83, 8 (śvityaṇco . . . kapardinaḥ).

But Geldner¹⁶ has suggested with great probability that Trtsu, who is once mentioned in the singular,¹⁷ means the Trtsu king—that is, Sudās.¹⁸ This explanation alone justifies the description¹⁹ of the Bharatas as *Trtsūnām viśaḥ*,²⁰ 'subjects of the Trtsus,' meaning the Trtsu Gotra or family, for the people could not be said to be subjects of a body of priests. The Vasiṣṭhas might be called Trtsus because of their close connexion with the royal house of that people. The reverse process is also quite possible, but is rendered improbable by the fact that the Pratardāḥ are referred to as receiving Vasiṣṭha.²¹ This name of the Trtsu dynasty is probably older than its connexion with Vasiṣṭha in the time of Sudās, a conclusion supported by the name of Pratardana, who is mentioned later as a descendant of Divodāsa,²² an ancestor of Sudās. The Trtsu dynasty could therefore hardly have been referred to as Vasiṣṭhas. For the further history of the dynasty and its relation with Vasiṣṭha and Viśvāmitra, see Sudās.

If the Trtsus and their subjects, the Bharatas, were in the Rigvedic period at war with the tribes on either side of the territory between the Paruṣṇī and the Yamunā, it is clear²³ that later on they coalesced with the Pūrus and probably others of those tribes to form the Kuru people. Already in the Rigveda²⁴ the Trtsus are allied with the Sṛñjayas, and in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa²⁵ one Purohita serves both Kurus and Sṛñjayas.

¹⁶ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 136; *Rgveda-Glossar*, 74.

¹⁷ Rv. vii. 18, 13.

¹⁸ Cf. Rv. vii. 18, 24. The parallelism of verses 13 and 24 is quite beyond question. Moreover, the praise of Sudās and of the Bharatas is found coupled in Rv. iii. 53, 9, 12, 24, and in Rv. vi. 16, 4, 5. Divodāsa is coupled with the Bharatas in such a way as to suggest irresistibly that Divodāsa was a Bharata.

¹⁹ Rv. vii. 33, 6.

²⁰ That this is the sense of *viśaḥ* is almost certain. See Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, loc. cit. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 159, and Hillebrandt, *Vedische*

Mythologie, I, 111, render it 'cantons,' but see Viś.

²¹ Rv. vii. 33, 14. Geldner (*op. cit.*, 138, 139) ingeniously suggests that Vasiṣṭha, being miraculously born, needed a Gotra, and so became a Trtsu.

²² Pratardana is mentioned in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxvi. 5, as Daivodāsi, 'descendant of Divodāsa.'

²³ Cf. Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 406 et seq., and see Kuru.

²⁴ See Rv. vi. 47, where Divodāsa and Sārñjaya are both praised. In vi. 27, 5, the Turvaśas are opposed to the Sṛñjayas, and in vii. 18, 6; 19, 8, the Trtsus are opposed to the Turvaśas.

²⁵ ii. 4, 4, 5.

Hillebrandt²⁶ considers that the Trtsus cannot be identified with the Bharatas, but that Sudās and the Bharatas represent an invading body, which, however, became allied with the Trtsus and the Vasiṣṭha priests. He also thinks that the Rigveda reveals a time when Divodāsa, the grandfather or ancestor of Sudās, was living in Arachosia, on the Sarasvatī, and warring against the Paṇis, whom he identifies with the Parnians. But this conjecture²⁷ cannot be regarded as probable. In the Sarasvatī²⁸ it is not necessary to see any other river than the later Sarasvatī, in the middle country, which flowed within the boundaries of the Trtsus: it is also significant that there are references²⁹ to contests between Turvaśa Yadu and Atithigva or Divodāsa. Thus there is no reason to doubt that Divodāsa and the Bharatas were in the middle country, and not in Iran.

²⁶ *Vedische Mythologie*, i, 98 et seq.

²⁷ Cf. also Grierson, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1908, 837 et seq.

²⁸ Rv. vi. 61, 3. Brunnhofer, *Iran und Turan*, 127, identifies this river with

the Oxus, but Hillebrandt identifies it with the Haraqaiti.

²⁹ Rv. ix. 61, 2. Cf. vi. 45, 1; Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 124.

Cf. Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 424.

Trṣṭa is mentioned in the Maitrāyaṇī¹ and Kāthaka Saṃhitās² as being along with Varutrī the priest of the Asuras.

¹ iv. 8, 1. The reading is uncertain; it may be Trṣṭhā-varutrī. See von Schroeder's edition, p. 106, n.

² xxx. 1, where again the reading is uncertain. The Kapiṣṭhala Saṃhitā,

xlvi. 4, has Tvaṣṭā-varutrī (von Schroeder's edition of the Kāthaka, 2, 181, n.).

Cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 190, 191; Lévi, *La Doctrine du Sacrifice*, 119.

Trṣṭāmā is mentioned as a stream in the Nadi-stuti, or 'praise of rivers,' in the Rigveda.¹ There seems to be no means of identifying it.

¹ x. 75, 6. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 14.

Tejana denotes in the Rigveda¹ a rod or staff of reed used for measuring a field. In the Atharvaveda the sense of 'bamboo' is found twice,² the bamboo being specified in the

¹ i. 110, 5.

² i. 2, 4; xx. 136, 3 (=Khila, v. 22, 3).

Cf. *taijana* as an adjective in Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxi. 10.

second passage as ' of the spring ' (*vāsantika*) ; more particularly it denotes the shaft of an arrow,³ a sense often found in later Vedic texts.⁴

³ Av. vi. 49, 1 (Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 317) ; *iṣu eka-tejanā*, ' an arrow with one shaft,' vi. 57, 1.

⁴ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 25 ; iii. 26 ; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxv. 1 (with *śṛṅga* and *śalya* as the three parts of an

arrow ; in Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 8, 1, *kulmala* takes the place of *tejana* ; cf. *ibid.*, 2). The Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 3, 1, has *anika*, *śalya*, and *tejana*. Cf. Iṣu.

Tejanī denotes in the later Saṃhitās and Brāhmaṇas a bundle of reeds,¹ and in some cases such a bundle twisted into a rope,² for the two ends of the Tejanī are mentioned.

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 8, 3, 12 ; perhaps Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxiii. 9.

² Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxii. 13 ; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 11, as rendered by Śāyaṇa.

Tejas is regarded by Schrader¹ as having in the Rigveda² the specific sense of 'axe.' But in all the passages the sense of the 'bolt' of the god is adequate.

¹ *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 221.

² Cf. vi. 3, 5 ; 8, 5 ; 15, 19.

Taittirīya is the name of one of the divisions of the Black Yajurveda, which is, however, not found thus described until the Sūtra period.¹ The school is represented by a Saṃhitā,² a Brāhmaṇa,³ and an Āraṇyaka,⁴ besides an Upaniṣad,⁵ which forms a part of the Āraṇyaka.

¹ Anupada Sūtra, ii. 6 ; vii. 7. 10, etc. See Weber *Indian Literature*, 87 *et seq.* ; Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 175 *et seq.* ; von Schroeder, *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*, 1, x *et seq.*

² Edited by Weber, *Indische Studien*, xi, xii, and in the *Bibliotheca Indica*, 1854-1899.

³ Edited in the *Bibliotheca Indica*, 1855-1870, and in the Ānandāśrama Series, 1898.

⁴ Edited in the *Bibliotheca Indica*, 1864-1872, and in the Ānandāśrama Series, 1898.

⁵ Edited by Roer, 1850, and in the Ānandāśrama Series, 1889.

Taimāta is twice mentioned as a species of snake in the Atharvaveda.¹

¹ v. 13, 6 ; 18, 4. Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 243 ;

Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 425 ; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 95.

Taila, 'sesamum oil,' is mentioned in the Atharvaveda,¹ where² reference is made to keeping such oil in jars. In the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka,³ reference is made to anointing with sesamum oil.

¹ i. 7, 2 (all the manuscripts have *taula*, which must be wrong; the Paipalāda MS. has *tūla*: see Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 7).

² xx. 136, 16.

³ xi. 4.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 240, 241.

Toka denotes 'children' or 'descendants' generally in the Rigveda¹ and later.² The word is often joined with **Tanaya**.³

¹ i. 43, 2; ii. 2, 11; 9, 2; vii. 62, 6; viii. 5, 20; 67, 11, etc.

² Av. i. 13, 2; 28, 3; v. 19, 2; Kāthaka Samhitā, xxxvi. 7 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 466); Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vii. 5, 2, 39, etc.

³ Rv. i. 31, 12; 64, 14; 114, 6; 147, 1; ii. 33, 14; v. 53, 13; vi. 1, 12, etc.; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 7.

Tokman, neut., denotes in the Rigveda¹ and later² the green shoots of any kind of grain. In the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa³ reference is made to the shoots of rice (*vr̥hi*), large rice (*mahā-vr̥hi*), panic seed (*priyaṅgu*), and barley (*yava*).

¹ x. 62, 8.

² Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xix. 13, 81; xxi. 30, 42; Kāthaka Samhitā, xii. 11; Maitrāyaṇi Samhitā, iii. 11, 9; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 4; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 5, etc.

³ viii. 16. Cf. for its use at the Sautrāmaṇi, Hillebrandt, *Ritualliteratur*, 160.

Tottra, a 'goad' for driving cattle, is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xii. 4, 1, 10).

Toda appears once to denote a 'goad' in the Rigveda,¹ but more often² it is an agent noun meaning 'impeller.' Geldner³ considers that in one passage⁴ the sense is 'wielder of the rod of punishment' (later *daṇḍa-dhara*)—that is, 'prince.'

¹ iv. 16, 11; Mantra in Kausika Sūtra, 107.

² Rv. vi. 6, 6; 12, 1, 3, are probably so to be understood.

³ *Vedische Studien*, 3, 74.

⁴ Rv. i. 150, 1.

Taugrya, 'descendant of Tugra,' is the patronymic of Bhujyu in the Rigveda.¹

¹ i. 117, 16; 118, 6; 182, 5, 6; viii. 5, 22; x. 39, 4.

Taudī in one passage of the Atharvaveda¹ appears to denote a plant.

¹ x. 4, 24. Cf. St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 578, leaves the word untranslated. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 608, suggests that it is

a fanciful name, 'the piercer,' since it is associated with *ghṛtācā*, 'dripping with ghee,' which is clearly such a word.

Taurvaśa. See Turvaśa.

Taula, the reading of the text of the Atharvaveda (i. 7, 2), and a form which is otherwise unknown and cannot be satisfactorily explained, must doubtless be meant for Taila.

Tauvilikā, occurring once in a hymn of the Atharvaveda,¹ is a word of quite uncertain sense. Roth² thinks it means some kind of beast; Zimmer³ and Whitney⁴ regard it as a sort of plant; Sāyaṇa explains it as a disease-causing demon, while Bloomfield⁵ leaves the sense doubtful.

¹ vi. 16, 3.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 72.

⁴ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 292.

⁵ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 30, 466.

Trapu denotes 'tin' in the Atharvaveda¹ and later.² Its quality of being easily smelted, which Roth³ thinks is indicated by the name (as derived from the root *trap*, 'be ashamed'), is clearly alluded to in the Atharvaveda passage.

¹ xi. 3, 8.

² Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xviii. 10; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 11, 5; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xviii. 13 (all in enumerations of metals); Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 12, 6, 5; Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa,

iii. 17, 3; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iv. 17, 7. In Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 7, 5, 1, the form is *trapus*.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 53.

Trasa-dasyu, son of Purukutsa,¹ is mentioned in the Rigveda as king of the Pūrus.² He was born to Purukutsa by his wife, Purukutsānī, at a time of great distress;³ this, according to Sāyaṇa, refers to Purukutsa's captivity: possibly his death is really meant. Trasadasyu was also a descendant of Girikṣit,⁴ and Purukutsa was a descendant of Durgaha. The genealogy, therefore, appears to be: Durgaha, Girikṣit, Purukutsa, Trasadasyu. Trasadasyu was the ancestor of Tṛkṣi,⁵ and, according to Ludwig,⁶ had a son Hiraṇin. Trasadasyu's chronological position is determined by the fact that his father, Purukutsa, was a contemporary of Sudās, either as an opponent⁷ or as a friend.⁸ That Purukutsa was an enemy of Sudās is more probable, because the latter's predecessor, Divodāsa, was apparently⁹ at enmity with the Pūrus, and in the battle of the ten kings Pūrus were ranged against Sudās and the Tṛtsus. Trasadasyu himself seems to have been an energetic king. His people, the Pūrus, were settled on the Sarasvatī,¹⁰ which was, no doubt, the stream in the middle country, that locality according well with the later union of the Pūrus with the Kuru people, who inhabited that country. This union is exemplified in the person of Kuruśravaṇa, who is called Trāsadasyava, 'descendant of Trasadasyu,' in the Rigveda,¹¹ whose father was Mitrātithi, and whose son was Upamaśravas. The relation of Mitrātithi to Tṛkṣi does not appear.

Another descendant of Trasadasyu was Tryarūṇa Traivṛṣṇa, who is simply called Trasadasyu in a hymn of the Rigveda.¹²

¹ Rv. v. 33, 8; vii. 19, 3; viii. 19, 36; iv. 42, 8 *et seq.*

² Rv. iv. 38, 1 *et seq.*; vii. 19, 3. He is merely alluded to in i. 63, 7; ii. 4; viii. 8, 21; 36, 7; 37, 7; 49, 10.

³ Rv. iv. 42, 8 *et seq.*

⁴ Rv. v. 33, 8.

⁵ Rv. viii. 22, 7. He was a Pūru king. See vi. 46, 8.

⁶ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 155, with reference to Rv. v. 33, 7 *et seq.*

⁷ So Ludwig, 3, 174, who alters *Sudāsam* to *Sudāse*, in support of this view, in Rv. i. 63, 7. Cf. Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen*

Gesellschaft, 42, 204, 205, 219; *Rigveda-Noten*, 1, 63; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 1, 153; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 112, n. 1. Foy, Kuhn's *Zeitschrift*, 34, 242, denies that the word in this passage is a proper name at all.

⁸ Cf. Hillebrandt, *loc. cit.*

⁹ Rv. i. 130, 7; Ludwig, 3, 114; but see Hillebrandt, 1, 113, 114.

¹⁰ Rv. vii. 95, 96; Ludwig, 3, 175; Hillebrandt, 1, 115.

¹¹ x. 33, 4. Cf. Lanman, *Sanskrit Reader*, 386 *et seq.*; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 150, 184.

¹² v. 27.

He was not only a 'descendant of Trivṛṣan,' but, according to the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,¹³ he was also Traidhātva, 'descendant of Tridhātu.' The order of these two predecessors of Tryaruṇa cannot be determined in any way from Vedic literature. According to the later tradition,¹⁴ a prince named Tridhanvan preceded Tryaruṇa in the succession. Vedic tradition further fails to show in what precise relation Trasadasyu stood to Trivṛṣan or Tryaruṇa.

Trasadasyu Paurukutsa appears in several Brāhmaṇas¹⁵ as a famous sacrificer of ancient times, together with Para Ātṇāra, Vitahavya Śrāyasa, and Kakṣivant Auśija, who in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa¹⁶ are called 'ancient great kings' (*pūrve mahārājāḥ*).

¹³ xiii. 3, 12. The Tāṇḍaka, cited by Sāyaṇa (Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*, 67), has Trasadasyu, like the Rv.

¹⁴ Harivaṃśa, 714 *et seq.*, where the name (716) is also misread as Tridharman. Traidhātva cannot reasonably be taken as representing a patronymic from Tridhanvan, as Sieg, *op. cit.*, 74-76, seems to do. Trivṛṣan has entirely disappeared from the Epic tradition; there is thus no way of assigning a relative priority to either Trivṛṣan or Tridhanvan.

¹⁵ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxv. 16; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxii. 3 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 473); Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 6, 5, 3.

¹⁶ ii. 6, 11.

Cf. Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 217 *et seq.*; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, I, III-III; 2, 165, n. 4; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 25; Lanman, *Sanskrit Reader*, 386.

Trāta Aṣumata ('descendant of Iṣumant') is mentioned in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ as a pupil of Nigada Pārṇavalki.

¹ i. 3. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 4, 372.

Trāyamāṇā denotes in the Atharvaveda¹ a plant of an unknown species. The word is possibly only an epithet, retaining its participial sense of 'preserving,' though this interpretation is not favoured by the accent.²

¹ viii. 2, 6.

² *Trāyamāṇā*. Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 477.

Trāsadasyava, 'descendant of Trasadasyu,' is the patronymic in the Rigveda of Tṛkṣi¹ and of Kuruśravaṇa.² The

¹ viii. 22, 7.

² x. 33, 4.

word is also applied to Agni as 'protector of, or worshipped by, Trasadasyu' and his line.³

³ viii. 19, 32 ; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 96.

Tri-kakud¹ or **Tri-kakubh**,² 'having three peaks,' occurs in the Atharvaveda and later as the name of a mountain in the Himālaya, the modern Trikota. From it came the salve (Āñjana),³ which tradition made out to be derived from Vṛtra's eye.⁴

¹ Av. iv. 9, 8 ; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 1, 3, 12.

² Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 6, 3 ; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxiii. 1 ; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xv. 4 ; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxii. 14.

³ Hence called *Traikakuda*, Av. iv. 9, 9. 10 ; xix. 44, 6, etc.

⁴ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, *loc. cit.* ; Maitrāyaṇī and Kāthaka Saṃhitās, *loc. cit.*

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rig-veda, 3, 198 ; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 5, 29, 30 ; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 239, n. 4 ; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 381.

Tri-kadruka, a term used in the plural only, appears to denote three vessels of some kind for holding Soma.

¹ i. 32, 3 ; ii. 11, 17 ; 15, 1 ; 22, 1 ; x. 14, 16.

Tri-kharva is the name of a school of priests mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (ii. 8, 3) as practising a special rite with success.

Trita is clearly a god¹ in Vedic literature, but Yāska in one passage of the Nirukta² already explains the name as that of a Ṛṣi or seer.

¹ Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, pp. 67-69.

² iv. 6.

Tri-pura, 'a threefold stronghold,' is alluded to in the Brāhmaṇas¹ as a secure protection. But as the passages are mythical no stress can be laid on them as evidence for the existence of forts with three concentric walls.

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 3, 3, 25 ; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 11 ; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa in *Indische Studien*, 2, 310.

See also Āittiriya Saṃhitā, vi. 2, 3 ; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxiv. 10, etc., and Lévi, *La Doctrine du Sacrifice*, 46, n. 1.

Tri-plakṣa, masc. plur., 'the three fig-trees,' is the name of the place where the *Drṣadvatī* disappeared, near the *Yamunā*, according to the *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*.¹

¹ xxv. 13, 4. Cf. *Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, x. 19, 9; *Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, xiii. 29, 33; *Lātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, xxiv. 6, 39.

Triy-avi. See **Tryavi**.

Tri-yuga, neut., is an expression occurring in the *Rigveda*¹ where it is said that the plants (*oṣadhī*) were born 'three ages' before the gods (*devēbhyas triyugam purā*). The commentator on the *Nirukta*² thinks that the ages here meant are the Yugas of the later Indian chronology, the sense of the passage being that the plants were born in the first Yuga. The author of the *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*³ understands three seasons—spring, the rains, and autumn—to be meant in the verse, taking the two words *triyugam purā* separately as 'formerly, in the three seasons.' The vague sense 'three ages' is quite adequate: the use of 'three' in such cases is a favourite feature in folklore. Cf. **Yuga**.

¹ x. 97, 1 = *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, iv. 2, 6, 1, and *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*; xii. 75.

² ix. 28.

³ vii. 2, 4, 26.

Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*,

41, 340.

Tri-vatsa, 'three years old,'¹ is an expression applied to cattle in the later *Samhitās* and the *Brāhmaṇas*.²

¹ As regards the form and meaning of this compound, cf. **Tryavi**.

² *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xiv. 10; xviii. 26; xxviii. 27; *Pañcaviṃśa Brāh-*

maṇa, xvi. 13; xviii. 9; xxi. 14, etc.

Cf. *Lātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, viii. 3, 9 *et seq.*, where one explanation of the word is *tri-varṣa*.

Tri-vṛt, 'threefold,' is the designation of an amulet in the *Atharvaveda* (v. 28, 2. 4).

Tri-veda Kṛṣṇa-rāta Lauhitya ('descendant of Lohita') is the name of a teacher, a pupil of *Śyāmajayanta Lauhitya*, according to a *Vaṃśa* (list of teachers) in the *Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa* (iii. 42, 1).

Tri-śaṅku is in Vedic literature the name of a sage mentioned as a teacher in the Taittirīya Upaniṣad.¹ There is no trace of the later legend by which he becomes the victim of Vasiṣṭha's curse and the object of Viśvāmitra's solicitude, being eventually fixed in the sky as a constellation.² The confusion of the chronology in the tales of Triśaṅku is a good example of the worthlessness of the supposed epic tradition.

¹ i. 10, 1.

² See Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 362, 375 *et seq.*

Tri-śoka is the name of an ancient mythical seer who is mentioned both in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda.² A Sāman, or chant, named after him is referred to in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.³

¹ i. 112, 13; viii. 45, 30. In x. 29, 2, the word seems merely to be an adjective, meaning 'with triple splendour.'

² iv. 29, 6.

³ viii. 1.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 107, 162; Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 33.

Trai-kakuda. See Trikakud.

Traitana appears in the Rigveda¹ as a Dāsa, an enemy of Dīrghatamas, who seems to have engaged him in single combat and defeated him. The St. Petersburg Dictionary suggests that he is rather a supernatural being allied to Trita (*cf.* the Avestan Thrīta and Thraetaona).²

¹ i. 158, 5.

² Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 68.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rig-

veda, 3, 151; Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, 144.

Trai-dhātva ('descendant of Tridhātu,') is the patronymic of Tryarūṇa in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xiii. 3, 12).

Trai-pada, neut., occurs as a measure of distance, 'three-quarters' of a Yojana, in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, where half a Yojana is termed Gavyūti and a quarter Krośa.¹

¹ xvi. 13. Cf. Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xiv. 41, 12.

Traivṇi is mentioned as a pupil of Aupacandhani or Aupajandhani in the first two Vamśas (lists of teachers) in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.¹ In the Mādhyam̐dina recension² his name occurs twice in the second Vamśa, in both cases as a pupil of Aupajandhani.

¹ ii. 6, 3 (Kāṇva=ii. 5, 21 Mādhyam̐dina); iv. 6, 3 (=iv. 5, 27).

² iv. 5, 27.

Trai-vṛṣṇa, 'descendant of Trivṛṣan,' is the patronymic of Trayaruṇa in the Rigveda (v. 27, 1).

Try-aruna Trai-vṛṣṇa Trasadasyu is the name of a prince whose generosity to a singer is celebrated in a hymn of the Rigveda.¹ In the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa² he appears as Tryaruṇa Traidhātva Aikṣvāka, and is the hero of the following story. He was out in his chariot with his Purohita, or domestic priest, Vṛṣa Jāna, and by excessive speed in driving killed a Brahmin boy. This sin was atoned for by the Purohita's using his Vārṣa Sāman (chant). The Śātyāyana Brāhmaṇa, cited by Sāyaṇa,³ elaborates the tale. As Vṛṣa had held the reins, king and priest accused each other of the murder. The Ikṣvākus being consulted threw the responsibility for the crime on Vṛṣa, who thereupon revived the boy by the Vārṣa Sāman. In consequence of this unfairness of theirs—being Kṣatriyas they were partial to a Kṣatriya—Agni's glow ceased to burn in their houses. In response to their appeal to restore it, Vṛṣa came to them, saw the Piśācī (demoness), who, in the form of Trasadasyu's wife, had stolen the glow, and succeeded in restoring it to Agni. This version with some variations occurs also in the Bṛhaddevatā,⁴ which connects the story with a hymn of the Rigveda.⁵ Sieg's attempt⁶ to show that the hymn really refers to this tale is not at all successful.⁷

¹ v. 27, 1-3.

² xiii. 3, 12. Cf. the Tāṇḍaka recension, cited in Sāyaṇa, on Rv. v. 2, where Trasadasyu is given as the king's name.

³ On Rv., *loc. cit.* See also the Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa version in Oertel, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 18, 20.

⁴ v. 14 *et seq.*, with Macdonell's notes.

⁵ v. 2.

⁶ *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*, 64-76. Cf. Geldner, *Festgruss an Roth*, 192.

⁷ See Oldenberg, *Sacred Books of the East*, 46, 366 *et seq.*; *Rgveda-Noten*, 1, 312; Hillebrandt, *Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen*, 1903, 240 *et seq.*

It is clear that Trasadasyu must here mean 'descendant of Trasadasyu,' and not King Trasadasyu himself. The difference of the patronymics, Traivṛṣṇa and Traidhātva, by which he is referred to can best be explained by assuming that there were two kings, Trivṛṣṇa and Tridhātu (or possibly Tridhanvan), from whom Tryarūṇa was descended.⁸ The connexion with the Ikṣvākus is important (see Ikṣvāku).

⁸ See Sieg, *op. cit.*, 74-76, and Trasadasyu.

Try-avi designates a calf eighteen months old¹ in the Rigveda² and later Saṃhitās.³

¹ The etymological meaning is apparently 'having three sheep (periods)'—that is, 'having periods of thrice six months,' just as the adjective *pañcāvi* means 'having five periods of six months,' or 'thirty months old.'

² iii. 55, 14.

³ Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xvii. 2; xviii. 12, etc. (in the form *triyavi*); Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xiv. 10; xviii. 26, etc.

Try-āśir, 'with three admixtures,' is an epithet of Soma in the Rigveda.¹ According to Sāyaṇa this means mixed with curds (**Dadhi**), meal (**Saktu**), and milk (**Payas**). More accurately it would seem² to denote the milk (*gavāśir*), the barley (*yavāśir*), and the curds (*dadhyāśir*), which were used to mix with the Soma.

¹ v. 27, 5. Cf. perhaps viii. 2, 7 (*traya Indrasya somāḥ sūtāsah*, 'three kinds of Soma pressed for Indra').

² Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 209; Oldenberg, *Sacred Books of the East*, 46, 422.

Tvac, 'skin,' 'hide,' (*a*) denotes specially in the Rigveda¹ the hide used in the process of extracting the Soma juice from the plant. The Soma was pounded with stones (*adri*) upon the skin laid on the pressing boards (*adhiṣavane phalake*),² which, however, are not mentioned in the Rigveda. Or if a pestle and mortar were used, the skin was still placed underneath them to catch the drops of juice, not above, as Pischel³ thought.

¹ i. 79, 3; iii. 21, 5; ix. 65, 25; 66, 29; 70, 7; 79, 4; 101, 11, 16, etc.

² Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 181-183, and *Adhiṣavane*.

³ *Vedische Studien*, I, 110.

(b) Tvac also denotes the rind of the Soma plant that remains after the juice has been extracted.⁴

(c) Metaphorically the term *kṛṣṇā tvac*, 'the black skins,' is applied to the aboriginal enemies of the invading Aryans.⁵

⁴ Rv. ix. 86, 44; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 7, 13, 1; Hillebrandt, *op. cit.*, 52.

⁵ Rv. i. 130, 8, and probably ix. 41, 1, for which, however, cf. Hillebrandt, *op. cit.*, 51, n. 2, and see Dāsa.

Tvaṣṭr is employed once in the Atharvaveda¹ to denote a 'carpenter,' with a deliberate play on the name of the god Tvaṣṭr. He is there mentioned as using an axe (*svadhiti*) to fashion (from wood) 'a well-made form' (*rūpaṃ sukṛtam*). See Taṣṭr.

¹ xii. 3, 33. Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 688; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 651.

Tvāṣṭra, 'descendant of Tvaṣṭr,' is the patronymic, in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad,¹ of the mythical teacher Ābhūti.

¹ ii. 6, 3 (Kāṇva = ii. 5, 22 Mādhyamdina); iv. 6, 3 (= iv. 5, 28).

Tsaru.—(a) This word seems to denote some sort of crawling animal in one passage of the Rigveda.¹

¹ vii. 50, 1. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 99.

(b) In the later literature the word means a 'handle,' as of a beaker (*Camasa*).¹ In this sense also it seems to occur in the description of the plough (*Lāṅgala*) in the Atharvaveda² and the later Saṃhitās.³

¹ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxv. 4. Cf. Lātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, x. 12, 12, etc.

² iii. 17, 3, where the ordinary text has *soma-satsaru* (so the Pada text), and the Paippalāda recension has *soma-pitsalam*.

³ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, iv. 2, 5, 6, has *sumati-tsaru*; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 7, 12; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xvi. 12; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xii. 71; Vasiṣṭha Dharma Sūtra, ii. 34, have *somapi-tsaru*,

which Vasiṣṭha renders as 'provided with a handle for the drinker of Soma' (i.e., *somapi-tsaru*). Weber, *Indische Studien*, 17, 255, suggests *soma-sa-tsaru*, 'with (sa-) strap (*uman*, a conjectural word) and handle' (*tsaru*). Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 116, prefers to read throughout *sumati-tsaru*, 'with well-smoothed handle,' from the root seen in *matī-kṛ*, etc. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 236; Bühler, *Sacred Books of the East*, 14, 13.

Tsārin denotes, in one passage of the Rigveda,¹ a 'hunter' engaged in the chase of the *takva* (an unknown beast), according to Ludwig and Max Müller.² But this explanation is quite conjectural.

¹ i. 134, 5.

² *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 448.

D.

Damśa (lit., 'biter'), 'gad-fly,' is mentioned in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad (vi. 9, 3; 10, 2).

Damṣṭra, denoting a prominent tooth, 'tusk,' or 'fang' of an animal, occurs often from the Rigveda onwards.¹

¹ Rv. ii. 13, 4; x. 87, 3; Av. iv. 36, 2; x. 5, 43; xvi. 7, 3, etc.

Dakṣa Kātyāyani Ātreya ('descendant of Atri') is mentioned in the Vaṃśas (lists of teachers) of the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 41, 1; iv. 17, 1) as a pupil of Śaṅkha Bābhavya.

Dakṣa Jayanta Lauhitya ('descendant of Lohita') is mentioned in a Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 42, 1) as a pupil of Kṛṣṇarāta Lauhitya.

Dakṣa Pārvati ('descendant of Parvata') is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ as having performed a certain rite which his descendants, the Dākṣāyaṇas, still maintained, thus enjoying royal dignity down to the time of the Brāhmaṇa itself. He appears in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa² also.

¹ ii. 4, 4, 6.

² iv. 4.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 223;

4, 358; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, 374 et seq.; Lévi, *La Doctrine du Sacrifice*, 138.

Dakṣiṇatas-kaparda is an epithet of the Vasiṣṭhas in the Rigveda (vii. 33, 1) referring to their mode of 'wearing the hair in a braid on the right side.' See Kaparda.

Dakṣiṇā appears repeatedly in the Rigveda¹ and later² as the designation of the gift presented to priests at the sacrifice, apparently because a cow—a prolific (*dakṣiṇā*) one—was the usual 'fee'³ on such an occasion.⁴ The later Dāna-stutis, or 'Praises of Gifts,' in the Rigveda immensely exaggerate these donations, and the exaggeration grows in the Brāhmaṇas. It is important to notice that these enumerations of gifts in the main include nothing but articles of personal property, such as kine, horses, buffaloes, or camels (*uṣṭra*), ornaments, and so forth, but not land.⁵ Reference is, however, made in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa⁶ to land as a Dakṣiṇā, but with disapproval, probably because the land came to be regarded as inalienable without the consent of the clansmen.⁷

¹ A whole hymn, Rv. x. 107, is devoted to its praise. Cf. i. 168, 7; vi. 27, 8; viii. 24, 29; 39, 5; x. 62, 1, etc.

² Av. iv. 11, 4; v. 7, 11; xi. 7, 9; 8, 22; xiii. 1, 52; xviii. 4, 8, etc.; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 7, 3, 1; 8, 1, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, iv. 19, 23; xix. 30; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 3, 3 *et seq.*; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 9, 3, 1 *et seq.* The verses (*gāthā nāvāśamsā*, either as a single expression or as two separate terms) used to win these Dakṣiṇās were notoriously false. See Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xiv. 5; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 2, 6, 7; Nirukta, i. 7; xi. 2.

³ The transition of meaning is similar in the use of the English word 'fee': 'cattle,' 'money,' 'payment for service' (see Murray's English Dictionary, s.v. 'fee'). Cf. also Go-dāna, n. 4.

⁴ Cf. the rule that when nothing is specified a cow is the Dakṣiṇā, Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 2, 13; Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, viii. 1, 2.

⁵ So, e.g., Rv. i. 126, 1-4; v. 30,

12-15; viii. 1, 32, 33; 3, 21 *et seq.*; 4, 19-21; 5, 37-39; 6, 46-48; 55; 56; vii. 18, 21-24, and the full list in Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 273-277. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 49 *et seq.* Clothes (*vāsas*) and gold are mentioned as a Dakṣiṇā in Av. ix. 5, 14. The four Dakṣiṇās, according to the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 3, 4, 7, are gold, a cow, clothes, and a horse. This is practically exhaustive if the trappings of the horse and ornaments are included.

⁶ xiii. 7, 1, 13, with which compare xiii. 6, 2, 18, where the Brahmin's land is excluded; and see xiii. 7, 1, 15, where the gift of land is disapproved.

⁷ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vii. 1, 1, 4. Cf. above, pp. 100, n. 19, 246; below, pp. 351, 352.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 169-171; Jolly, *Recht und Sitte*, 104, 105; Weber, *Indische Streifen*, 1, 96-98; Bloomfield, *Religion of the Veda*, 69-74; *Atharvaveda*, 76 *et seq.*, 100, 121.

Dakṣiṇā-patha (lit., 'the road to the south'), 'the south country,' is found, probably as a designation of the Deccan, as early as the Baudhāyana Dharma Sūtra,¹ coupled with

¹ i. 1, 2, 13. Cf. Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 394, n., and Baudhāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, v. 13.

Surāṣṭra. A similar expression is *dakṣiṇā padā*, 'with southward foot,' in the Rīgveda,² referring to the place where the exile (*parā-vrj*) goes on being expelled. This no doubt simply means 'the south' beyond the limits of the recognized Āryan world, which even as late as the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad³ appears as bounded by the Vindhya on the south.

² x. 61, 8. ³ ii. 13. Davids, *Buddhist India*, 30; Keith, *Sāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka*, 28, n. 1; *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 200.
Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 185; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 408; Rhys

Dakṣiṇā-praṣṭi denotes 'the side horse on the right.' It appears from two passages of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ that there were at times four horses yoked to the chariot, the right and the left yoke horse (*dakṣiṇā-yugya*, *savyā-yugya*) in the middle, flanked by one on each side, the two latter of course not being fastened to the yoke at all, but presumably by traces alongside of the yoke horses. See *Ratha*.

¹ v. 1, 4, 9; ix. 4, 2, 11 (this passage appears to speak of three horses only, but cf. v. 4, 3, 17). Cf. also Pāṇcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xvi. 13, 12.

Dakṣiṇāyana. See *Sūrya*.

Dakṣiṇā-yugya, 'the yoke horse on the right,' is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (v. 1, 4, 6; 4, 3, 8; ix. 4, 2, 11). See *Ratha*.

✓ *Daṇḍa*, 'staff.' (a) This word is often mentioned in the ordinary sense; for example, when used for driving cattle¹ (*go-ajanāsaḥ*), or as a weapon.² A staff was given to a man on consecration for driving away demons, according to the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.³ The staff also played a part in the initiation (*upanayana*) of a youth on attaining manhood.⁴ In a modified sense the word is used to denote the handle of a ladle or similar implement.⁵

¹ Rv. vii. 33, 6.

² Av. v. 5, 4. Cf. *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, ii. 35; *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, i. 5, 4, 6, etc.

³ iii. 2, 1, 32.

⁴ *Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra*, i. 19; 22; *Sāṅkhāyana Gṛhya Sūtra*, ii. 1. 6. 11, etc.

⁵ *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, vii. 5; *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, vii. 4, 1, 36. Of a musical instrument, *Sāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka*, viii. 9; *Srauta Sūtra*, xvii. 3, 1 *et seq.*

(b) The 'staff' as the symbol of temporal power, implying punishment, is applied by the king (*rāja-preṣito daṇḍa*).¹ The king, in modern phraseology, was the source of criminal law; and he clearly retained this branch of law in his own hands even in later times.² The punishment of the non-guilty (*a-daṇḍya*) is given as one of the characteristics of the non-Brahminical *Vrātyas* in the *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*.³ See also *Dharma*.

¹ Pāraskara *Gṛhya Sūtra*, iii. 15. Cf. *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, v. 4, 4, 7, where the king, being himself 'exempt from punishment' (*a-daṇḍya*), inflicts judicial punishment (*daṇḍa-vadha*).

² Foy, *Die königliche Gewalt*, 21 et seq.

³ xvii. 1, 9; Weber, *Indische Studien*, i, 33.

Daṇḍa Aupara ('descendant of Upara') is mentioned in the *Taittiriya Saṃhitā* (vi. 2, 9, 4) and the *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā* (iii. 8, 7) as having performed a certain rite.

Daṇḍana occurs in the *Atharvaveda*¹ among other names of 'reed' or 'cane.'

¹ xii. 2, 54. Cf. Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 682.

Datta Tāpasa was Hotṛ priest at the snake festival described in the *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*.¹

¹ xxv. 15, 3. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, i, 35.

Dadhi, 'sour milk,' is repeatedly mentioned in the *Rigveda*¹ and later.² The *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*³ mentions in order *Ghṛta* ('clarified butter'), *Dadhi*, *Mastu*, which Eggeling⁴ renders 'whey,' and *Āmiksā*, 'curds.' *Dadhi* often has the meaning of 'curds' also. It was used for mixing with *Soma*.⁵

¹ viii. 2, 9; ix. 87, 1, etc.

² Av. iii. 12, 7; iv. 34, 6; *Taittiriya Saṃhitā*, ii. 5, 3, 4, etc.; *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*, xviii. 5, 12, etc.

³ i. 8, 1, 7. Cf. *Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa*, ii. 348.

⁴ *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, 218.

⁵ *Dadhyaśir*, 'mixed with sour milk,' is an epithet of *Soma* in *Rv.* i. 5, 5; 137, 2; v. 51, 7; vii. 32, 4. Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, i, 219 et seq. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 227.

Dadhyañe Ātharvaṇa is a purely mythical sage. In the *Rigveda*¹ he is clearly a divinity of some kind, but in the later

¹ i. 80, 16; 84, 13, 14; 116, 12; 117, 22; 119, 9, etc. See Macdonell,

Vedic Mythology, pp. 141, 142; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, i, 176.

Samhitās² and the Brāhmaṇas³ he is metamorphosed into a teacher. In the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa⁴ he is by oversight called an Āṅgīrasa.

² Taittirīya Samhitā, v. 1, 4, 4; 6, 6, 3; Kāṭhaka Samhitā, xix. 4.

³ Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 1, 5, 18; vi. 4, 2, 3; xiv. 1, 1, 18. 20. 25; 4, 13; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 5, 22; iv. 5, 28, etc.

⁴ xii. 8, 6. So also Gopatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, 21.

Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, xxxv; *Atharvaveda*, 23, 116, 118; St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Dadhy-āśir. See Dadhi and Soma.

Dant, Danta, 'tooth,' is frequently mentioned from the Rigveda onwards.¹ Cleansing (*dhāv*) the teeth was an ordinary act, especially in preparation for a sacrifice, and accompanied bathing, shaving of the hair and beard (*keśa-śmaśru*), and the cutting of the nails.² A hymn of the Atharvaveda³ celebrates the appearance of the first two teeth of a child, though its exact interpretation is doubtful.⁴ In the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa⁵ there is a reference to a child's first teeth falling out. The word seems in the Rigveda⁶ once to denote an elephant's tusk. Whether dentistry was practised is doubtful. The occurrence in the Aitareya Āraṇyaka⁷ of *Hiranya-dant*, 'gold-toothed,' as the name of a man, is perhaps significant, especially as it is certain that the stopping of teeth with gold was known at Rome as early as the legislation of the Twelve Tables.⁸

¹ Rv. vii. 55, 2; x. 68, 6; Av. v. 23, 3; 29, 4; vi. 56, 3, etc. The more usual form is Danta, Rv. iv. 6, 8; vi. 75, 11; Av. iv. 3, 6, etc.

² Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā, iii. 6, 2 (not exactly paralleled in Taittirīya Samhitā, vi. 1, 1, 2 *et seq.*).

³ vi. 140.

⁴ Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 321; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 5, 224; Grill, *Hundert Lieder*, 176; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 540, 541; *Atharva-*

veda, 71; Whitney, Translation of the *Atharvaveda*, 386.

⁵ vii. 14; Sāṅkhāyana Srauta Sūtra, xv. 18.

⁶ iv. 6, 8; Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 1, 99; Oldenberg, *Sacred Books of the East*, 46, 341, 342.

⁷ ii. 1, 5.

⁸ Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 206. See Wordsworth, *Fragments and Specimens of Early Latin*, 537.

Dabhīti appears several times in the Rigveda as a hero or sage. Indra overcomes on his behalf Cumuri and Dhuni;¹

¹ x. 113, 9; ii. 15, 9; vii. 19, 4.

he pressed Soma for Indra,² who rewarded him.³ For him 30,000 *Dāsas* were sent to sleep,⁴ and for him the *Dasyus* were bound without cords.⁵ *Dabhīti* also appears, with *Turvīti*, as a protégé of the *Asvins*.⁶ There seems no reason to deny that he was a real person.⁷

² vi. 20, 13.

³ vi. 26, 6.

⁴ iv. 30, 21.

⁵ ii. 13, 9.

⁶ i. 112, 23.

⁷ Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, 155, 157, 158.

Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 162.

Dama, 'house,' is a word that occurs several times in the *Rigveda*.¹ It denotes, according to Roth,² the place in which a man wields uncontrolled power (from the root *dam*, 'control').

¹ i. 1, 8; 61, 9; 75, 5; 143, 4; ii. 1, 2, etc.; *Vājasaneyi Samhitā*, viii. 24.

² *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v. But

this seems very doubtful in view of the apparent connexion of *δῶμος* and *δέμω*, 'build,' in Greek.

Dam-pati denotes 'the master of the house'¹ in the *Rigveda*,² but is more often used in the dual to designate 'the master and the mistress,'³ an expression that may legitimately be deemed to show the high status of women at the time of the *Rigveda*. See *Strī*.

¹ For the form, cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, p. 37, n. 9. Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 307 *et seq.*, argues in favour of the spelling *dampati* (adopted by Geldner in his *Rgveda, Glossar*). Cf. *patir dan*, Rv. i. 149, 2; Oldenberg, *Sacred Books of the East*, 46, 176, 177.

² i. 127, 8; ii. 39, 2; v. 22, 4; viii. 69, 16; 84, 7.

³ Rv. v. 3, 2; viii. 31, 5; x. 10, 5; 68, 2; 85, 32; 95, 12, etc.; Av. vi. 123, 3; xii. 3, 14; xiv. 2, 9, etc.

Cf. Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 418, 420.

Darbha is the name of a grass in the *Rigveda*¹ and later.² In the *Atharvaveda* it is used for the calming of anger (*manyu-śamana*),³ and as an amulet for protection against the scattering of one's hair or the striking of one's breast.⁴ It is also said to be 'rich in roots' (*bhūri-mūla*),⁵ to possess a thousand leaves (*sahasra-parṇa*) and a hundred stalks (*śata-kāṇḍa*).⁶

¹ i. 191, 3 (with *Śara* and *Kuśara*, varieties of grass).

² Av. vi. 43, 2; viii. 7, 20; x. 4, 13; xi. 6, 15; xix. 28, 1, etc.; *Taittiriya Samhitā*, i. 5, 1, 4, etc.

³ Av. vi. 43.

⁴ xix. 32, 2. Cf. xix. 30.

⁵ Av. vi. 43, 2.

⁶ Av. xix. 32, 1.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 70.

Darvī, or Darvī, properly denotes a 'ladle,' in which sense it is found in the Rigveda¹ and later.² But the word also means a serpent's 'hood' in the Atharvaveda,³ though Zimmer regards it as the name of a serpent.

¹ v. 6, 9; x. 105, 10.

² Av. iii. 10, 7; iv. 14, 7; ix. 6, 17, etc.

³ x. 1, 13. See Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 577; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 153.

⁴ *Altindisches Leben*, 95, where he takes *Karikrata* also as the name of a snake.

Darvidā, the 'woodpecker,' is mentioned as a victim at the Aśvamedha, or horse sacrifice, in the Yajurveda.¹ Cf. *Dārvā-ghāta*.

¹ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 13, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 15; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 3. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 93. The St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., suggests 'wood-

piercer' (*dāru-vidha*) as the literal sense. On the etymology, cf. F. W. Thomas's article, 'The D-Suffix,' p. 121, in *Transactions of the Cambridge Philological Society*, 5, part ii.

Darśa ('appearance') denotes the new moon day,¹ usually in opposition to the day of full moon (*pūrṇa-māsa*).² Most frequently the word occurs in the compound³ *darśa-pūrṇa-māsan*, 'new and full moon,' the days of special ritual importance.⁴ The order of the first two words here is worthy of note, for it distinctly suggests, though it does not conclusively prove, that the month was reckoned from new moon to new moon, not from full moon to full moon. See *Māsa*.

¹ Av. vii. 81, 3, 4; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 1, 14; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 2, 2, 1.

² Taittiriya Saṃhitā, iii. 4, 4, 1, etc.

³ *Ibid.*, i. 6, 7, 1; 9, 3; ii. 5, 6, 1; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 2, 2, 1; Aitareya

Brāhmaṇa, i. 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 5, 11, etc.

⁴ Hillebrandt, *Das altindische Neu- und Vollmondsopfer*, Jena, 1880; *Ritual-litteratur*, 111-114; Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, 439.

Daśa-gva appears in one hymn of the Rigveda¹ as the name of a person who was assisted by Indra. The other references in that work,² however, clearly show the mythical character of the Daśagvas, and of any individual among them.

¹ viii. 12, 2.

² They are mentioned with the Navagvas in i. 62, 4; iii. 39, 5; iv. 51, 4;

v. 29, 12; x. 62, 6, and alone in ii. 34, 12. See Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 144 (C).

Daśatayī in the Nirukta¹ frequently denotes the text of the Rigveda as divided into ten Maṇḍalas.

¹ vii. 8. 20; xi. 16; xii. 40.

Daśa-dyu appears twice in the Rigveda¹ as the name of a hero, but nothing can be made out regarding him or his relation to Vetasu, who is mentioned in one passage along with him.

¹ i. 33, 14; vi. 26, 4. Cf. Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 55, 328.

Daśan, 'ten,' forms the basis of the numerical system of the Vedic Indians, as it does of the Āryan people generally. But it is characteristic of India¹ that there should be found at a very early period long series of names for very high numerals, whereas the Āryan knowledge did not go beyond 1,000. In the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā² the list is 1; 10; 100; 1,000; 10,000 (*ayuta*); 100,000 (*niyuta*); 1,000,000 (*prayuta*); 10,000,000 (*arbuda*); 100,000,000 (*nyarbuda*); 1,000,000,000 (*samudra*); 10,000,000,000 (*madhya*); 100,000,000,000 (*anta*); 1,000,000,000,000 (*parārdha*). In the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā³ the list is the same, but *niyuta* and *prayuta* exchange places, and after *nyarbuda* a new figure (*badva*) intervenes, thus increasing *samudra* to 10,000,000,000, and so on. The Taittirīya Saṃhitā has in two places⁴ exactly the same list as the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā. The Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā⁵ has the list *ayuta*, *prayuta*, then *ayuta* again, *arbuda*, *nyarbuda*, *samudra*, *madhya*, *anta*, *parārdha*. The Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa⁶ has the Vājasaneyi list up to *nyarbuda* inclusive, then follow *nikharvaka*, *badva*, *akṣita*, and apparently go = 1,000,000,000,000. The Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa⁷ list

¹ Thibaut, *Astronomie, Astrologie und Mathematik*, 70.

² xvii. 2 et seq. Cf. xxii. 34; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ix. 1, 2, 16.

³ xxxix. 6. In xvii. 10 the number *badva* disappears, and the list corresponds with that of the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, except for the fact that *niyuta* and *prayuta* change places.

⁴ iv. 4, 11, 4; vii. 2, 20, 1.

⁵ ii. 8, 14.

⁶ xvii. 14, 2.

⁷ i. 10, 28, 29. Cf. Aitareya Āraṇyaka, v. 3, 2; Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 30, n. 2; Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 293, 294.

replaces *nikharvaka* by *nikharva*, *badva* by *padma*, and ends with *akṣitir vyomāntaḥ*. The Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra⁸ continues the series after *nyarbuda* with *nikharvāda*, *samudra*, *salila*, *antya*, *ananta* (= 10 billions).

But beyond *ayuta*⁹ none of these numbers has any vitality. *Badva*, indeed, occurs in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,¹⁰ but it cannot there have any precise numerical sense;¹¹ and later on the names of these high numerals are very much confused.

An arithmetical progression of some interest is found in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,¹² where occurs a list of sacrificial gifts in which each successive figure doubles the amount of the preceding one. It begins with *dvādaśa-mānaṃ hiraṇyam*, 'gold to the value of 12' (the unit being uncertain, but probably the *Kṛṣṇala*¹³), followed by 'to the value of 24, 48, 96, 192, 384, 768, 1,536, 3072,' then *dve aṣṭāvīṃśati-śata-māne*, which must mean $2 \times 128 \times 24$ (the last unit being not a single *māna*, but a number of 24 *mānas*) = 6,144, then 12,288, 24,576, 49,152, 98,304, 196,608, 393,216. With these large numbers may be compared the minute theoretical subdivision of time found in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹⁴ where a day is divided into 15 *muhūrtas*—1 *muhūrta* = 15 *kṣīpras*, 1 *kṣīpra* = 15 *etarhis*, 1 *etarhi* = 15 *idānis*, 1 *idāni* = 15 *prāṇas*. The Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra¹⁵ has a decimal division of the day into 15 *muhūrtas*—1 *muhūrta* = 10 *nimeṣas*, 1 *nimeṣa* = 10 *dhvaṃsis*.

Few fractions are mentioned in Vedic literature. *Ardha*, *pāda*, *śapha*, and *kalā* denote $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$ respectively, but only

⁸ xv. 11, 7.

⁹ Cf. Rv. iii. 6, 15; viii. 1, 5; 2, 41; 21, 18; 34, 15; 46, 22; Av. viii. 2, 21; 8, 7; x. 8, 24; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xix. 13, 6; xxi. 18, 3, etc. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 348, considers that it has not any definite sense in the Rigveda; this cannot be either proved or disproved. The Rv. has the phrase *śatā sahasvāni* several times (iv. 32, 18; viii. 32, 18, etc.) = 100,000; and *ayuta* may easily have been already specialized, though it may also have retained a vague sense.

¹⁰ vii. 21, 23.

¹¹ Weber, *Indische Streifen*, 1, 96.

¹² xviii. 3. Cf. Lātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, viii. 10, 1 *et seq.*; Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xxii. 9, 1-6.

¹³ Cf. Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xxii. 9, 1; Weber, *op. cit.*, 102, 103.

¹⁴ xii. 3, 2, 1 *et seq.* Cf. also Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 10, 1, 1, where a series of names of the divisions of the *muhūrta* is given, apparently as alternatives, not as successive stages (*idānīm*, *tadānīm*, *etarhi*, *kṣīpram*, *ajiram*, *āśūḥ* (? *āṣu*), *nimeṣaḥ*, *phaṇaḥ*, *dravan*, *atidraavan*, *tvaram*, *ṇvaramānaḥ*, *āśūḥ*, *āśīyān*, *jauaḥ*). See Weber, *op. cit.*, 92-94.

¹⁵ xiv. 75 *et seq.* Cf. Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, vii. 20.

the first two are common. *Trītiya* denotes the third part.¹⁶ In the *Rigveda*¹⁷ Indra and Viṣṇu are said to have divided 1,000 by 3, though how they did so is uncertain. *Tri-pād* denotes 'three-fourths.'¹⁸

There is no clear evidence that the Indians of the Vedic period had any knowledge of numerical figures, though it is perfectly possible.¹⁹

¹⁶ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 5, 1, 4; v. 2, 6, 2; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 6, 1; 7, 1, 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 8, 4, 4, etc.

¹⁷ vi. 69, 8 = Av. vii. 44, 1 = Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 2, 11, 2; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vi. 15; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 3, 1, 13.

¹⁸ Rv. x. 90, 4.

¹⁹ If *aṣṭa-karṣṇī* means in Rv. x. 62, 7, 'having the figure 8 marked on the

ears' of cattle, then the mention of numerical signs would be certain. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 234, 235, 348. But this is doubtful. See Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, p. 309, n. 10.

Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, p. 308; Weber, *Indische Streifen*, i, 90-103; Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 349; Kaegi, *Rigveda*, n. 65; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, 275 *et seq.*

Daśa-puruṣam-rājya, occurring in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ doubtless² means 'sovereignty inherited through ten ancestors,' a striking case of hereditary rule. Weber³ once rendered the word as the 'kingdom⁴ of Daśapuru,' comparing the Daśapura of Kālidāsa's Meghadūta⁵ and the Daśarṇa of the 'middle country.'

¹ xii. 9, 3, 1. 3.

² Cf. Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, ix. 3; Śaṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 14, 18. So *tri-puruṣa*, 'three generations,' Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 7. The St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., and Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 269, have the correct rendering.

³ *Indische Studien*, i, 209. But see 10, 75, n. 1.

⁴ This would be *sāmvrājya*, which is always spelt with *m*, not *ṃ*; cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, 75, 3.

⁵ i. 48.

Daśa-māsyā, 'ten months old,' describes in the *Rigveda*¹ and later² the embryo immediately before birth. See *Māsa*.

¹ v. 78, 7, 8.

² Av. i. 11, 6; iii. 23, 2. There are several references in Vedic literature

to birth in the tenth month, as Rv. x. 184, 3, etc.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 366; Weber, *Naxatra*, 2, 313, n. 1.

Daśamī denotes in the Atharvaveda¹ and the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa² the period of life between 90 and 100 years.

¹ iii. 4, 7a.

² xxii. 14.

which the Rigveda³ calls the *daśama yuga*, 'the tenth stage of life.' Longevity seems not to have been rare among the Vedic Indians, for the desire to live a 'hundred autumns' (*śaradaḥ satam*) is constantly expressed.⁴ **Dirghatamas** is said to have lived 100 years,⁵ and **Mahidāsa Aitareya** is credited with 116.⁶ Onesikritos⁷ reported that they sometimes lived 130 years, a statement with which corresponds the wish expressed in the Jātaka⁸ for a life of 120 years. Probably the number was always rather imaginary than real, but the comparative brevity of modern life in India⁹ may be accounted for by the cumulative effect of fever, which is hardly known to the Rigveda. See **Takman**.

³ i. 158, 6.

⁴ Rv. i. 89, 9; x. 18, 10, and *passim*.
See Lanman, *Sanskrit Reader*, 384;
Bloomfield, *Atharvaveda*, 62, 63.

⁵ Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, ii. 17.

⁶ Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iii. 16, 7;

Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, iv. 2,
11; Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 17.

⁷ In Strabo, p. 701.

⁸ Ed. Fausbøll, ii. 16.

⁹ *Indian Empire*, i, 513 *et seq.*

Daśa-vṛkṣa is the name of a tree, according to Roth,¹ in the Atharvaveda.² But Whitney³ treats the word as a mere adjective meaning 'of ten trees.'

¹ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

² ii. 9, 1.

³ Translation of the Atharvaveda,
50.

Daśa-vraja is the name of a protégé of the Aśvins in the Rigveda (viii. 8, 20; 49, 1; 50, 9).

Daśa-śipra is the name of a sacrificer mentioned in the Rigveda.¹

¹ viii. 52, 2. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 163.

Daśā denotes the 'fringe' or 'border' of a garment (*vāsaḥ*) in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹ The word also occurs in the compound *daśa-ṣavitra*,² which means 'a filtering cloth with a fringe.'

¹ iii. 3, 2, 9, and often in the Sūtras.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 32; Śata-

patha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 2, 2, 11. Cf. iv. 1,
1, 28.

Daṣoṇi appears in one passage of the Rigveda¹ apparently as a favourite of Indra and as opposed to the **Paṇis**, who fell in hundreds for his benefit. The view of Ludwig² that he is here the priest of the Paṇis is very improbable. Elsewhere his name is simply mentioned.³ See also **Daṣoṇya**.

¹ vi. 20, 4. 8.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 156; 5, 107.

³ x. 96, 12, where, however, the word may be merely an epithet of Soma.

Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 92, n. 1; Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 55, 328.

Daṣoṇya is the name of a sacrificer mentioned in the Rigveda¹ along with **Daśaśipra** and others. Whether he is identical with **Daṣoṇi** cannot be decided.

¹ viii. 52, 2. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 163.

Daṣonasi is the name of a kind of snake in the Atharvaveda.¹ The reading of the Paippalāda recension is Naṣonaśi.

¹ x. 4, 17. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 95; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 577.

Dasyave vṛka, 'wolf to the Dasyu,' is the name of a man mentioned four times in the Rigveda.¹ In one hymn² he is called a Ṛṣi, but in two others³ he is clearly a prince victorious over the Dasyus, and a generous patron of the singer. It is hardly necessary to assume different persons,⁴ for the term Ṛṣi is not altogether inconsistent with royalty. He was son of **Pūtakratu**⁵ and **Pūtakratā**,⁶ his wife.

¹ viii. 51, 2; 55, 1; 56, 1, 2.

² viii. 51.

³ viii. 55, 56.

⁴ Especially as the name occurs only in the small collection of Kāṇva hymns forming the Vāḷakhilya group in the eighth Maṇḍala.

⁵ viii. 56, 2, *Pantakrata*. Cf. viii. 68, 17.

⁶ viii. 56, 4.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 139, 164; 5, 552.

Dasyave saha is, according to Roth,¹ the name of a man or a clan in the Rigveda.² But he admits that the words may

¹ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

² i. 36, 18.

be an epithet of Agni. This is the interpretation given to them by Oldenberg.³

³ *Sacred Books of the East*, 46, 33.

Dasyu, a word of somewhat doubtful origin, is in many passages of the Rigveda¹ clearly applied to superhuman enemies. On the other hand, there are several passages in which human foes, probably the aborigines, are thus designated. This may be regarded as certain in those passages where the Dasyu is opposed to the Āryan, who defeats him with the aid of the gods.² The great difference between the Dasyus and the Āryans was their religion: the former are styled 'not sacrificing,' 'devoid of rites,' 'addicted to strange vows,' 'god-hating,' and so forth.³ As compared with the *Dāsa*, they are less distinctively a people: no clans (*viśah*) of the Dasyus are mentioned, and while Indra's *dasyu-hatya*, 'slaughter of the Dasyus,' is often spoken of, there is no corresponding use of *dāsa-hatya*. That the Dasyus were real people is, however, shown by the epithet *anās* applied to them in one passage of the Rigveda.⁵ The sense of this word is not absolutely certain: the Pada text and Sāyaṇa both take it to mean 'without face' (*an-ās*),⁶ but the other rendering, 'noseless' (*a-nās*), is quite possible,⁷

¹ i. 34, 7; 100, 18; ii. 13, 9, etc. See Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, pp. 157, 158.

² Rv. i. 51, 8; 103, 3; 117, 21; ii. 11, 18, 19; iii. 34, 9; vi. 18, 3; vii. 5, 6; x. 49, 3. Probably also in v. 70, 3; x. 83, 6, people are meant.

³ The Dasyu is called *a-karman*, 'riteless,' x. 22, 8; *a-devaynu*, 'indifferent to the gods,' viii. 70, 11; *a-brahman*, 'without devotion,' iv. 16, 9; *a-yajvan*, 'not sacrificing,' viii. 70, 11; *a-yajnu*, *id.*, vii. 6, 3; *a-vrata*, 'lawless,' i. 51, 8; 175, 3; vi. 14, 3; ix. 41, 2; *anya-vrata*, 'following strange ordinances,' viii. 70, 11; *deva-pītyu*, 'reviling the gods,' Av. xii. 1, 37. It is impossible in all cases to be certain that people are meant.

⁴ Rv. i. 51, 5, 6; 103, 4; x. 95, 7; 99, 7; 105, 11. Cf. *dasyu-han*, 'Dasyu-slaying,' i. 100, 12; vi. 45, 24; viii. 76,

11; 77, 3; x. 47, 4 (all of Indra); vi. 16, 15; viii. 39, 8 (of Agni), etc.

⁵ Rv. v. 29, 10.

⁶ This sense allows of two interpretations: 'misfeatured,' which seems that of Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v., and Grassmann, *Wörterbuch*; or 'speechless' (that is, unable to speak the language of the Āryans), which is that of Bollensen, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 41, 496.

⁷ This view is supported by Megasthenes' report as to natives who were *δωροποι*: see Strabo, p. 711; Pliny, *Nat. Hist.*, vii. 2, 18, cited by Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 430. See also Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 2, 109; 5, 95; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 277; Knauer, *Kuhn's Zeitschrift*, 29, 52; Wackernagel, *Altindische Grammatik*, 2, 293 (accent).

and would accord well with the flat-nosed aborigines of the Dravidian⁸ type, whose language still persists among the Brahuis, who are found in the north-west. This interpretation would receive some support from Vṛtra's being called 'broken-nosed' if this were a correct explanation of the obscure word *rujānās*.⁹

The other epithet of the Dasyus is *mydhra-vāc*, which occurs with *anās*,¹⁰ and which has been rendered¹¹ 'of stammering, or unintelligible speech.' This version is by no means certain, and since the epithet is elsewhere¹² applied to Āryans, its correct meaning is more probably 'of hostile speech.'

Dasyu corresponds with the Iranian *dañhu*, *dagyu*, which denotes a 'province.' Zimmer¹³ thinks that the original meaning was 'enemy,' whence the Iranians developed the sense of 'hostile country,' 'conquered country,' 'province,' while the Indians, retaining the signification of 'enemy,' extended it to include demon foes. Roth¹⁴ considers that the meaning of human enemy is a transfer from the strife of gods

⁸ The suggestion in the *Indian Empire*, i, 390, that the modern Brahui type is the true Dravidian, while the modern Dravidian is the result of fusion with Muṇḍā-speaking tribes, would render this theory improbable. But it seems more probable that the Brahuis in speech preserve the tradition of Dravidian settlements in North India.

⁹ See Bloomfield, *American Journal of Philology*, 17, 415 (who takes *rujānāḥ* of Rv. i. 32, 8, as = *rujāna-nāḥ*); Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, i, 31, 32 (who suggests as possible the analysis of the word as *rujā-anāḥ*). But cf. Lanman, *Sanskrit Reader*, 361, who suggests the emendation *rujānāḥ* as nominative singular of the simple participle 'broken'; Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, p. 59, n. 1.

¹⁰ Rv. v. 29, 10.

¹¹ Cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 2², 393 *et seq.*

¹² The expression is used of the Āryan Pūrus in vii. 18, 13; of the Papis

in vii. 6, 3; and of hostile persons in i. 174, 2; v. 32, 8; x. 23, 5. Roth, *Erläuterungen zum Nirukta*, 97, thinks the sense is 'of insulting speech,' and Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 114, 115, strongly supports this view. But Hillebrandt, *op. cit.*, i, 89, 90, 114, prefers to see in it 'speaking an enemy's speech,' and thinks that the Pūrus were dialectically different from the Bharatas—a view which can be supported from the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 2, 1, 23, 24, where the Asuras say *he 'lavo* (= *he 'rayo*, 'ho, enemies,' in Sanskrit). See Muir, *op. cit.*, 2², 114; Davidson, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 37, 23 (the Mahābhāṣya version); Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 26, 31, n. 3. The word could thus apply to the Dasyus also, as the strange speech of the enemy could be either Āryan or aboriginal.

¹³ *Op. cit.*, 110 *et seq.* So Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 158.

¹⁴ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

and demons. Lassen¹⁵ attempted to connect the contrast *daqyu* : *dasyu* with that of *daeva* : *deva*, and to see in it a result of the religious differences which, according to Haug's theory, had separated the Iranians and the Indians. The word may have originally meant 'ravaged land'¹⁶ as a result of invasion; hence 'enemies' country,' then 'hostile people,' who as human foes were more usually called by the cognate name of *Dāsa*.

Individual *Dasyus* are *Cumuri*, *Sambara*, *Suṣṇa*, etc.

In the *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*¹⁷ the word has, as later,¹⁸ the sense of uncivilized peoples generally.

¹⁵ *Indische Alterthumskunde*, i², 633 et seq. This theory is now generally discredited. Cf. Justi, *Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen*, 1866, 1446 et seq.; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, I, 142; Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, 162 et seq.; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 156.

¹⁶ Both this word and *Dāsa* appear to be derived from the root *das*, which, according to Whitney, *Roots*, means

'lay waste'; but, according to Roth, 'suffer want,' 'waste away.'

¹⁷ vii. 18, where the descendants of Viśvāmitra are called *dasyūnām bhāy-iṣṭhāḥ*; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 26, 7.

¹⁸ Manu, v. 131; x. 32. 45; Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 118.

Cf. Hillebrandt, *op. cit.*, 3, 276 et seq.; Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 101 et seq.

Dākṣāyaṇa, 'descendant of *Dakṣa*.' The *Dākṣāyaṇas* are mentioned in the *Atharvaveda* and the *Yajurveda Saṃhitās*¹ as having given gold to *Śatānīka*. In the *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*² the word is actually used to denote 'gold.' The *Dākṣāyaṇas* appear there³ as a race of princes who, because of performing a certain rite, prospered down to the time of the *Brāhmaṇa* itself.

¹ Av. i. 35, 1. 2; *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xxxiv. 51. 52; Kaṭha, cited by von Schroeder, *Tübinger Kaṭha-Handschriften*, 36; Khila, iv. 7, 7. 8.

² vi. 7, 4, 2: *dākṣāyaṇa-hasta*, 'golden-handed.' Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 41, 283, n. 2, seems unnecessarily doubtful as to this.

³ ii. 4, 4, 6. Cf. *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 40.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 224; 4, 358; Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 195; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 35; Lévi, *La Doctrine du Sacrifice*, 138.

Dātyauha, a 'gallinule,' is mentioned in the list of victims at the *Aśvamedha*, or horse sacrifice, in the *Yajurveda*.¹ The

¹ *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, v. 5, 17, 1; *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*, iii. 14, 6; *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xxiv. 25. 39. Pāṇini,

vii. 3, 1, derives the word from *ditya-vuh*. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 91.

word is clearly a variant of *dātyāha*, which occurs in the epics and law books.

Dātra ('cutter'), denoting a 'sickle,' is mentioned in the Rigveda.¹ Cows 'with sickle-shaped marks on their ears' (*dātra-karṇyāḥ*) are referred to in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā.² Otherwise the expression is only found later, occurring in the Sūtra and epic literature.³ See also *Śṛṇi*.

¹ viii. 78, 10; Nirukta, ii. 1.

² iv. 2, 9.

³ Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 86.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 238.

Dātreyā is the patronymic of **Arāḍa Śaunaka** in the Vamśa Brāhmaṇa.¹ Possibly **Dārteya**, 'descendant of Dṛti,' should be read,² but the word may have the same derivation as the latter form with metathesis.

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 373.

² Cf. St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Dādhica, 'descendant of **Dadhyane**,' is the patronymic of **Cyavana** in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xiv. 6).

1. **Dāna**, 'giving,' 'gift,' is a word of frequent occurrence in the Rigveda, especially in the *Dāna-stuti*¹ ('Praises of Gifts') of generous patrons (see **Dakṣiṇā**). One of the characteristics of the **Brāhmaṇa** is his right to receive gifts, which it is obligatory on the other castes to present.² The gift of a daughter (*kanyāyā dānam*) was a form of marriage³ (see **Vivāha**), because in it the girl was 'given' away by her father or brother.

¹ The term seems first to occur in the Bṛhaddevatā, vi. 45. 92, and in similar works.

² Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 5, 7, 1; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 47-61.

³ Nirukta, iii. 4.

2. **Dāna** ('distribution')¹ seems in several passages of the Rigveda² to be a designation of the sacrificial feast to which

¹ From *dā*, 'divide.'

² i. 55, 7; 48, 4; 180, 5; viii. 46, 26;

60, 8; 99, 4, etc. Cf., however, Pischel *Vedische Studien*, 1, 100.

the god is invited (cf. *δαις*, *δαίτη*). In one passage³ Sāyaṇa thinks that it denotes the *mada-jalāni*, 'drops of water falling from the temples of a rutting elephant,'⁴ but this is doubtful. In another passage⁵ Roth thinks that 'pasture land' is meant.

³ Rv. viii. 33, 8; Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 5, 157.

⁴ Dāna in this sense, so common in the post-Vedic language, is probably

derived from *dā*, 'divide,' meaning originally 'secretion.'

⁵ ii. 13, 7.

3. *Dāna* is in three passages of the Rigveda¹ held by Roth to designate a chariot horse.

¹ v. 27, 5; vii. 18, 23; viii. 46, 24. But in all these cases 'gifts' seems an

adequate version, 'horses' being understood.

Dāman, a 'rope' or 'girdle,'¹ is often mentioned in the Rigveda and later.² Reference is made to the rope of the sacrificial horse,³ as well as to the practice of tying calves with ropes.⁴ The word occurs in the sense of a 'band' of horse hair in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.⁵

¹ Originally 'bond,' from *dā*, 'bind.'

² Rv. i. 56, 3, etc.; Av. vi. 63, 1; 103, 2; vii. 103, 1, 2; Taittirīya Samhitā, ii. 4, 13, 1, etc.

³ Rv. i. 162, 8.

⁴ Rv. ii. 28, 7.

⁵ v. 3, 1, 10. Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 41, 62, n. 2.

Dāya occurs in the Rigveda¹ only in the sense of 'reward' of exertion (*śrama*), but later it means 'inheritance'—that is, a father's property which is to be divided among his sons either during his lifetime or after his death. The passages all negative the idea that the property of the family was legally family property: it is clear that it was the property of the head of the house, usually the father, and that the other members of the family only had moral claims upon it which the father could ignore, though he might be coerced by his sons if they were physically stronger.

Thus *Manu* is said in the Taittirīya Samhitā² to have divided his property among his sons. He omitted *Nābhānediṣṭha*,

¹ x. 114, 10.

² iii. 1, 9, 4 et seq. Cf. Muir, *Sanskrit*

Texts, 1², 191-194; Lévi, *La Doctrine du Sacrifice*, 67, 68.

whom he afterwards taught how to appease the Aṅgirasas, and to procure cows. This is a significant indication that the property he divided was movable property, rather than land (Urvarā). In the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa³ the division is said to have been made during Manu's lifetime by his sons, who left only their aged father to Nābhānediṣṭha. According to the Jaiminīya Brāhmaṇa,⁴ again, four sons divided the inheritance while their old father, Abhipratārin, was still alive. It is, of course, possible to regard Dāya as denoting the heritable property of the family, but the developed *patria potestas* of the father, which was early very marked, as shown by the legend of Śunaḥśepa, is inconsistent with the view that the sons were legally owners with their father, unless and until they actually insisted on a division of the property.⁵ Probably—there is no evidence of any decisive character—land was not divided at first, but no doubt its disposal began to follow the analogy of cattle and other movable property as soon as the available supply of arable land became limited.

As for the method of division, it is clear from the Taittirīya Saṃhitā⁶ that the elder son was usually preferred; perhaps

³ v. 14.

⁴ iii. 156 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 26, 61, 62).

⁵ The same question has been raised as to the origin of English or Teutonic property in land generally. Against any idea even of family ownership in a strict sense of the word, see Fustel de Coulanges, *Recherches sur quelques Problèmes d'Histoire*, 322 *et seq.*; Ashley, in Fustel de Coulanges, *Origin of Property in Land*, xvi-xxi; Pollock and Maitland, *History of English Law*, 2, 237 *et seq.* The older view, which accepted family and communal ownership, represented in different forms by Maine (*Village Communities in the East and West*), Stubbs, Green, and others, is defended in a new form by Vinogradoff, *Villanage in England*. See also Keith, *Journal of the African Society*, 6, 201 *et seq.* Jolly, *Recht und Sitte*, 93-96, does not accept the communal ownership of land,

but, *ibid.*, 80, is inclined to believe in the joint ownership of a family. He admits that this is inconsistent with the strict rule of *patria potestas*, which still exists in Bengal; Baden Powell, *Village Communities in India*, 133 *et seq.*, doubts the existence in early India of such a *patria potestas*. But the facts seem clearly to show that there was such a power, and that the father owned the property. His sons, as they grew up, came to claim the property, and he might have to divide it; hence the idea naturally developed that every child on birth had a legal share in the property. No doubt also from the first the right to part with land was one which grown-up sons and the rest of the community could object to, once the village had acquired a fixed existence. This would account adequately for the later system. Cf. also pp. 100, n. 19; 336, n. 7, and Rājanya.

⁶ ii. 5, 2, 7.

this was always the case after death. During the father's lifetime another might be preferred, as appears from a passage of the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.⁷ Women were excluded from partition or inheritance, according to the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa⁸ and the Nirukta.⁹ They were, no doubt, supported by their brothers; but if they had none they might be reduced to prostitution.¹⁰ Detailed rules of inheritance appear in the Sūtras.¹¹

The heir is called Dāyāda,¹² 'receiver (*ā-da*) of inheritance.'

⁷ xvi. 4, 4.

⁸ iv. 4, 2, 13.

⁹ iii. 4.

¹⁰ Cf. Strī.

¹¹ Inheritance is also alluded to in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 17; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 27, 3; Śata-

patha Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 2, 22; iii. 2, 1, 18. For the Sūtra rules, see Jolly, *Recht und Sitte*, 80 et seq.

¹² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 4, 3, 9; Nirukta, iii. 4; metaphorically, Av. v. 18, 6, 14.

Dāra, 'wife,' is found in the Sūtras (usually as a plural masculine), and once (as a singular) in the Brhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.¹

¹ vi. 4, 12 (where *dvāreṇa* is a *varia lectio*; see St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.). Cf. Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen*

Verwandtschaftsnamen, 415, 416, who ignores the Brhadāraṇyaka passage.

Dāru, 'wood,' is frequently mentioned in the Rigveda and later,¹ denoting amongst other things the pole of a chariot,² logs as fuel,³ the wooden parts of a car,⁴ possibly wooden stocks,⁵ and so forth.

¹ Rv. vi. 3, 4; x. 145, 4, etc.; Av. x. 4, 3; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, ii. 5, 8, 3, etc.

² Rv. x. 102, 8.

³ Rv. viii. 102, 20.

⁴ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 6, 2, 14.

⁵ Av. vi. 121, 2. But this is doubtful.

Cf. Tāyu and Drupada.

Dārdha-jayanti, 'descendant of Dr̥dhajayanta,' is the patronymic of Vaipaścita Gupta Lauhitya and of Vaipaścita Dr̥dhajayanta Lauhitya in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 42, 1).

Dārtēya, 'descendant of Dṛti.' The Dārtēyas are mentioned as authorities on sacrificial matters in the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā¹ and the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.²

¹ xxxi. 2 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 473).

² xxv. 3, 6.

Dārbhya, 'descendant of Darbha,' is mentioned in a verse of the Rīgveda.¹ Roth² identifies him with Śyāvāśva, but the Bṛhaddevatā³ with Rathavīti. The same patronymic is frequently⁴ connected with Keśin, and is also applied to Rathapṛota.⁵ See also Dālbhya.

¹ v. 61, 17.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ v. 50. 77.

⁴ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 6, 2, 3;

Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 4, 12; 6, 5; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, vii. 4. Cf. Siegel.

Die Sagenstoffe des Rīgveda, 62, n. 2.

⁵ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 3.

Dārv-āghāta, the 'woodpecker,' is included in the list of sacrificial victims at the Aśvamedha, or 'horse sacrifice,' in the Yajurveda.¹

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 15, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 16; Vāja-

saneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 35. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 92.

Dārv-āhāra, a 'gatherer of wood,' is included in the list of victims at the Puruṣamedha, or 'human sacrifice,' in the Yajurveda.¹

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 12; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 8, 1.

Dālbhi, 'descendant of Dalbha,' is the patronymic of Vaka in the Kāthaka Saṃhitā (x. 6).

Dālbhya, 'descendant of Dalbha,' is a variant of Dārbhya. It is the patronymic of (a) Keśin in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa;¹ (b) Caikitāyana in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad² and the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa;³ (c) Vaka in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad⁴ and the Kāthaka Saṃhitā.⁵

¹ xiii. 10, 8. Cf. the Itihāsa, reported by Śaṅguruśiṣya (Sarvānukramaṇī, ed. Macdonell, 118). The St. Petersburg Dictionary quotes the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, vii. 4, for Dālbhya (but also for Dārbhya, which is the reading of Lindner's edition).

² i. 8, 1.

³ i. 38, 1; 56, 3.

⁴ i. 2, 13; 12, 1, 3.

⁵ xxx. 2, where Dālbhya is read, not Dālbhi, as stated in the St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. The Kapiṣṭhala Saṃhitā, xlv. 5, has *Darbhasya*. Dālbhi is found, however, in Kāthaka Saṃhitā, x. 6.

Dāva, 'forest fire,' is mentioned in the Atharvaveda¹ and the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.² In the latter work such fires are referred to as occurring in spring. According to Sieg,³ a hymn of the Rigveda⁴ describes a forest fire. Watchers were employed to guard against surprise from such conflagrations (dāva-ḥa).⁵

¹ vii. 45, 2.

² xi. 2, 7, 32.

³ *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*, 44 et seq.

⁴ x. 142. Sieg's interpretation of this hymn is not at all probable.

⁵ Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxx. 16; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 11, 1.

Dāva-su Āṅgīrasa, a seer of Sāmāns, or chants, is mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ xxv. 5, 12, 14. Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 2, 160.

Dāśa, 'fisherman,' is mentioned in the list of victims at the Puruṣamedha, or 'human sacrifice,' in the Yajurveda.¹ Cf. Dhaivara.

¹ Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxx. 16; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 12, 1. Weber, *Indische Streifen*, 1, 81, renders the word by *Fischerknecht*, perhaps regarding it

as equivalent to *dāsa*, 'servant.' Cf. Manu, x. 34; St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. Dāśa, 2. 3.

Dāśataya, 'belonging to the (Rigveda text) divided into ten (books),' is an epithet of Adhyāya, 'section,' in the Nidāna Sūtra.¹ The feminine form of the word is also found in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa² and later.³

¹ ii. 11 (*Indische Studien*, 1, 45).

² viii. 7.

³ Rgveda Prātiśākhya, xvi. 54;

xvii. 30; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xii. 2, 16, 22, etc.; Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xxvi. 13; xxvii. 4, etc.

Dāsa-rājña is the name in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda² of Sudās' famous 'battle with the ten kings.' It is somewhat difficult to make out exactly who the kings were (see Turvaśa), but the number is probably a round one, and cannot be pressed. The actual battle hymn³ does not contain

¹ vii. 33, 2. 5; 83. 8.

² x. 128, 12.

³ vii. 18.

the word, and the passages in which it is found may reasonably be considered late.⁴

⁴ Cf. for the late date of vii. 33, Bergaigne, *L'histoire de la Saṃhitā*, 38, 72; Oldenberg, *Prolegomena*, 198, 200, 265, n. 1; Arnold, *Vedic Metre*, 309; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 130, opposes this view, but not convincingly.

Dāśarma appears in the Kāthaka Saṃhitā¹ as a teacher and a contemporary of Āruṇi.

¹ vii. 6. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 3, 472.

Dāsa, like Dasyu, sometimes denotes enemies of a demoniac character in the Rigveda,¹ but in many passages² the word refers to human foes of the Āryans. The Dāsas are described as having forts (*purāḥ*),³ and their clans (*viśaḥ*) are mentioned.⁴ It is possible that the forts, which are called 'autumnal' (*śārādīḥ*),⁵ may be mythical, but it is not essential, for the epithet may allude to their being resorted to in the autumn season. The Dāsa colour (*Varṇa*)⁶ is probably an allusion to the black skin of the aborigines, which is also directly mentioned.⁷ The aborigines (as Dasyus) are called *anās*, 'noseless' (?),⁸ and *mṛdhra-vāc*, 'of hostile speech',⁹ and are probably meant by the phallus-worshippers (*śiśna-devāḥ*, 'whose deity is a phallus') of the Rigveda.¹⁰ It is significant that constant

¹ Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 157.

² Cf. Rv. v. 34, 6; vi. 22, 10; 33, 3; 60, 6; vii. 83, 1; x. 38, 3; 69, 6; 83, 1; Av. v. 11, 3.

³ ii. 20, 8 (called *āyasiḥ*, 'made of iron'); i. 103, 3; iii. 12, 6; iv. 32, 10. They are called *śārādīḥ*, 'autumnal,' in i. 131, 4; 174, 2; vi. 20, 10. Cf. also *dehyaḥ*, 'ramparts,' in vi. 47, 2.

⁴ ii. 11, 4; iv. 28, 4; vi. 25, 2.

⁵ Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 60.

⁶ ii. 12, 4; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, viii. 25, 6. Cf. Rv. i. 101, 1; 130, 8; ii. 20, 7; iv. 16, 13; vi. 47, 21; vii. 5, 3. The Ārya colour is mentioned in iii. 34, 9, and the Dāsa is contrasted with the Varṇa (of the singers) in i. 104, 2. The

'white-hued (*śvītnya*) friends' who, in i. 100, 18, aid in the conquest of the Dasyu and Simyu are doubtless Āryans. In the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 30, the day and night (*ahorātre*) are paralleled with the Śūdrāryau—that is, probably with the Āryan and Śūdra (the compound is not to be taken as giving the words in the correct order; cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, 268). See also Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, i², 140; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 10, 11.

⁷ *hr̥ṣṇā tvac*, 'black skin,' i. 130, 8; ix. 41, 1.

⁸ Cf. Dasyu, notes 6, 7.

⁹ v. 29, 10. See Dasyu; Geldner, *Rigveda, Glossar*, 138.

¹⁰ vii. 21, 5; x. 99, 3. Cf. Macdonell, *op. cit.*, p. 155.

reference is made to the differences in religion between Ārya and Dāsa or Dasyu.¹¹

Since the Dāsas were in many cases reduced to slavery, the word Dāsa has the sense of 'slave' in several passages of the Rigveda.¹² Dāsī, the feminine, always has this sense from the Atharvaveda¹³ onwards. Aboriginal women were, no doubt, the usual slaves, for on their husbands being slain in battle they would naturally have been taken as servants. They would sometimes also become concubines; thus Kavaṣa was taunted with being the son of a female slave (*dāsyāḥ putrah*) in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.¹⁴

Ludwig¹⁵ considers that in some passages¹⁶ Dāsa is applied, in the sense of 'enemy,' to Āryan foes, but this is uncertain. Zimmer¹⁷ and Meyer¹⁸ think that Dāsa¹⁹ originally meant 'enemy' in general, later developing in Iran into the name of the Dahae²⁰ of the Caspian steppes, and in India into a designation of the aborigines. On the other hand, Hillebrandt²¹ argues that, as the Dāsas and the Paṇis are mentioned together,²² they must be deemed to be closely related tribes, identifying

¹¹ Rv. i. 33, 4, 5; iv. 16, 9; v. 7, 10; 42, 9; vi. 14, 3; viii. 70, 10; x. 22, 7, 8, etc.

¹² vii. 86, 7; viii. 56, 3; x. 62, 10. Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v., 2, suggests that in viii. 46, 32, the word *dāsān*, 'slaves,' should be read in place of *dāse*, qualifying Balbūtha. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 117, quotes the passage to indicate the admixture of Āryan and Dāsa blood. See also Av. iv. 9, 8; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, vii. 24, 2. It is uncertain whether *dāsa-pravarga*, as an epithet of *rayi*, 'wealth,' in Rv. i. 92, 8, means 'consisting of troops of slaves.' Geldner, *Rigveda, Glossar*, 82, so takes the expression in i. 158, 5.

¹³ Av. v. 22, 6; xii. 3, 13; 4, 9; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 13, 2; Brhad-āraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 1, 10 (Mādhyam-dina=2, 7 Kāṇva). Zimmer, 107, sees this sense in *vadhū* in Rv. viii. 19, 36. See also *Vadhūmant*.

¹⁴ ii. 19; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xii. 3.

¹⁵ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 209.

¹⁶ See i. 158, 5; ii. 13, 8; iv. 30, 14, 15; vi. 20, 10; vii. 99, 5; x. 49, 6, 7. None of these passages need certainly be so taken.

¹⁷ *Altindisches Leben*, 110 et seq.

¹⁸ *Geschichte des Altertums*, 1, 515.

¹⁹ If derived from *das* in the sense of 'lay waste' (Whitney, *Roots*), the original meaning would have been 'devastator,' 'ravager.'

²⁰ The Dahae may have been closely allied in race and language with the Iranians, but this is not very clearly proved. Cf. E. Kuhn in Kuhn's *Zeitschrift*, 28, 214; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 95. The possibility or probability of mixture with Mongolian blood is always present. So Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 112, calls the Daai or Daai of Herodotus, i. 126, a Turanian tribe.

²¹ *Op. cit.*, 1, 94.

²² Rv. v. 34, 6, 7; vii. 6, 3 (Dasyu and Paṇi together); Av. v. 11, 6.

the Panis with the Parnians and the Dāsas of the Rigveda with the Dahae. This view, of course, necessitates a transfer of the scenes of the Rigveda, where Dāsas are prominent, and especially those in which Divodāsa—‘the heavenly Dāsa’—plays an important part,²³ to the far west. Hillebrandt justifies this by regarding the scene of the sixth book of the Rigveda as quite different from that of the seventh and third, in which Sudās, the Bharatas, Vasiṣṭha, and Viśvāmitra appear. The Sarasvatī of the sixth book he locates in Arachosia, that of the seventh in the ‘Middle Country.’ It is, however, extremely doubtful whether this theory can be upheld. That Divodāsa should have been a Dāsa, and yet have fought against other Dāsas, is not in itself likely, especially when his son Sudās appears as a protagonist of Āryan civilization. It also seems unreasonable to seek in Arachosia for the river Sarasvatī, which it is natural to locate in the ‘Middle Country.’

The wealth of the Dāsas was no doubt considerable,²⁴ but in civilization there is no reason to suppose that they were ever equal to the invaders.²⁵ Leading Dāsas were Ilībiśa, Cumurī and Dhuni, Pipru, Varcin, Śambara. For names of aboriginal tribes, see Kirāta, Kikaṭa, Caṇḍāla, Paṇaka, Śimyu.

²³ *Op. cit.*, I, 96 *et seq.* He argues that Dāsa occurs only four times in Maṇḍala vii., but eight times in vi., and that similarly Śambara, the Dāsa, is mentioned six times in vi., but only twice in vii. But Divodāsa much more probably means, as Oldenberg interprets the name, ‘the servant of heaven.’ See his *Religion des Veda*, 155, n. 1; Bergaigne, *Religion Védique*, 2, 209; below, p. 363, n. 11.

²⁴ *Cf.* Rv. i. 176, 4; iv. 30, 13; viii. 40, 6; x. 69, 5; Av. vii. 90, 2.

²⁵ *Cf.* Rv. ii. 12, 11; iv. 30, 14; vi. 26, 5, whence it appears that the Dāsas were often dwellers in mountains, a natural refuge for beaten tribes.

Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 269-275, 368; Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 207-213; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 101-118; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 18, 35 (who derives *dāsa* from *dā*, ‘bind’), 254; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 2, 359 *et seq.*; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 3, 96.

Dāsa-veśa, occurring only once in the Rigveda,¹ probably designates a Dāsa named Veśa. Sāyaṇa’s interpretation of the word as ‘destruction of foes’ can hardly be correct.

¹ ii. 13, 8. *Cf.* Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 209.

Dāśya occurs once in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (iv. 2, 30 Mādhyamdina = 23 Kāṇva) in the sense of 'slavery.'

Ditya-vāh, m.; **Dityauhī**, f., 'a two-year-old bull or cow,' is mentioned in the later Saṃhitās and the Brāhmaṇas.¹

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 3, 3, 1; xviii. 26; xxviii. 25; Pañcaviṃśa Brāh-
m. 6, 15, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xiv. 10; maṇa, xxi. 1, etc.

Didyu, **Didyut**, both¹ denote in the Rigveda 'missile,' 'arrow,' whether divine or human.

¹ Didyu: i. 71, 5; iv. 41, 4; vii. 56, 9; Rv. i. 66, 7; v. 86, 3; vii. 25, 1, etc.;
85, 2, etc.; Av. i. 2, 3; Vājasaneyi certainly divine in ii. 13, 7.
Saṃhitā, ii. 20; x. 17, etc. Didyut:

Didhiṣu in the Rigveda denotes a 'wooer.' It is applied¹ to the relative, probably brother-in-law,² who takes the place of the husband at the funeral rite, and who, as in the Hebraic levirate, is to beget a child by the brother's wife if there is no son.³ Hillebrandt⁴ and Lanman⁵ consider that the word originally meant only 'wooer,' and applied to the king who, after the chief queen had lain beside the dead victim in the Puruṣamedha or 'human sacrifice,' claimed her again; but this view is hardly plausible.⁶ The term is also applied to the god Pūṣan⁷ as the wooer of his mother, apparently Sūryā.⁸

¹ x. 18, 18 = Av. xviii. 3, 2 (where *didhiṣos* is merely a bad reading) = Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, vi. 1, 3.

² Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, iv. 2, 18, where are mentioned the brother-in-law (*devr*), a representative of the husband (there is nothing to show whether he is identical with the preceding or not), a pupil, or an aged servant (*jarad-dāsa*).

³ Cf. Rv. x. 40, 2; Kaegi, *Der Rigveda*, n. 51.

⁴ *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 40, 708 et seq.

⁵ *Sanskrit Reader*, 385.

⁶ See Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 848, 849; Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1907, 946.

⁷ vi. 55, 5.

⁸ Cf. Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, i, 21; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 35.

Cf. Geldner, *Rigveda, Kommentar*, 154.

Didhiṣū-pati occurs in the Kāthaka¹ and Kapiṣṭhala Saṃhitās,² as well as in the Āpastamba,³ Gautama,⁴ and Vasiṣṭha

¹ xxxi. 7, quoted in Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 579.

² xlvii. 7, quoted *ibid.*, 579, 580.

³ ii. 5, 12, 22.

⁴ xv. 16.

Dharma Sūtras,⁵ in lists of people who have committed sin (*enas*). The traditional rendering⁶ is 'husband of a woman married a second time'; Manu⁷ seems to apply the term to the brother-in-law who is 'married' to his sister-in-law after his brother's death for the purpose of begetting a child, if he displays conjugal affection to her (*anurajyate kāmatah*).⁸ This sense would be possible, since *Didhiṣu* denotes a 'wooer,' and a widow could be regarded as a 'wooer' when able to control her own choice of a spouse. But another tradition⁹ holds that *Didhiṣu* means the elder sister whose younger sister has married before her. This view is supported by a passage in the Vasiṣṭha Dharma Sūtra,¹⁰ and by the use of the word *agre-didhiṣu-pati*,¹¹ which must mean the 'husband of a younger sister married before the elder.' In this case also *Didhiṣu* would mean 'wooer,' the elder sister being so called because, if her parents do not arrange a marriage for her, she is, according to Viṣṇu,¹² to make her own choice of a husband (*kuryāt svayaṃvaram*). See also *Edidhiṣuḥpati* and *Daidhi-savya*.

⁵ i. 18; xx. 7 *et seq.*

⁶ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. *didhiṣu*, 3.

⁷ iii. 173.

⁸ Cf. Leist, *Allarisches Jus Gentium*, 106.

⁹ Laugākṣi, quoted by Kulluka on Manu, iii. 160; Commentary on Āpastamba, loc. cit.

¹⁰ xx. 7 *et seq.*

¹¹ Cf. *agre-didhiṣu*, 'one who woos (a younger sister) before (her elder sister is married),' in Āpastamba, loc. cit.; Gautama, xv. 16; Vasiṣṭha, i. 18; Kāthaka, loc. cit.; *agre-dadhus*, Maitrāyaṇi Sāṃhitā, iv. 1, 9; *agre-dadhiṣu*, Kapiṣṭhala, loc. cit.; *agra-didhiṣu*, Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 2, 8, 11.

¹² Viṣṇu Dharma Sūtra, xxiv. 40. Cf. Delbrück, *op. cit.*, 579-586.

Div, 'sky.' The world as a whole is regarded as divided into the three domains of 'earth,' 'air' or 'atmosphere,' and 'heaven' or 'sky' (*div*),¹ or alternatively into 'heaven and earth' (*dyāvā-prthivī*),² which two are then considered as comprising the universe, the atmosphere being included in the sky. Lightning, wind, and rain belong to the atmosphere, solar and

¹ Rv. ii. 40; viii. 6, 15; 10, 6; 90, 6, etc.

² Rv. i. 143, 2; 159, 1; 160, 1; iv. 14, 2, etc.; Brhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 8, 3, 9; Chāndogya Upaniṣad,

vii. 4, 2; viii. 1, 3. In the Aitareya Āraṇyaka, iii. 1, 2, and the Sāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, vii. 3, it is said that when heavy and constant rain falls people say, 'Heaven and earth have united.'

similar phenomena to the sky. In some passages³ the vault (*nāka*) of the sky is added after the usual triad, and before the celestial light (*svar*, *jyotis*).

The threefold division of the universe is reflected in a threefold division of the three elements—earth, air, and sky. Thus a highest (*uttama*,⁴ *uttara*,⁵ *pārya*⁶), a middle, and a lowest heaven are specified.⁴ In the Atharvaveda⁷ the three heavens are distinguished as 'rich in water' (*udanvatī*), as *pīlumatī* (of uncertain meaning), and as the *pradyaus*, where the Fathers sit. Heaven is frequently called *vyoman* as well as *rocana*⁸ (properly the 'luminous space' of heaven), and the dividing firmament which separates the visible upper world from the highest heaven is called, besides *nāka*, 'vault,' *sānu*, 'summit,' *viṣṭap*, 'surface,' and *prṣṭha*, 'ridge,' and even 'ridge of the vault,'⁹ or 'summit of the vault.'¹⁰

Similarly three atmospheres (*rajas*), or oftener two, are alluded to,¹¹ but the division here is merely artificial. In one passage¹² six *rajāṃsi*, 'regions,' are referred to, the heavens and the earths no doubt being meant. The usual name for the atmosphere is *antarikṣa*.

The three earths are equally artificial, the origin of the triad being probably the use of *prthivī* in the plural¹³ to denote the three divisions of the universe (just as *pitarau*, 'two fathers,' denotes 'father and mother').¹⁴ The earth is called *kṣam*, *kṣā*, *gmā*, or designated by the epithets *mahī*, 'the great,' *prthivī* or *urvī*, 'the broad,' *uttānā*, 'the extended,' and is regularly contrasted as *idam*, 'this world here,' with the upper sphere.¹⁵

³ Av. iv. 14, 3 = Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvii. 67.

⁴ Rv. v. 60, 6.

⁵ Rv. iv. 26, 6.

⁶ Rv. vi. 40, 5. In Rv. v. 4, 3, it is called *trīṣya*.

⁷ xviii. 2, 48.

⁸ *Trīṇi* or *trī rocana*, Rv. i. 102, 8; 149, 4; v. 69, 1, etc.

⁹ Rv. i. 125, 5. Cf. iii. 2, 12.

¹⁰ Rv. viii. 103, 2. Cf. also ix. 86, 27.

¹¹ Rv. iv. 53, 5; v. 69, 1. Cf. also the references to the 'highest' atmo-

sphere, *uttama*, ix. 22, 5; *parama*, iii. 30, 2; *trīṣya*, ix. 74, 6; x. 45, 3; 123, 8. The 'lower' (*upara*) or 'terrestrial' (*pārthiva*) is contrasted with the 'heavenly' (*divya*) space. See i. 62, 5; iv. 53, 3.

¹² Rv. i. 164, 6. Cf. vii. 87, 5.

¹³ Rv. i. 188, 9, 10; vii. 104, 11.

¹⁴ Cf. Delbrück, *Altindische Syntax*, p. 98; Macdonell, *Sanskrit Grammar*, 183c (p. 158).

¹⁵ Rv. i. 22, 17; 154, 1, 3; and regularly in the later Saṃhitās and the Brāhmaṇas.

The shape of the earth is compared with a wheel in the Rigveda,¹⁶ and is expressly called 'circular' (*pari-maṇḍala*) in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹⁷ When earth is conjoined with heaven, the two are conceived as great bowls (*camvā*) turned towards each other.¹⁸ In the Aitareya Āraṇyaka¹⁹ the two are regarded as halves of an egg. The distance of heaven from the earth is given by the Atharvaveda²⁰ as a thousand days' journey for the sun-bird, by the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa²¹ as a thousand days' journey for a horse, while the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa²² whimsically estimates the distance as equivalent to a thousand cows standing one on the top of the other.

According to Zimmer,²³ the Vedic poets conceived the atmosphere to be above the earth in its upper division only, but below it in its lower stratum. The evidence,²⁴ however, for the latter assumption is quite insufficient.²⁵ The theory of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa²⁶ is that the sun merely reverses its bright side at night, turning its light on the stars and the moon while it retraverses its course to the east; and it has been shown²⁵ that this is probably the doctrine of the Rigveda also.²⁷ See also Sūrya and Candramās. For the Vedic knowledge of the planets, see Graha.

There is no geographical division of the earth in Vedic literature. The Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa²⁸ states that the centre of the earth is a span north of the Plakṣa Prāsraṇā, and that the centre of the sky is the constellation of the seven Rsis, the Great Bear. For the quarters, see Diś.

¹⁶ x. 89, 4. On the other hand, the earth is regarded as *catur-bhṛṣṭi*, 'four-cornered,' in Rv. x. 58, 3.

¹⁷ Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 9.

¹⁸ Rv. iii. 55, 20.

¹⁹ iii. 1, 2; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, vii. 3.

²⁰ x. 8, 18 = xiii. 2, 38; 3, 14.

²¹ ii. 17. Cf. *Āśvina*.

²² xvi. 8, 6; in xxi. 1, 9, with the alternatives of 1,000 days of the journey of a horse, or of the sun, or 1,000 leagues.

²³ *Altindisches Leben*, 357, 358.

²⁴ Rv. v. 81, 4; vi. 9, 1; vii. 80, 1.

²⁵ Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 10.

²⁶ iii. 44, 4. Speyer's interpretation of this passage, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1906, 723-727, is anticipated and supplemented by Macdonell, *loc. cit.*

²⁷ i. 115, 5; x. 37, 3.

²⁸ iv. 26, 12. Cf. Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxv. 10, 16; Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 31, n. 2. Cf. Bergaigne, *Religion Védique*, I, 1-3; Wallis, *Cosmology of the Rigveda*, 111-117; Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 357-359; Macdonell, *op. cit.*, pp. 8-11; Thibaut, *Astronomie, Astrologie und Mathematik*, 5, 6; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 9, 358-364.

Divodāsa Atithigva is one of the leading princes of the early Vedic age. He was a son of Vadhryaśva,¹ and father, or more probably grandfather, of Sudās, the famous king of the Tṛtsu family, among the Bharatas. Probably Pijavana was the son and Sudās the grandson. Divodāsa was naturally a Bharata,² and, like Sudās, was an opponent of the Turvaśas and Yadus.³ His great enemy was Śambara, the Dāsa, who was apparently chief of a mountain people,⁴ and whom he repeatedly defeated.⁵ He was also, it seems, like his father Vadhryaśva,⁶ an energetic supporter of the fire ritual, for Agni is once called by his name in the Rigveda.⁷ On the other hand, he was defeated, with Āyu and Kutsa, by Indra's aid. In several passages he seems closely connected with the singer family, the Bharadvājas.⁸

From one passage,⁹ where Divodāsa is said to have fought against the Paṇis, the Pārāvatas, and Brsaya, Hillebrandt¹⁰ has inferred that he was engaged in conflicts with the tribes of Arachosia, and interpreting the name as the 'heavenly Dāsa'¹¹ conjectures that he was himself a Dāsa. This conclusion is not probable, for the Sarasvatī on which the battle in question took place, and which can hardly be the Haraqaiti of Arachosia, would naturally designate the later Sarasvatī, while the Pārāvatas are mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,¹² as in the east, about the Yamunā. Bergaigne's

¹ Rv. vi. 61, 1.

² Rv. vi. 16, 4. 5. 19. For Sudās as his descendant, see vii. 18, 25, with verse 23, where Pijavana is an epithet of Sudās.

³ As Atithigva, Rv. vii. 19, 8; as Divodāsa, ix. 61, 2.

⁴ Rv. i. 130, 7; ii. 12, 11; vi. 26, 5; vii. 18, 20. Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 161.

⁵ See Rv. i. 112, 14; 116, 18; 119, 4; 130, 7-10; ii. 19, 6; iv. 26, 3; 30, 20; vi. 26, 3. 5; 43, 1; 47, 21. 22; ix. 61, 2.

⁶ Rv. x. 69, 1 *et seq.* Cf. Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 176; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 96, n. 2.

⁷ Divodāsa, 'worshipped by Divodāsa': viii. 103, 2. Cf. vi. 16, 5. 19; 31, 1. For the defeat by Indra, cf. Rv. i. 53, 10; ii. 14, 7; vi. 18, 13; viii. 64, 2; Bergaigne, *Religion Védique*, 2, 337, 344.

⁸ Cf. Rv. i. 112, 13. 14; 116, 18; vi. 16, 5; 31, 4; 47, 22 *et seq.*; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xv. 3, 7; Hillebrandt, *op. cit.*, 1, 104.

⁹ vi. 61, 1 *et seq.*

¹⁰ *Op. cit.*, 1, 97 *et seq.*

¹¹ This is very improbable. See Bergaigne, *op. cit.*, 2, 209; Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, 155; *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 49, 175; 51, 272.

¹² ix. 4, 11. See Pārāvata.

opinion¹³ that Divodāsa and Atithigva were different people cannot be supported in view of the complete parallelism in the acts of the two persons.¹⁴ See also **Pratardana**.

The people of Divodāsa are referred to in a hymn of the Rigveda.¹⁵

¹³ *Op. cit.*, 2, 342 *et seq.*

¹⁴ Compare, *e.g.*, vii. 19, 8, with ix. 61, 2 (opposed to Turvaśa and Yadu); i. 51, 6; vi. 26, 3, with ii. 19, 6; vi. 31, 4 (defeat of Śambara); and see Hillebrandt, *op. cit.*, 3, 268; Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 210 *et seq.*; Macdonell, *op. cit.*, p. 161.

¹⁵ i. 130, 10 (one of the series attributed to Paruccheṇa).

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 126; Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 406; Ludwig, *op. cit.*, 3, 114, 176; Grierson, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1908, 604, 837; Keith, *ibid.*, 831 *et seq.*; 1138 *et seq.* Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v., distinguishes two Divodāsas, one being the ancestor or father of Sudās, the other the enemy of Śambara. Divodāsa is not mentioned in Maṇḍalas, iii, v, viii, x.

Divo-dāsa Bhaima-seni ('descendant of Bhīmasena') is mentioned in the Kāthaka Saṃhitā¹ as a contemporary of Āruṇi.

¹ vii. 1, 8. *Cf.* Weber, *Indische Studien*, 3, 472.

✓ **Divya**, 'ordeal,' is a term not found until the later literature, but several references to the practice of ordeals have been seen in Vedic literature. The fire ordeal seen in the Atharvaveda¹ by Schlagintweit,² Weber,³ Ludwig,⁴ Zimmer,⁵ and others, has been disproved by Grill,⁶ Bloomfield,⁷ and Whitney.⁸ But such an ordeal appears in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,⁹ and an ordeal with a glowing axe¹⁰ occurs in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad as applied in an accusation of theft. Geldner¹¹ suggests that this usage is referred to even in the Rigveda,¹² but this is most improbable.¹³ Ludwig¹⁴ and Griffith¹⁵ discover in another

¹ ii. 12.

² *Die Gottesurtheile der Indier*, 13 *et seq.*

³ *Indische Studien*, 13, 168.

⁴ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 445.

⁵ *Altindisches Leben*, 184.

⁶ *Hundert Lieder*, 2, 45, 87.

⁷ *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, ccxxi; *American Journal of Philology*, 11, 334, 335; *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 294.

⁸ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 54.

⁹ xiv. 6, 6.

¹⁰ Chāndogya Upaniṣad, vi. 16.

¹¹ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 159.

¹² iii. 53, 22.

¹³ Oldenberg, *Rigveda-Noten*, 1, 25+.

¹⁴ *Op. cit.*, 4, 44.

¹⁵ *Hymns of the Rigveda*, 1, 210.

passage of the Rigveda¹⁶ references to *Dirghatamas*' having been subjected to the fire and water ordeals, but this view cannot be supported. According to Weber,¹⁷ the 'balance' ordeal is referred to in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹⁸ but see *Tulā*.

¹⁶ i. 158, 4 *et seq.*

¹⁷ *Indische Streifen*, i, 21; 2, 363.

¹⁸ xi. 2, 7, 33.

Cf. Jolly, *Recht und Sitte*, 145; *Zeit-*

schrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, 44, 347, 348; Stenzler, *ibid.*, 9, 669 *et seq.*

Divya Śvan, the 'divine dog,' in one passage of the Atharvaveda¹ appears to denote *Canis major* or *Sirius*. But Bloomfield² thinks that the two divine dogs referred to in the *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*³ and the *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*⁴ are the sun and moon, and that the sun is meant in the Atharvaveda.

¹ vi. 80, 1.

² *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 163; *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 500, 501.

³ i. 6, 9.

⁴ i. 1, 2, 4-6.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 353; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharva veda*, 341.

Diś, 'direction,' is a word very frequently used in the Rigveda and later¹ to denote a quarter of the sky. As a general rule, four quarters are mentioned—east, south, west, north.² But the number of the 'directions' is sometimes increased up to ten by the addition to these four of various others. The five points include the zenith (*ūrdhva*);³ the six, the zenith and the nadir (*ūrdhva* and *avācī*);⁴ the seven, the zenith, the ground on which one stands (*dhruvā*), and the air (*antarikṣa*) between these two (*vyadhvā*);⁵ the eight include the intermediate quarters (S.E., S.W., N.E., N.W.);⁶ the nine add to these the zenith;⁷ the ten, zenith and nadir.⁸ The number

¹ Rv. i. 124, 3; 183, 5; iii. 30, 12; Av. iii. 31, 4; xi. 2, 12, etc.

² Rv. vii. 72, 5; x. 36, 14; 42, 11; Av. xv. 2, 1 *et seq.*, etc.

³ *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, vii. 1, 15; *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*, ii. 8, 9.

⁴ *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*, iii. 12, 8; *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xxii. 24; *Bṛhad-āraṇyaka Upaniṣad*, iv. 2, 4.

⁵ Rv. ix. 114, 3; Av. iv. 40, 1;

Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vii. 4, 1, 20; ix. 5, 2, 8; *Taittirīya Āraṇyaka*, i. 7.

⁶ *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, vii. 1, 15; *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa*, i. 8, 1, 40, etc.

⁷ *Sāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, xvi. 28, 2.

⁸ Rv. i. 164, 14; viii. 101, 13; *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa*, vi. 2, 2, 34; viii. 4, 2, 13, etc.

five is sometimes made up by the ground beneath the observer's feet (*dhruvā*),⁹ and the number six by that point (*dhruvā*) and the zenith (*ūrdhvā*);¹⁰ the 'lofty' (*brhat*)¹¹ sometimes taking the place of the 'vertical' (*ūrdhvā*).

⁹ Av. viii. 9, 15; xiii. 3, 6; xv. 14, 1-5; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, ix. 32; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ix. 4, 3, 10, and cf. *Dhruvā*.

¹⁰ Av. iii. 27, 1; iv. 14, 8; xii. 3, 55; xv. 4, 1 *et seq.*; xviii. 3, 34; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 14, etc. Cf. Rv. x. 14, 16.

¹¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xiv. 13; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xvii. 8.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 359; Weber, *Proceedings of the Berlin Academy*, 1895, 846; *Indische Studien*, 17, 293, 294; 18, 153; St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Dīrgha-tamas ('long darkness') **Māmateya** ('son of Mamatā') **Aucathya** ('son of Ucatha') is mentioned as a singer in one hymn of the Rigveda,¹ and is referred to in several passages² by his metronymic, Māmateya, alone. He is said, both in the Rigveda¹ and in the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka,³ to have attained the tenth decade of life. In the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa⁴ he appears as the priest of **Bharata**. The Brhaddevatā⁵ contains a preposterous legend made up of fragments of the Rigveda,⁶ according to which Dīrghatamas was born blind, but recovered his sight; in old age he was thrown into a river by his servants, one of whom, **Traitana**, attacked him, but killed himself instead. Carried down by the stream, he was cast up in the Aṅga country, where he married Uśij, a slave girl, and begot **Kakṣivant**. The two legends here combined are not even consistent, for the second ignores Dīrghatamas' recovery of sight. To attach any historical importance to them, as does Pargiter,⁷ would seem to be unwise.

¹ i. 158, 1. 6.

² i. 147, 3; 152, 6; iv. 4, 13. In viii. 9, 10, Dīrghatamas is mentioned with Kakṣivant, but not as a relative.

³ ii. 17; Keith, *Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka*, 14.

⁴ viii. 23.

⁵ iv. 11-15; 21-25, with Macdonell's notes.

⁶ From i. 140-164, which hymns are

traditionally attributed to Dīrghatamas. But see Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 221.

⁷ *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1910, 44.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 164, 165; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 12, 226, 232, 247, 268, 279.

Dirgha-nītha appears to be the proper name of a sacrificer in one hymn of the Rigveda.¹

¹ viii. 50, 10. Cf. Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. Ludwig under- | stands the word as an adjective, mean-
ing 'of long duration.'

Dirgha-śravas ('far-famed') is the name of a royal seer who, according to the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,¹ having been banished from his kingdom, and suffering from actual hunger, 'saw' a certain Sāman (chant), and thus obtained food. In one passage of the Rigveda² an Auśija,³ a merchant (*vaṇij*), is mentioned as *dirgha-śravas*, which may be a proper name, as Sāyaṇa holds, or an adjective, as it is understood by Roth.⁴

¹ xv. 3, 25.

² i. 112, 11.

³ A metronymic, 'descendant of Uśij,' according to Sāyaṇa; but an adjective, meaning 'desirous,' accord-

ing to Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁴ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 114.

Dirghāpsas, used in the Rigveda¹ as an epithet of a chariot, means, according to Roth,² 'having a long front part.'

¹ i. 122, 15.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Cf. Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, i. 312.

Dirghāyutva, 'longevity,' is a constant object of the prayers of the Vedic Indians,¹ and length of life is never deprecated in the Saṃhitās and Brāhmaṇas, while the Atharvaveda² is full of spells intended to prolong existence (*āyusyāni*).

¹ Rv. x. 62, 2; Av. i. 22, 2, etc.; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xviii. 6; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 9, 1, 13, etc. So the adjective *dirghāyus*, Rv. iv. 15, 9, 10; x. 85, 39; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xii. 100, etc. The Brāhmaṇas regularly express the reward for ritual actions by the phrase *sarvaṃ āyur eti*, 'he lives

all his days.' The ideal of life is 100 years. See Weber, *Indische Studien*, 17, 193; *Festgruss an Roth*, 137; Lanman, *Sanskrit Reader*, 384.

² ii. 13; 28; 29; vii. 32, and many other hymns. See Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 49 et seq.; *Atharvaveda*, 63-65.

Dirghāranya, 'wide tract of forest,' in the Aitareya¹ and Śatapatha² Brāhmaṇas refers to the extensive jungles which

¹ iii. 44; vi. 23.

² xiii. 3, 7, 10.

must clearly then have covered Northern India. In one of the Aitareya passages³ it is said that in the east the villages are close together and frequent, while in the west there are forests.

³ iii. 44.

Dīv (fem.) in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda² denotes the 'game of dice.' See **Akṣa**.

¹ x. 27, 17.

² vii. 50, 9; 109, 5.

Dughā, 'yielding milk,' denotes 'cow' in a few passages in the Saṃhitās.¹

¹ Rv. viii. 50, 3; x. 67, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxviii. 16, 39, etc.

Dundubhi, apparently an onomatopoeic word, means 'drum,' as used in both war and peace. It is often mentioned from the Rigveda¹ onwards.² A special sort of drum was the 'earth drum,' made by digging a hole in the ground and covering it with a hide. This was employed in the Mahāvrata, a rite performed at the winter solstice, for the purpose of driving away influences hostile to the return of the sun.³ A 'drum-beater' is included in the list of sacrificial victims at the Puruṣamedha or 'human sacrifice.'⁴

¹ i. 28, 5; vi. 47, 29, 31.

² Av. v. 20, 1 *et seq.*; 21, 7; 31, 7; vi. 38, 4; xii. 1, 41; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 6, 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 1, 5, 6; *dundubhya*, 'connected with the drum,' Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvi. 35.

³ Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxxiv. 5 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 477); Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvii. 14, 11; Aitareya Āraṇyaka,

v. 1, 5, with Keith's notes; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 148, n. 2; Friedlaender, *Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka*, 29, 45.

⁴ Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 13, 1 (not in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā). Cf. Brhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 4, 6.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 289; and for the epic drum in battle, Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 318.

Dur is used several times in the Rigveda¹ to denote 'door,' both literally and metaphorically.

¹ i. 68, 10; 113, 4; 121, 4; 188, 5; ii. 2, 7, etc.

Duroṇa is used in the Rigveda,¹ and sometimes later,² to denote 'home,' both literally and metaphorically. See Gṛha.

¹ iii. 1, 18; 25, 5; iv. 13, 1; v. 76, 4, etc. | ² Av. vii. 17, 3; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxxiii, 72, etc.

Dur-ga, 'hard to approach,' occurs in the Rigveda as a neuter substantive only, sometimes in the sense of 'fort,' 'stronghold.'¹ Cf. Pur.

¹ v. 34, 7; vii. 25, 2.

Dur-gaha is mentioned in a hymn of the Rigveda,¹ where his grandsons are lauded for their generosity, though Sāyaṇa renders the word adjectivally.² In another passage of the Rigveda,³ however, Sāyaṇa sees in the epithet Daurgaha a description of Purukutsa as Durgaha's son, who was either captured by the enemy or slain, and whose wife, Purukutsānī, then obtained a son, Trasadasyu, to restore the line; he also quotes a story, not found in the Bṛhaddevatā,⁴ to support this interpretation. On the other hand, the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa⁵ seems to take Daurgaha as meaning a horse. Sieg⁶ thinks that the same sense should be adopted in the Rigveda passage, which he interprets as referring to the sacrifice of a horse, Daurgaha, by King Purukutsa to gain a son; he also sees in Dadhikrāvan, with Pischel⁷ and Ludwig,⁸ a real horse, the charger of Trasadasyu. The Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa's interpretation of Daurgaha is, however, doubtful, and cannot be regarded as receiving support from the case of Dadhikrāvan, who was probably a divinity, and not a real horse at all.⁹

¹ viii. 65, 12.

² 'Plunged in distress' (*duḥkham gāhamāna*).

³ iv. 42, 8.

⁴ As Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., says it is.

⁵ xiii. 5, 4, 5. According to the Naighaṇṭuka (i. 14), Daurgaha is a synonym of 'horse.'

⁶ *Die Sagenstoffe des Rigveda*, 96-102.

⁷ *Vedische Studien*, I, 124.

⁸ Translation of the Rigveda, 4, 79. Cf. Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, 71.

⁹ Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, pp. 148, 149.

Cf. Ludwig, *op. cit.*, 3, 163, 174; Oldenberg, *Rigveda-Noten*, I, 301, 302.

Dur-ṇāman, 'of evil name,' is the designation in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda² of a demon causing disease, or the disease itself. The Nirukta³ explains the words as meaning a 'worm,' an interpretation which accords with the widespread belief in disease-causing worms.⁴ Later Durṇāman denotes 'hæmorrhoids.'⁵

¹ x. 162, 2.

² ii. 25, 2; viii. 6, 1 *et seq.*; xvi. 6, 7; xix. 36, 1 *et seq.* So also the feminine Durṇāmnī, iv. 17, 5; xix. 36, 6.

³ vi. 12.

⁴ Bloomfield, *Atharvaveda*, 61; *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 314 *et seq.*, 351.

⁵ Suśruta, I, 177, 10, etc.

Dur-mukha, 'ugly-faced,' is the name, in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,¹ of a Pāñcāla, that is, Pāñcāla king, who conquered the world, and whose priest was Bṛhaduktha.

¹ viii. 23. The reading may be *a-vājā*, 'not a king,' but this is not necessary.

Durya, 'belonging to the door or house,' appears in several passages of the Saṃhitās¹ as a plural substantive denoting the 'door-posts,' or more generally 'dwelling.'

¹ Masculine plural, Rv. i. 91, 19; | Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, i. 11; feminine x. 40, 12; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, i. 6, 3, 1; | plural, Rv. iv. 1, 9, 18; 2, 12; vii. 1, 11.

Duryoṇa occurs a few times in the Rigveda¹ in the sense of 'house.'

¹ i. 174, 7; v. 29, 10; 32, 8.

Dur-varāha probably denotes a 'wild boar.' It is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ and the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa.²

¹ xii. 4, 1, 4.

² i. 51, 4 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 23, 332).

Dulā. See Nakṣatra (Kṛttikās).

Duś-carman, 'afflicted with a skin disease,' occurs in the Taittiriya Saṃhitā¹ and Brāhmaṇa.² The disease meant is probably leprosy, the usual name of which is Kilāsa.³

¹ ii. 1, 4, 3; 5, 1, 7.

² i. 7, 8, 3.

³ Pāñcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 3, 17;

xxiii. 16, 11; Taittiriya Āraṇyaka, v. 4, 12.

Duḥ-śāsu is possibly a proper name in the Rigveda,¹ and would then denote an enemy of Kurusṛavaṇa. Ludwig² thinks that he was a Parśu or Persian, but this is most improbable, and the word may simply be an adjective meaning 'malignant.'

¹ x. 33, 1.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 165.

Duḥ-śīma is mentioned in the Rigveda¹ as a generous donor, his patronymic perhaps being Tānva.²

¹ x. 93, 14.

² x. 93, 15.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 166.

Duṣ-ṭarītu, 'hard to defeat,' is the name of a king of the Śrñjayas, who was deposed from a principality that had existed for ten generations, but was re-instated by Cākra Sthapati in spite of the resistance of Balhika Prātipīya, according to the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ xii. 9, 3, 1 et seq. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 205-207.

Duḥ-ṣanta. See Dauḥsanti.

Duhitṛ is the regular designation of 'daughter' from the Rigveda onwards.¹ The word appears to be derived from *duh*, 'milk,' in the sense of one who nourishes a child, rather than as the 'milker' of the primitive family or the suckling.² See also Strī, Pati, Pitṛ, Bhrātṛ.

¹ Rv. viii. 101, 15; x. 17, 1; 40, 5; 61, 5, 7; Av. ii. 14, 2; vi. 100, 3; vii. 12, 1; x. 1, 25; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 4, 1; 8, 1, 8, etc.

² Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 454.

Dūta, 'messenger' or 'envoy,' is found several times in the Rigveda¹ and later,² used metaphorically. The Sūta seems to have performed the duties later assigned to the Dūta.

¹ iii. 3, 2; vi. 8, 4; vii. 3, 3; x. 14, 12.

² Av. viii. 8, 10, etc.; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 5, 1, 6; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, ii. 1, etc. The feminine

form Dūti is found in Rv. x. 108, 2, 3, in the story of Saramā's mission to the Panis. Dūtya, 'mission,' occurs in Rv. i. 12, 4; 161, 1; iv. 7, 8; 8, 4, etc.

Dūrvā, a species of grass (*Panicum dactylon*), is mentioned frequently from the Rigveda¹ onwards.² It grew in damp ground.³ A simile occurring in the Rigveda⁴ seems to indicate that the ears lay horizontal with the stem. Cf. Pākadūrvā.

¹ x. 16, 13; 134, 5; 142, 8.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 2, 9, 2;
v. 2, 8, 3; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xiii. 20;
Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 5, 8; Śata-

patha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 5, 10, 5; vii. 4, 2,
10, 12, etc.

³ Rv. x. 16, 13; 142, 8.

⁴ x. 134, 5.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 70.

Dūrśa, denoting some kind of garment, is mentioned twice in the Atharvaveda.¹ Weber² thinks that it was worn by the aborigines.

¹ iv. 7, 6; viii. 6, 11.

² *Indische Studien*, 18, 29.

Dūṣikā, 'rheum of the eyes,' is mentioned as a disease in the Atharvaveda¹ and later.²

¹ xvi. 6, 8.

² Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxxiv. 12; Vāja-

saneyi Saṃhitā, xxv. 9; Śatapatha
Brāhmaṇa, iii. 1, 3, 10.

Dṛdha-cyut Āgasti ('descendant of Agastya') is mentioned in the Jaiminīya Brāhmaṇa¹ as having been Udgātṛ priest at the Sattrā ('sacrificial session') of the Vibhindukīyas.

¹ iii. 233 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 18, 38). He is given in the Anukramaṇī (where the form

of the patronymic is Āgastya) as the author of Rv. ix. 25. Cf. *Indische Studien*, 3, 219.

Dṛdha-jayanta. See Vipāścit and Vaipāścita.

1. Dṛti, a 'leather bag to hold fluids,' is frequently mentioned in the Rigveda¹ and later.² In one passage³ it is called *dhmāta*, 'inflated,' the man afflicted with dropsy being compared with such a bag. Milk (Kṣīra) and intoxicating liquor (Surā) are mentioned as kept in bags.⁴

¹ i. 191, 10; iv. 51, 1, 3; v. 83, 7;
vi. 48, 18; 103, 2; viii. 5, 19; 9,
18.

² Av. vii. 18, 1; Taittirīya Saṃ-
hitā, i. 8, 19, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā,
xxvi. 18, 19; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 8,

3, 4; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, v. 10, 2,
etc.

³ Rv. vii. 89, 2. Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 20, 30.

⁴ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 11,
26; xvi. 13, 13.

2. **Dr̥ti Aindrota** ('descendant of Indrota') is mentioned in the *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇā*¹ as a contemporary of **Abhipratārin Kākṣaseni** and as a pupil of **Indrota Daivāpa** in a *Vaṃśa* (list of teachers) in the *Jaīminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa*.² Possibly the same **Dr̥ti** is meant in the compound **Dr̥ti-Vātavantau**, which is found in the *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*.³ The former is here said to have continued, after the *Mahāvratā* was over, the sacrificial session in which both had been engaged, with the result that his descendants prospered more than the *Vātavatas*.

¹ xiv. 1, 12, 15.

² iii. 40, 2.

³ xxv. 3, 6. So a *Sattra* of a year's duration is later called *Dr̥ti-vātavator ayana*, *Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, xxiv. 4, 16; 6, 25; *Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra*,

xii. 3; *Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, xiii. 23, 1; *Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, x. 10, 7.

Cf. Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 52, 53.

Dr̥pta-bālāki Gārgya ('descendant of Garga') is the name of a teacher who is mentioned in the *Bṛhadāranyaka Upaniṣad* (ii. 1, 1) as a contemporary of **Ajātaśatru** of **Kāśi**.

Dr̥bhika is the name of a man¹ or a demon,² who, according to the *Rigveda*,³ was slain by **Indra**.

¹ Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 152, 207, who compares the *Derbikes*; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 162.

² Grassmann, *Wörterbuch*, s.v.; Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.; Geldner, *Rigveda, Glossar*, 85.

³ ii. 14, 3.

Dr̥śāna Bhārgava ('descendant of Bhṛgu') is mentioned as a seer in the *Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā*.¹

¹ xvi. 8. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 3, 459.

Dr̥ṣad appears in the *Rigveda*¹ and *Atharvaveda*² to denote not a millstone,³ but merely a stone used to pound grain, which was placed on another stone as a support. When used later⁴

¹ vii. 104, 22; viii. 72, 4.

² ii. 31, 1; v. 23, 8.

³ Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 269.

⁴ *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, i. 6, 8, 3; 9, 3; *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, i. 1, 1, 22; ii. 6, 1, 9, etc.

in connexion with Upalā, the lower and the upper millstone, or mortar and pestle may be meant; but this is not certain. Eggeling⁵ renders them as the large and small millstones. See also Upara and Upalā.

⁵ *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, 11 | guished from 'mortar and pestle,'
(dṛṣad-upale, which are here distin- | ulūkhala-musale).

Cf. Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 1, 108, 109.

Dṛṣadvatī, 'stony,' is the name of a river which flows into the Sarasvatī after running for a time parallel to it. It is mentioned in the Rigveda,¹ along with the Sarasvatī and the Āpayā, as the scene of action of the Bharata princes. In the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa² and later³ the Dṛṣadvatī and the Sarasvatī are the scene of special sacrifices. In Manu⁴ these two rivers form the western boundary of the Middle Country.

¹ iii. 23, 4.

² xxv. 10. 13.

³ Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xxiv. 6, 6.
38; Lātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, x. 19, 4.

⁴ ii. 17.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 18;
Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 34; *Indian Literature*, 67, 102; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 87.

Dṛṣṭa. See Adṛṣṭa.

Devaka Mānyamāna ('descendant of Manyamāna') appears in the Rigveda¹ as an opponent of the Tṛtsus, and as connected with Śambara. Possibly, however, as Grassmann suggests, the words should be understood as denoting Śambara, 'who deemed himself a god,' *devaka* being used contemptuously.²

¹ vii. 18, 20 (*devakam cin mānya-*
mānam).

² Cf. Rv. ii. 11, 2 (*amartyaṃ cid dāsam*
manyamānam).

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 173.

Devakī-putra, 'son of Devakī,' is the metronymic of Kṛṣṇa in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad.¹ According to the Epic,² a Devaka was father of Devakī, Kṛṣṇa's mother; the St. Petersburg Dictionary suggests that he was the 'king of the Gandh-arvas', also referred to in the Epic.³

¹ iii. 17, 6.

² Mahābhārata, i. 4480; v. 80, etc.

³ *Ibid.*, i. 2704.

Deva-jana-vidyā, 'knowledge of divine beings,' is one of the sciences enumerated in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ and the Chāndogya Upaniṣad.²

¹ xiii. 4, 3, 10. Cf. x. 5, 2, 20.

² vii. 1, 2. 4; 2, 1; 7, 1.

Deva-taras Śyāvasāyana Kāśyapa ('descendant of Kaśyapa') is mentioned in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa¹ as a pupil of R̥śyaśṛṅga. In the Vamśa Brāhmaṇa,² as Śāvasāyana, he is a pupil of his father Śavas, who again was a pupil of Kāśyapa.

¹ iii. 40, 2.

² Indische Studien, 4, 373.

Devatyā occurs in the text of the Atharvaveda,¹ where it must, if the reading is correct, denote some animal.² But the reading should no doubt be *rohini-devatyās*, 'having the red one as deity.'³

¹ i. 22, 3.

² Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 23.

Devana is mentioned once in the R̥gveda¹ in connexion with dicing. The word must designate the place on which the dice are thrown (elsewhere called *Adhidevana*), and it is so explained by Durga in his commentary on the Nirukta.²

¹ x. 43, 5.

² v. 22.

Cf. Lüders, *Das Würfelspiel im alten Indien*, 14.

Deva-nakṣatra, 'asterism of the gods,' is the name applied in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa¹ to the first fourteen lunar mansions, which are said to be south, while the others are called Yama-nakṣatra, 'asterisms of Yama,' and are said to be north. See *Nakṣatra*.

¹ i. 5, 2, 6. 7. Cf. Weber, *Nakṣatra*, 2, 309, 310.

Deva-bhāga Śrautarṣa is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ as the Purohita, or 'domestic priest,' of both the

¹ ii. 4, 4, 5. This passage is misquoted by Sāyaṇa on Rv. i. 81, 3. See

Weber, *Indische Studien*, 2, 9, n.; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 3, 152.

Spñjayas and the **Kurus**. In the **Aitareya Brāhmaṇa**² he is said to have taught **Girija Bābhavya** the science of the dissection of the sacrificial animal (*paśor vibhakti*). In the **Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa**³ he is an authority on the **Sāvitra Agni**.

² vii. 1.³ iii. 10, 9, 11.

Deva-malimluc, 'robber of the gods,' is the epithet of **Rahasya**,¹ who is said in the **Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa**² to have slain the pious **Vaikhānasas** at **Munimarṇa** ('saint's death'). He was apparently an **Asura**, but may have been a real person.

¹ Or **Rahasyu**.² xiv. 4, 7. Cf. Hopkins, *Transactions*

| of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, 15, 51, 52.

Deva-muni, 'divine saint,' is the epithet of **Tura** in the **Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa** (xxv. 14, 5). The name is given in the **Anukramaṇī** to the author of a hymn of the **Rigveda** (x. 146).

Deva-rājan apparently denotes a king of Brahminical descent in the phrase 'Sāmans of **Devarājans**' in the **Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa** (xviii. 10, 5). Cf. **Rājanyarṣi** and **Varṇa**.

Deva-rāta ('god-given') **Vaiśvāmītra** ('descendant of **Viśvāmītra**') is the name given to **Śunaḥśepa** after his adoption by **Viśvāmītra** in the **Aitareya Brāhmaṇa**.¹

¹ vii. 17. Cf. **Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra**, xv. 27.

Devala is mentioned as a **Ṛṣi** in the **Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā** (xxii. 11). See also **Daivala**.

Devavant is mentioned in a **Dānastuti** ('Praise of Gifts') in the **Rigveda**¹ as the ancestor of **Sudās**, apparently his grandfather; or if **Pijavana** be accepted as **Sudās'** father, and **Divodāsa** as his grandfather, then his great-great-grandfather, and father of **Vadhryaśva**. The succession in the latter case would then be **Devavant**, **Vadhryaśva**, **Divodāsa**, **Pijavana**, **Sudās**.

¹ vii. 18, 22. Cf. Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 171; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 138.

Deva-vāta ('desired of the gods') is the name of a Bharata prince in the Rigveda,¹ where he is mentioned as sacrificing on the Dr̥ṣadvatī, Sarasvatī, and Āpayā.

¹ iii. 23, 2. Cf. Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 409; Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 218.

Deva-vidyā, 'knowledge of the gods,' is one of the sciences enumerated in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad (vii. 1, 2, 4; 2, 1; 7, 1).

Deva-śravas is the name of a Bharata prince who with Devavāta appears as a sacrificer on the Dr̥ṣadvatī, Sarasvatī, and Āpayā in the Rigveda.¹

¹ iii. 23, 2. 3. In the Anukramaṇī he is called a son of Yama, and has a hymn, x. 17, ascribed to him.

Devātithi Kāṇva ('descendant of Kāṇva') is mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ as the seer of a Sāman (chant) by which he turned pumpkins into cows for himself and his son when they were starving in the desert, whither they had been driven by rivals. He is also the reputed author of a hymn of the Rigveda.²

¹ ix. 2, 19.

² viii. 4.

Cf. Hopkins, *Transactions of the Con-*

necticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, 15, 61.

Devāpi Ārṣṭiṣeṇa ('descendant of R̥ṣṭiṣeṇa') is mentioned in a hymn of the Rigveda¹ and in the Nirukta.² According to the latter source there were two brothers, Devāpi and Śantanu, princes of the Kurus. The elder was Devāpi, but Śantanu got himself anointed king, whereupon no rain fell for twelve years. The drought being attributed by the Brahmins to his having superseded his elder brother, Śantanu offered the kingdom to Devāpi. The latter, however, refused, but acting as Purohita, or domestic priest, for his brother, obtained rain. The Br̥had-devatā³ tells much the same tale, but adds that the reason for Devāpi's exclusion from the throne was the fact that he suffered from a skin disease. The Epic and later legends further

¹ x. 98.

² ii. 10.

³ vii. 148 *et seq.*, with Macdonell's notes.

develop the story, presenting two somewhat discrepant accounts. According to the one version,⁴ the ground of Devāpi's being passed over was leprosy, while in the other his devoting himself to asceticism in his youth was the cause of his brother's taking his place. The Epic,⁵ moreover, treats him as a son of Pratīpa, and names as his brothers Bāhlika⁶ and Āṛṣṭiṣeṇa,⁷ who is a new figure developed from the patronymic of Devāpi. Possibly Sieg⁸ is right in holding that two stories, those of Devāpi, Pratīpa's son, and of Devāpi, Ṛṣṭiṣeṇa's son, have been confused; but in any case it is impossible to extract history from them.⁹

The Rīgvedic hymn certainly appears to represent Devāpi as sacrificing for Śāntanu, who seems to be called Aulāna.¹⁰ But there is no trace in it of the brotherhood of the two men, nor is there anything to show that Devāpi was not a Brahmin, but a Kṣatriya. Sieg,¹¹ who interprets the hymn by the Nirukta, thinks that he was a Kṣatriya, but on this occasion was enabled by the favour of Bṛhaspati to officiate as priest, and that the hymn shows clear recognition of the unusual character of his action; but this view seems very improbable.

⁴ Mahābhārata, v. 5054 *et seq.* (=149, 15 *et seq.*), where Śāntanu is (as also in the Agni, cclxxvii. 34, the Brahma, xiii. 114, 118, and the Viṣṇu Purāṇas) the form of the name; Matsya Purāṇa, l. 39 *et seq.*, in which, as well as in the Bhāgavata, ix. 22, 12. 13, and the Vāyu Purāṇa, xcix. 234, 237, the form is Śāntanu.

⁵ Mahābhārata, i. 3751 (=94, 62); ix. 2285 (=40, 1); Vāyu Purāṇa, ii. 37, 230, etc.

⁶ Mahābhārata, cited in n. 4; Hari-vamśa, 1819.

⁷ *Ibid.*, cited in n. 5.

⁸ *Die Sagenstoffe des Rīgveda*, 136.

⁹ As does Pargiter, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1910, 52, 53.

¹⁰ Rv. x. 98, 11.

¹¹ *Op. cit.*, 129-142.

Cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 272 *et seq.*; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 203; Ludwig, *Translation of the Rīgveda*, 3, 192 *et seq.*; Macdonell, *Bṛhaddevatā*, 1, xxix; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 131, 132.

Devṛ is a rare word denoting the wife's 'brother-in-law' (that is, the husband's brother). He is included with the sisters of the husband among those over whom the wife of the husband—his elder brother—rules;¹ at the same time the wife is to be devoted to him,² and friendly to him.³ After the death

¹ Rv. x. 85, 46. *Cf.* Pati.

Av. xiv. 2, 18. *Cf.* xiv. 1, 39.

² Rv. x. 85, 44.

of the husband the Devr could perform the duty of begetting a son for him.⁴ No word occurs for the wife's brother corresponding to Devr.

⁴ Rv. x. 40, 2. Cf. x. 18, 8; Kaegi, *Der Rigveda*, n. 51; Lanman, *Sanskrit Reader*, 385; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 948. Cf. Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 516.

Deśa, 'land,' is a word that does not come into use till the time of the Upaniṣads and Sūtras,¹ excepting one occurrence in the latest period of the Brāhmaṇa² literature, and one in a much-discussed passage of the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā,³ where the Sarasvatī is mentioned as having five tributaries. This passage militates against the view that Sarasvatī was a name of the Indus, because the use of Deśa here seems to indicate⁴ that the seer of the verse placed the Sarasvatī in the Madhyadeśa or 'Middle Country,' to which all the geographical data of the Yajurvedas point.⁵

¹ Where its use becomes common : Brhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iv. 1, 16; 2, 3; Sāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, iv. 14, 6; Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 4, 17, etc. So the adjective *deśīya*, 'belonging to a land,' Kātyāyana, xxii. 4, 22; Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, viii. 6, 28.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 10 (a late passage).

³ xxxiv. 11.

⁴ Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 10, who thinks that the word crept into the text, where the Sarasvatī originally meant the Indus, with the five tributaries of the Panjab.

⁵ Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 174.

Dehī in two passages of the Rigveda¹ refers to defences thrown up against an enemy, apparently earthworks or dikes. Cf. Pur.

¹ vi. 47, 2; vii. 6, 5. Cf. Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 344; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 143.

Daidhiṣavya is mentioned in a Mantra of the Taittirīya Saṃhitā.¹ Apparently the word (as derived from Didhiṣū) denotes the son of a younger sister married before the elder sister,² rather than the son of a woman twice married, the explanation of the St. Petersburg Dictionary.

¹ iii. 2, 4, 4; Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, ii. 1, 22; Kausika Sūtra, 3, 5; 137, 37. ² *American Journal of Philology*, 17, 431, n.

Daiyāmpāti, 'descendant of Dayāmpāta,' is the name of a teacher of the east, who was instructed by Śāṇḍilyāyana, according to the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (ix. 5, 1, 14), in the lore of the construction of the fire-altar. The same patronymic is given, in the form of Dayyāmpāti, to Plakṣa, the contemporary of Atyamhas in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa (iii. 10, 9, 3-5).

1. Daiva (masc.) appears in the list of sciences in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad,¹ where Śaṅkara explains it as *utpātajñāna*, apparently the 'knowledge of portents.' The St. Petersburg Dictionary suggests that the word is here used adjectivally, and this view is followed by Little² and by Böhtlingk in his translation.³

¹ vii. 1, 2, 4; 2, 1; 7, 1.

² *Grammatical Index*, 83.

³ Though he does not render it (*Daiva Nidhi*).

2. Daiva is the patronymic of the mythical Atharvan in the first two Vaṁśas (lists of teachers) of the Bṛhadāranyaka Upaniṣad.¹

¹ ii. 5, 22; iv. 5, 28 (Mādhyandina).

Daivala, 'descendant of Devala,' is the patronymic of Asita in the Pañcaviṁśa Brāhmaṇa (xiv. 11, 18).

Daiva-vāta, 'descendant of Devavāta,' is the patronymic of Sṛñjaya, probably the Sṛñjaya king, in the R̥gveda. He is mentioned¹ as a devotee of the fire cult, and as victorious over the Turvaśa king and the Vṛcivants.² According to Zimmer,³ his name was Abhyāvartin Cāyamāna Pārthava ('descendant of Pṛthu'), but Hillebrandt⁴ recognizes this as doubtful, though he none the less places the Sṛñjayas to the west of the Indus with Divodāsa. What is more important is to note that the name suggests connexion with the Bharata Devavāta, and as Kurus and Sṛñjayas were closely connected⁵ this is not immaterial.

¹ Rv. iv. 15, 4.

² Rv. vi. 27, 7.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 133, 134.

⁴ *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 105, 106.

⁵ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 4, 4, 5.

Cf. Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 402, 405; Ludwig, Translation of the R̥gveda, 3, 153.

Daivāpa, 'descendant of Devāpi,' is the patronymic of Indrota in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ and the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa.² No connexion can be traced with the Devāpi of the Rigveda.³

¹ xiii. 5, 4, 1.

² iii. 40, 1.

³ x. 98. See Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift*

der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, 42, 240.

Daivāvṛdha, 'descendant of Devāvṛdha,' is the patronymic of Babhru in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (vii. 34).

Daivo-dāsi, 'descendant of Divodāsa,' is the patronymic of Pratardana in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa¹ and the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad.² It is impossible to ascertain whether the famous Divodāsa is meant.

¹ xxvi. 5.

² iii. 1. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 214.

Doṣā, 'evening,' is frequently referred to from the Rigveda¹ onwards,² usually as contrasted with uṣas, 'dawn.' In the Chāndogya Upaniṣad³ the word is contrasted with prātar, 'early.' See also Ahan.

¹ i. 34, 3; 179, 1; ii. 8, 3; iv. 2, 8; v. 5, 6; 32, 11; vi. 5, 2, etc.

² Av. vi. 1, 1; Nirukta, iv. 17.

³ vi. 13, 1.

Doha, 'milking,' is a common word in the Atharvaveda¹ and later.² Reference is made in the Sūtras³ to the sāyaṇi-doha, 'evening milking,' and the prātar-doha, 'morning milking.' Dohana has the same sense.⁴ See also Go.

¹ iv. 11, 4. 9. 12; v. 17, 17; viii. 9, 15 (where five milkings are referred to metaphorically). In Rv. x. 42, 2, the literal sense is found.

² Vājasaneyi Samhitā, viii. 62; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 10, 2; ii. 2, 9, 9, etc.

³ Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, iv. 2, 38, etc.

⁴ Rv. viii. 12, 32; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ix. 2, 3, 30; Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, iv. 2, 37, etc.

Daure-śravas, 'descendant of Dureśravas,' is the patronymic of the priest Prthuśravas, who officiated at the snake sacrifice described in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (xxv. 15, 3).

Daure-śruta, 'descendant of Dūreśruta,' is the patronymic of the priest **Timirgha**, who officiated at the snake sacrifice described in the *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa* (xxv. 15, 3).

Daur-gaha. See **Durgaha**.

Dauḥ-ṣanti ('descendant of Duḥṣanta') is the patronymic of **Bharata** in the *Aitareya* (viii. 23) and *Śatapatha* (xiii. 5, 4, 11) *Brāhmaṇas*.

Dyutāna Māruta ('descendant of the Maruts') is the name of a divine being invoked in the *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*¹ and the *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*,² and also mentioned in the *Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā*.³ In the *Śatapatha*⁴ *Brāhmaṇa* the name is explained to mean *Vāyu*, while in the *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*⁵ he seems to be regarded as the author of a *Sāman* (chant). He is treated as a *Ṛṣi* by the *Anukramaṇī*, which credits him with the authorship of a hymn of the *Rigveda* (viii. 96).

¹ v. 27.

² v. 5, 9, 4. Cf. vi. 2, 10, 4.

³ xv. 7.

⁴ iii. 6, 1, 16.

⁵ xvii. 1, 7. Cf. vi. 4, 2.

Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 311; *Indische Studien*, 3, 220.

Dyumna, according to *Pischel*,¹ denotes 'raft' in one passage of the *Rigveda*.²

¹ *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 35, 720 et seq.

² viii. 19, 14.

Dyūta, 'dicing,' is mentioned in the *Atharvaveda*¹ and the *Sūtras*.² See **Akṣa**.

¹ xii. 3, 46.

² *Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, xv. 6, 2;

Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, iv. 10, 23, etc.

Dyotana is, according to *Sāyaṇa*, the name of a prince in the *Rigveda*.¹ This is probably correct, though the word may also² be interpreted as denoting 'glorification'; but it is not clear what relation existed between **Dyotana** and the other persons mentioned in the same passage, **Vetasu**, **Daṣoṇi**, **Tūtuji**, and **Tugra**.

¹ vi. 20, 8.

² As by Griffith, *Hymns of the Rigveda*, 1, 380.

Cf. Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 55, 328.

Drapsa is a common word from the Rigveda onwards¹ for a 'drop': according to Sāyaṇa,² a 'thick drop' as opposed to *stoka*, a 'small drop.' Hence there frequently occurs the expression *dadhi-drapsa*, 'drop of curds.'³ In the Rigveda⁴ the word normally denotes the thick drops of Soma or the Soma itself.

In two passages⁵ Roth⁶ sees the sense of 'banner,' which is adopted by Oldenberg.⁷ Geldner,⁸ on the other hand, considers that 'dust' is meant, but this interpretation is not very probable. Max Müller⁹ renders the word 'rain-drop' in one of the passages.

¹ Rv. i. 94, 11 (perhaps a 'drop' of fire); v. 63, 4 ('rain-drop'); vii. 33, 11 (= *retas*); Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 1, 2, 6; *drapsin* ('thick-flowing'), xi. 4, 1, 15.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i, p. 70, 7. Cf. the epithet *uru-drapsa*, Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 3, 10, 2; Sāyaṇa, on Av. xviii. 4, 18, takes *drapsa* to mean 'drops of curd'; so Agnisvāmin on Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, iii. 2, 4.

³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ix. 2, 3, 40.

⁴ ix. 78, 4; 85, 10; 89, 2; 97, 56;

106, 8; x. 11, 4; 17, 11, 12. Cf. Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 3, 9, 1.

⁵ iv. 13, 2, and *drapsin* in i. 64, 2.

⁶ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. *satvan*; Böhtlingk, Dictionary, s.v. *drapsa*, *drapsin*.

⁷ *Sacred Books of the East*, 46, 357; *Rgveda-Noten*, i, 64, 65.

⁸ *Vedische Studien*, 3, 57, 58; *Rigveda, Glossar*, 88.

⁹ *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 104. Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 80, with reference to Rv. i. 64, 2.

Cf. Macdonell, *op. cit.*, pp. 105, 113.

Drāpi occurs several times in the Rigveda¹ in the sense of 'mantle' or 'cloak.'² Sāyaṇa, however, renders the word by 'coat of mail'³ (*kavaca*). This seems needless, but none of the passages are very decisive one way or the other.

¹ i. 25, 13; 116, 10; iv. 53, 2; ix. 86, 14; 100, 9; Av. iii. 13, 1.

² Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 472; Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 333.

³ Cf. Max Müller, *Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, 536; Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 201, 202.

Dru denotes a vessel made of wood,¹ and in particular the vessel used at the Soma sacrifice,² perhaps, as Hillebrandt³ suggests, to catch the Soma juice when running through the sieve. In the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa⁴ the word simply means 'wood.'

¹ Rv. i. 161, 1; v. 86, 3; viii. 66, 11; in x. 101, 10, the mortar seems meant. In v. 86, 3, Böhtlingk takes it to denote a 'wooden handle.'

² ix. 1, 2; 65, 6; 98, 2.

³ *Vedische Mythologie*, i, 191, 192.

⁴ i. 3, 9, 1. So often in compounds, e.g., Rv. ii. 7, 6; vi. 12, 4, etc.

Dru-ḡhaṇa is found in the Mudgala hymn of the Rigveda¹ and in the Atharvaveda.² The sense is uncertain. Yāska³ renders it as a 'ḡhana made of wood,' probably, as Roth⁴ takes it, meaning a 'club of wood.' Geldner⁵ thinks that it was a wooden bull used by Mudgala as a substitute for a second bull when he wanted to join in a race. But this interpretation of the legend is very improbable.⁶ Whitney⁷ translates the word as 'tree-smiter' in the Atharvaveda, quoting Sāyaṇa, who explains it as a 'cutting instrument,' so called because trees are struck with it.

¹ x. 102, 9.

² vii. 28, 1.

³ Nirukta, ix. 23.

⁴ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁵ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 3, 4.

⁶ Cf. von Bradke, *Zeitschrift der*

Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, 46, 462; Bloomfield, *ibid.*, 48, 456; Franke, *Vienna Oriental Journal*, 8, 342.

⁷ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 407.

✓Dru-pada, a 'wooden pillar' or 'post,' is several times referred to in the Rigveda¹ and later.² Śunaḥśepa was bound to three posts for sacrifice.³ Thieves, there is some evidence to show, were tied to posts as a penalty for stealing.⁴

¹ i. 24, 13; iv. 32, 23.

² Av. vi. 63, 3; II. 5, 2; xix. 47, 9; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xx. 20.

³ Rv. i. 24, 13.

⁴ Av. xix. 47, 9; 50, 1. Cf. vi. 63, 3 = 84, 4. See Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 181, 182, and Taskara, n. 26.

Druma, 'tree,' is not found until the later period in the Śaḍviṃśa Brāhmaṇa (v. 11) and the Nirukta (iv. 19; v. 26; ix. 23).

Druvaya, 'wooden,' is used in the Atharvaveda¹ as an epithet of the drum.

¹ v. 20, 2. Cf. xi. 1, 12, where it is an epithet of *uṣaśvāsa*, 'blower,' possibly 'bellows'; but the manuscripts

in part read *dhruvaye*, and the Paipalāda has *druve*.

Dru-han, 'wood-cutter,' seems to be meant by the word *druhan-tara* in the Rigveda,¹ where it is usually taken as *druham-tara*, 'fiend-overpowering.' But as an epithet of *paraśu*, 'axe,' the other sense ('mighty wood-cutter')² is more probable.³

¹ i. 127, 2.

² But if this explanation is correct, the word should have the accentuation

of the comparative. See Oldenberg, *Sacred Books of the East*, 46, 132.

³ Cf. Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, 1, 130.

Druhyu is the name of a people mentioned several times in the Rigveda. In one passage¹ it occurs, in the plural, with the Yadus, Turvaśas, Anus, and Pūrus, suggesting that these are the famous five peoples of the Rigveda.² Again, the Druhyu king shared in the defeat of his allies by Sudās, and appears to have perished in the waters.³ In a second passage Druhyu, Anu, Turvaśa, and Yadu are all mentioned in the singular,⁴ while in another Pūru and Druhyu occur.⁵ From the tribal grouping it is probable that the Druhyus were a north-western people,⁶ and the later tradition of the Epic connects Gāndhāra and Druhyu.⁷

¹ i. 108, 8.

² Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 122, 125; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 258 et seq.

³ vii. 18.

⁴ viii. 10, 5.

⁵ vi. 46, 8.

⁶ Roth, *Zur Litteratur und Geschichte des Weda*, 131-133.

⁷ Pargiter, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1910, 49.

Cf. Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 205; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 140.

Droṇa denotes in the Rigveda¹ a 'wooden trough,' and more specifically it designates in the plural vessels used for holding Soma.² The great wooden reservoir for Soma is called a Droṇa-kalaśa.³ The altar was sometimes made in the form of a Droṇa.⁴

¹ vi. 2, 8; 37, 2; 44, 20; ix. 93, 1; Nirukta, v. 26.

² ix. 3, 1; 15, 7; 28, 4; 30, 4; 67, 14, etc. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 280.

³ Taittirīya Samhitā, iii. 2, 1, 2;

Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xviii. 21; xix. 27; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 17. 32. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 3, 17, etc.

⁴ Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā, iii. 4, 7; Kāthaka Samhitā, xxi. 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 7, 2, 8.

Droṇāhāva is used as an epithet of Avata, 'well,' in the Rigveda,¹ apparently in the sense of 'having wooden buckets' with reference to the drawing up of water.

¹ x. 101, 7. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 157.

Dvādaśa, 'consisting of twelve,'¹ is used of the year in the Rigveda (vii. 103, 9). See Nakṣatra.

¹ Cf. Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 48, 645 et seq.

Dvāpara. See Akṣa and Yuga.

Dvār is frequently used from the *Rigveda*¹ onwards² to denote the 'door' of a house. The later form, *Dvāra*, has the same sense.³ Cf. *Gṛha*. The 'door-fastener' is called *Dvāra-pidhāna* in the *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*.⁴

¹ i. 13, 6.

² *Av.* viii. 3, 22; xiv. 1, 63; *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xxx. 10; *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, xi. 1, 1, 2; xiv. 3, 1, 13, etc.

³ *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, i. 6, 1, 19;

iv. 3, 5, 9; 6, 7, 9; xi. 4, 4, 2, etc. *Av.* x. 8, 43, has *nava-dvāra*, 'having nine openings,' of the body.

⁴ xi. 1, 1, 1. Cf. *dvāra-bāhū*, 'door-posts,' in *Lātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, i. 3, 1; ii. 3, 9.

✓ **Dvāra-pa**, 'door-keeper,' is only found in a metaphorical sense in the *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa* (i. 30), where *Viṣṇu* is called the 'doorkeeper' of the gods, and in the *Chāndogya Upaniṣad* (iii. 13, 6).

Dvi-gat Bhārgava ('descendant of *Bhṛgu*') is mentioned in the *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa* (xiv. 9) as the seer of a *Sāman* or Chant, by means of which he twice went to the heavenly world.

Dvi-ja, 'twice-born,' as an epithet of the *Āryans* generally, or of the Brahmins in particular, is not found in Vedic literature except in a quite obscure verse of the *Atharvaveda*.¹

¹ xix. 71, 1. Cf. Whitney, Translation of the *Atharvaveda*, 1008; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 204. Neither *dvi-*

janman nor *dvi-jāti* occurs early, and the idea is not in this form an early one.

Dvi-pād, 'two-footed,' 'biped,' denotes man, as opposed to quadrupeds, from the *Rigveda*¹ onwards.²

¹ i. 49, 3; iii. 62, 14; viii. 27, 12; x. 97, 20; 117, 8.

² *Av.* ii. 34, 1; x. 1, 24; *Vājasaneyi*

Samhitā, viii. 30; ix. 31; xiii. 17; xiv. 8, etc.

Dvi-bandhu is in an obscure hymn of the *Rigveda*,¹ according to Roth² and Grassmann,³ the name of a man, while Ludwig⁴ renders it as a simple adjective meaning 'of double kinship.'

¹ x. 61, 17.

² *St. Petersburg Dictionary*.

³ *Wörterbuch, s.v.*, and Translation of the *Rigveda*, 2, 475.

⁴ Translation of the *Rigveda*, 2, 643, and 5, 526.

Dvi-rāja (neut.), 'conflict between two kings,' or 'battle,' is mentioned in the Atharvaveda (v. 20, 9). Cf. Dāśarājña.

Dvi-retas, 'having double seed,' is an epithet of both the ass¹ and the mare.²

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 9; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 3, 1, 23. Cf. Gardabha.

² Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, vi. 1, 4.

Dvīpa, 'island,' is mentioned in the Rigveda¹ and later.² But there is no reason to imagine that the islands referred to were other than sandbanks in the great rivers, Indus or Ganges.³ Vedic literature knows nothing of the system of geography according to which the earth consists of four, seven, or thirteen Dvīpas grouped round Mount Meru.

¹ i. 169, 3.

² Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xiii. 2; Śata- | patha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 2, 1, 3; Lāṭyā-
yana Śrauta Sūtra, i. 6, 10.

³ Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 256.

Dvīpin,¹ 'panther' or 'leopard,' is mentioned in the Atharvaveda² and the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā.³

¹ Lit., 'insulated'—i.e., 'spotted.'

² iv. 8, 7; vi. 38, 2; xix. 49, 4, in every case associated with the tiger.

³ ii. 1, 9.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 80.

Dvaita-vana, 'descendant of Dvitavana,' is the patronymic of Dhvasan, the king of the Matsyas, whose Aśvamedha, or 'horse sacrifice,' is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xiii. 5, 4, 9).

Dvy-opaśa. See Opaśa.

DH.

Dhana, 'prize,' is often found in the Rigveda,¹ probably the prize in racing rather than the 'booty' in battle. It also denotes² the 'stake' at dicing. In some passages it possibly means the 'contest' itself.³ More generally it denotes 'wealth' or 'gift.'⁴ But it sometimes expresses 'booty,'⁵ probably from the notion of 'wealth' rather than of 'prize.'

¹ Rv. i. 81, 3; vi. 45, 2; viii. 80, 8; ix. 53, 2; 109, 10. Cf. Geldner, *Ve-dische Studien*, I, 120; Pischel, *ibid.*, I, 171.

² Rv. x. 34, 10; Av. iv. 38, 3.

³ Rv. i. 31, 6; v. 35, 7; vii. 38, 8;

viii. 5, 26; 8, 21; 49, 9; 50, 9; x. 48, 5, etc.

⁴ Rv. i. 42, 6; x. 18, 2; 84, 7; Av. i. 15, 3; ii. 7, 4; iii. 15, 2; v. 19, 9; vi. 81, 1; vii. 81, 4; viii. 5, 16, etc.

⁵ Rv. i. 74, 3; 157, 2, etc.

Dhana-dhānī, a 'treasure house,' is mentioned in the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka (x. 67).

Dhaniṣṭhā ('very rich'), used in the plural, is the later name¹ of the lunar mansion (Nakṣatra) Śraviṣṭhā.

¹ Sāntikāpa, 13; Śāṅkhāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, i. 26.

Dhanu (fem.), 'sandbank,' occurs several times in the Rigveda,¹ but only metaphorically of the clouds in the atmosphere. Dhanū is found in the Atharvaveda,² where it seems to denote a sandbag used to prevent bleeding.³ Cf. Dhanvan.

¹ i. 33, 4; 144, 5; viii. 3, 19; x. 4, 3; 27, 17.

² i. 17, 4.

³ Weber, *Indische Studien*, 4, 411;

Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 18; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 259, 260.

Dhanus, the 'bow,' frequently mentioned in the Rigveda¹ and later,² was the chief weapon of the Vedic Indian.³ The last act of the funeral rite included the removal of the bow from

¹ viii. 72, 4; 77, 11; ix. 99, 1; x. 18, 9; 125, 6.

² Av. iv. 4, 6; 6, 6; v. 18, 8; vii. 50, 9; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xvi. 10; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, vii. 5, 6; Aitareya

Brāhmaṇa, vii. 14; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, 4, 6; v. 3, 1, 11, etc.

³ Rv. vi. 75, 2. Practically no other weapon plays any substantial part in Vedic warfare.

the right hand of the dead man.⁴ The weapon was composed of a stout staff bent into a curved shape (*vakra*),⁵ and of a bow-string (*Jyā*) made of a strip of cowhide⁶ which joined the ends. The tips of the bow, when the string was fastened, were called *Ārtñī*. Relaxed when not in actual use, the bow was specially strung up when needed for shooting.⁷ The stages of the process are given in detail in the *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*:⁸ the stringing (*ā-tan*) of the bow, the placing (*prati-dhā*) of the arrow, the bending (*ā-yam*) of the bow, and the shooting (*as*). The arrow was discharged from the ear,⁹ and is hence called *karṇa-yoni*,¹⁰ 'having the ear as its point of origin.'¹⁰ The making of bows was a regular profession (*dhanuṣ-kāra*,¹¹ *dhanuṣ-kṛt*).¹² For the arrow see *Iṣu*, and for the handguard *Hastaghna*.

⁴ Rv. x. 18, 9.

⁵ Av. iv. 6, 4.

⁶ Rv. vi. 75, 11; Av. i. 2, 3.

⁷ Rv. x. 166, 3; Av. vi. 42, 1.

⁸ xvi. 22.

⁹ Rv. vi. 75, 2 *et seq.* So also in the Epic, Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 271. The Homeric

method is to draw to the breast—*e.g.*, *Iliad*, iv. 123.

¹⁰ Rv. ii. 24, 8.

¹¹ xxx. 7.

¹² xvi. 46.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 298, 299; Hopkins, *op. cit.*, 13, 270 *et seq.* The Epic bow is about 5½ feet, and the arrow 3 feet in length.

1. *Dhanvan*, 'bow,' is found frequently in the *Rigveda*¹ and later.² It also occurs in the compounds *iṣu-dhanva*, 'bow and arrow,'³ *ājya-dhanva*,⁴ 'having clarified butter for its bow,'⁵ *adhijya-dhanva*, 'bow with string fixed,' etc. *Cf.* *Dhanus*.

¹ ii. 24, 8; 33, 10; vi. 59, 7; 75, 2; viii. 20, 2; ix. 69, 1; *Nirukta*, ix. 17.

² Av. i. 3, 9; iv. 4, 7; xi. 9, 1, etc.; *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xvi. 9, etc.

³ *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, vii. 19; *iṣu-dhanvin*, *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, v. 1, 2.

⁴ *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, i. 25.

⁵ *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa*, ix. 1, 1, 6.

2. *Dhanvan*, 'desert,' is repeatedly mentioned in the *Rigveda*¹ and later.² Death from thirst in the desert was not rare,³ and

¹ ii. 38, 7; iii. 45, 1; iv. 17, 2; 19, 7; 33, 7; v. 53, 6; 83, 10, etc. In i. 116, 4, the strand of the ocean (*Samudra*) is mentioned.

² Av. v. 13, 1; vi. 100, 1; vii. 41, 1, etc.

³ *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, ii. 19.

the value of a spring in the desert was fully appreciated.⁴ The great desert east of the Sindhu (Indus) and the Śutudrī (Sutlej) is possibly referred to in one hymn of the Rigveda.⁵

⁴ Rv. x. 4, 1. Cf. vi. 34, 4, etc.; Av. i. 6, 4; xix. 2, 2. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 47, 48.

⁵ x. 86, 20.

Dhamani, 'reed,' appears to denote 'pipe' in a passage of the Rigveda¹ and in a citation appearing in the Nirukta.² In the Atharvaveda³ it denotes, perhaps, 'artery' or 'vein,' or more generally 'intestinal channel,' being coupled in some passages⁴ with Hirā.

¹ ii. 11, 8.

² vi. 24.

³ i. 17, 23; ii. 33, 6; vi. 90, 2; vii. 35, 2. Cf. Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iii. 19, 2.

⁴ i. 17, 3; vii. 35, 2.

Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 259, 546.

Dharuṇa in one passage of the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā (viii. 51) denotes a 'sucking calf.'

Dharma,¹ Dharman,² are the regular words, the latter in the Rigveda,¹ and both later,² for 'law' or 'custom.' But there is very little evidence in the early literature as to the administration of justice or the code of law followed. On the other hand, the Dharma Sūtras³ contain full particulars.

(1) *Criminal Law*.—The crimes recognized in Vedic literature vary greatly in importance, while there is no distinction adopted in principle between real crimes and what now are regarded as fanciful bodily defects or infringements of merely

¹ i. 22, 18; i64, 43. 50; iii. 3, 1; 17, 1; 60, 6; v. 26, 6; 63, 7; 72, 2, etc.; Av. xiv. 1, 51; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, x. 29, etc. Cf. Geldner, *Rigveda, Glossar*, 90.

² Dharma is found in Av. xi. 7, 17; xii. 5, 7; xviii. 3, 1; Taittiriya Saṃ-

hitā, iii. 5, 2, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xv. 6; xx. 9; xxx. 6, etc.

³ See Jolly, *Recht und Sitte*; Foy, *Die königliche Gewalt nach den altindischen Rechtsbüchern*; Bühler, *Sacred Books of the East*, 2 and 14.

conventional practices.⁴ The crimes enumerated include the slaying of an embryo (*bhrūṇa*),⁵ the slaying of a man (*vīra*),⁶ and the slaying of a Brahmin,⁷ a much more serious crime. Treachery is mentioned in the *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*⁸ as being punishable by death, as it was punished later.⁹ But there is no trace of an organized criminal justice vested either in the king or in the people. There still seems to have prevailed the system of wergeld (*Vaira*), which indicates that criminal justice remained in the hands of those who were wronged. In the *Sūtras*,¹⁰ on the other hand, the king's peace is recognized as infringed by crimes, a penalty being paid to him, or, according to the Brahminical textbooks, to the Brahmins. It may there-

⁴ Compare the list in *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*, iv. 1, 9; *Kāthaka Saṃhitā*, xxxi. 7; *Kapīṣṭhala Saṃhitā*, xlvii. 7; and *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 2, 8, 11 (see Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 579 *et seq.*), where bodily defects (bad nails and discoloured teeth), marrying a younger daughter when her elder sister was unmarried, are coupled with murder, though not equated with it. See also *Chāndogya Upaniṣad*, v. 11, 5, where *Aśvapati*'s list of sinners includes a drinker of intoxicating liquor, a thief, and one who does not maintain a sacrificial fire.

⁵ *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, vi. 5, 10, 2; *Kāthaka Saṃhitā*, xxvii. 9; xxxi. 7; *Kapīṣṭhala Saṃhitā*, xli. 7; *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*, iv. 1, 9; *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 2, 8, 12; *Taittirīya Āraṇyaka*, ii. 7, 8; 8, 3; *Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad*, iv. 1, 22; *Nirukta*, vi. 27; *Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad*, iii. 1. Cf. *Av.* vi. 112, 3; 113, 2; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 9, 481; 10, 66; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 522; *American Journal of Philology*, 17, 430.

⁶ *Kāthaka*, xxxi. 7; *Kapīṣṭhala*, *loc. cit.*; *Maitrāyaṇī*, *loc. cit.*; *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*, *loc. cit.*; *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xxx. 5, and cf. *Vaira*. For cases of justifiable homicide, see, e.g., *Vasiṣṭha Dharma Sūtra*, iii. 15-18. Cf. also the story of *Vṛṣa Jāna* in

Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 3, 12, where the death of a boy by careless driving is mentioned, and the king is reproached for it by his *Purohita*. They dispute as to the guilt, and, according to one version (see Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*, 66, 67), the *Iksvākus* decide that the action was sinful, and required expiation.

⁷ *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, ii. 5, 1, 2; v. 3, 12, 1; vi. 5, 10, 2; *Kāthaka Saṃhitā*, xxxi. 7 (where the *Kapīṣṭhala* has *brahma-jya*, 'oppressor of a Brahmin'); *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 2, 8, 12. The *Taittirīya Āraṇyaka*, x. 38, declares that the slaying of a Brahmin alone is truly murder, and the *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, xiii. 3, 1, 1 *et seq.*, states that the sin of murdering a Brahmin can be expiated only by the performance of an *Aśvamedha*, or 'horse sacrifice'—the *ne plus ultra* of human generosity to Brahmins. See also *Nirukta*, vi. 27. The later tradition also interprets *bhrūṇa* as Brahmin (see Saṅkara, cited in Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 410, n.; Keith, *Sāṃkhya-Āraṇyaka*, 30, n. 5; Konow, *Sāma-vidhāna Brāhmaṇa*, 46, n. 1, and cf. *Vasiṣṭha Dharma Sūtra*, xx. 23).

⁸ xiv. 6, 8, the story of *Kutsa*.

⁹ Jolly, *op. cit.*, 127.

¹⁰ See references in Bühler, *Sacred Books of the East*, 14, 345.

fore reasonably be conjectured that the royal power of jurisdiction steadily increased; the references in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa to the king as wielding punishment (Daṇḍa) confirm this supposition. Whether, as the analogy of other systems suggests, the king was assisted in his judicial duties, as he undoubtedly was later, by assessors, presumably of the Brahmin caste, cannot be made out clearly.¹¹

The procedure adopted in deciding cases is quite uncertain. In the Chāndogya Upaniṣad¹² the ordeal of the red-hot axe is mentioned as applied in an accusation of theft. It must apparently be understood to have been inflicted by the direction of the king. But no other judicial ordeal is known to Vedic literature (see Divya). The punishment of theft was in some cases at least death, probably when the thief was taken red-handed;¹³ in other cases binding to posts was the penalty,¹⁴ presumably accompanied by the return of the stolen goods. In the Chāndogya Upaniṣad¹⁵ the list of sins given as apparently equal in wickedness is stealing gold, drinking spirits, defiling a Guru's bed, and the murder of a Brahmin.

(2) *Civil Law*.—There is little recorded as to civil law in Vedic literature. The relations of the family and the question of family property are dealt with under Urvarā, Kṣetra, Pati; succession and partition of property are treated under Dāya. As regards the transfer of chattels—for land as transferable *inter vivos* is hardly yet recognized, save exceptionally as a sacrificial fee (Dakṣiṇā), and then disapproved¹⁶—the recognized modes are gift (Dāna) and barter or sale (Kraya), which includes exchange. Original acquisition of land was no doubt brought

¹¹ Compare the story of the death of the child killed by Tryarūṇa, and the decision of the Ikṣvākus referred to in n. 6 above, and the notice in Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxvii. 4, that a Rājanya is *adhyakṣa*, when a Sūdra is punished (*han*).

¹² vi. 16. Cf. Weber, *Indian Literature*, 72, 73.

¹³ Gautama Dharma Sūtra, xii. 43; Āpastamba Dharma Sūtra, i. 9, 25, 4.

¹⁴ See Av. xix. 47. 9; 50, 1, and Taskara.

¹⁵ v. 10, 9. Another list is given in Taittiriya Āraṇyaka, x. 65, which includes slaying a Brahmin, defiling a Guru's bed, stealing a cow, drinking Surā, and killing an embryo, along with irregularities in offering a Śrāddha, 'water offering to the dead.' Cf. also Nirukta, vi. 27, for a list of seven. Many more appear in the Sāmavidhāna Brāhmaṇa, but that work cannot claim to be a Brāhmaṇa proper.

¹⁶ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 7, 1, 13.

about by occupation and apportionment among the tribesmen,¹⁷ while chattels were acquired by taking possession of them, provided that they were found on one's own land or on unoccupied land, and did not belong to any other person originally. The Sūtras¹⁸ contain rules for the disposal of lost property, which tend to give it to the king, with the deduction of a percentage for the finder, unless the latter is a Brahmin, who keeps it all. As for contract, save in regard to money-lending (for which see *R̥ṇa*), practically nothing is to be gathered from Vedic literature, doubtless because of the primitive conditions prevailing in that early period. Much of the labour, which would in a more developed society have been done by workers for hire, would be performed by slaves (*cf.* *Dāsa*, *Śūdra*), while the technical workers of the village—of whom long lists are given in the *Vājasaneyi Samhitā*¹⁹ and the *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*²⁰—may have been recompensed not by any sum based on each piece of work done, but by fixed allowances, much as the village servants are in modern times.²¹ But this must remain a matter of conjecture, and it is uncertain what exact status the carpenter or smith held in the village. Similarly it is impossible to trace in the early literature any legal theory or practice as to torts, but rules as to penalties for insults appear in the Sūtras.²²

Very little is recorded as to procedure. The list²³ of victims at the *Puruṣamedha*, or 'horse sacrifice,' includes a *praśnin*, an *abhi-praśnin*, and a *praśna-vivāka*, in whom it is not unreasonable to see the plaintiff, the defendant, and the arbitrator or judge: the terms may refer to what is probably an early

¹⁷ *Cf.* Cæsar, *Bellum Gallicum*, iv. 1; vi. 22; Tacitus, *Germania*, 26, for Germany; Mommsen, *Römisches Staatsrecht*, 3, 1, 21, for the Roman *hortus*; and the Greek *κλῆπος*, Lang, *Homer and the Epic*, 236-241; Ridgeway, *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 6, 319 *et seq.*; Grote, *History of Greece*, 2, 36, 37. See also Pollock and Maitland, *History of English Law*, 2, 337 *et seq.*; Baden Powell, *Village Communities in India*, 6 *et seq.*; 131.

¹⁸ Gautama Dharma Sūtra, x. 36 *et seq.*

¹⁹ xxx.

²⁰ iii. 4. See Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 426 *et seq.*; Weber, *Indische Streifen*, 1, 75 *et seq.*

²¹ *Cf.* Maine, *Village Communities*, 127, 175; Baden Powell, *op. cit.*, 124 *et seq.*; Grote, *History of Greece*, 2, 36, n. 2.

²² *Cf.* Jolly, *op. cit.*, 126-128.

²³ *Vājasaneyi Samhitā*, xxx. 10; *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 4, 6, 1.

form of judicial procedure, a voluntary arbitration. The same idea may be conveyed by the word *madhyama-śī*, 'lying in the midst,' which occurs in the Rigveda,²⁴ and which Roth,²⁵ followed by Zimmer,²⁶ understood to mean an arbitrator or judge, the expression being derived from the judge acting with other judicial persons,²⁷ and being surrounded by the assembly of the people. But this interpretation is uncertain; Whitney²⁸ thinks that the word merely alludes to a chief round whom his men encamp. The king is later the chief civil judge, and may presumably have been so earlier, no doubt in conjunction with the elders of the tribe, but for this we are reduced to conjecture.²⁹

The use of witnesses as evidence is uncertain (see *Jñātr*), and the ordeal is not recorded as deciding any civil matter except the dispute between Vatsa and his rival as to the true Brahminical descent of the former, which was settled by his walking unharmed through the flame of a fire.³⁰ But it is probable on analogy that the ordeal may have been used for the purpose of deciding disputes. Whether the oath was so used cannot be certainly shown. It appears, however, that a Brahmin was preferred in legal matters to a non-Brahmin.³¹

There are very few references to police officials: no doubt the king employed some of his dependents to execute sentences and arrest offenders (see *Ugra*, *Jivagrbh*).

(3) *Morality*.—It is convenient to notice under this head

²⁴ x. 97, 12 = Av. iv. 9, 4 = Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xii. 86. *Madhyamaśīvan*, in the Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 408, is of quite doubtful sense.

²⁵ *Siebenzig Lieder*, 174. This fact renders doubtful Lanman's view (Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 159) that the St. Petersburg Dictionary, in giving *intercessor* as the interpretation, did not mean 'mediator,' but 'adversary.'

²⁶ *Allindisches Leben*, 180.

²⁷ As, apparently, in early Germany. See Caesar, *Bellum Gallicum*, vi. 23; Tacitus, *Germania*, ii. 12; Coulanges, *Recherches sur quelques problèmes d'histoire*, 361 *et seq.*

²⁸ See n. 25.

²⁹ Cf. the later Pāṇḍad, Gautama Dharma Sūtra, xxviii. 48. 49; Baudhāyana Dharma Sūtra, i. 1, 7-16; Vasiṣṭha Dharma Sūtra, xi. 5-7, 20; Jolly, *op. cit.*, 132 *et seq.* The parallels from other Aryan peoples suggest the use of assessors, as in the Anglo-Saxon courts of the shire and hundred. Cf. Sohm, *Alteutsches Reichs- und Gerichtsverfassung*, 6 *et seq.*

³⁰ Pāṇḍaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 6, 6.

³¹ Taittirīya Samhitā, ii. 5, 11, 9, which seems to refer either to giving evidence for or passing judgment on a case when both a Brahmin and a non-Brahmin are engaged.

several points bearing on the moral condition of the people: (a) the exposure of children; (b) the exposure of the aged; (c) prostitution; (d) adultery; (e) incest.

(a) The exposure of girl infants is asserted by Zimmer³² on the strength of a passage in the Kāthaka Saṃhitā,³³ but it seems clear that the passage has been misunderstood,³⁴ and that it refers merely to laying the child aside, not exposing it, while a boy was lifted up. It is, however, true that the birth of a girl was not at all popular, not an unnatural sentiment in an early society, and paralleled among other Āryan peoples.³⁵

(b) The exposure of the aged is also inferred by Zimmer³⁶ from a passage of the Rigveda,³⁷ and from the mention of persons exposed (*ud-hitāḥ*) in the Atharvaveda.³⁸ The latter passage may well refer merely to the bodies being exposed after death to the elements (as is done by the Parsis). The former passage merely refers to the individual case of some person who may have been cast out, and proves absolutely nothing as to a habitual or recognized custom, nor can such a custom be inferred from, e.g., the legend of Cyavāna.

(c) That prostitution existed in Rigvedic times is certain, but its extent is disputed. Brotherless girls were frequently reduced to becoming prostitutes;³⁹ the putting away of an illegitimate child is referred to in the Rigveda,⁴⁰ besides the

³² *Altindisches Leben*, 319, 320. Cf. also Weber, *Indische Studien*, 5, 54, 260; Kaegi, *Der Rigveda*, n. 49; Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 389, 390; Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 6, 142; Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 48.

³³ xxvii. 9. Cf. Taittiriya Saṃhitā, vi. 5, 10, 3; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 17, 12; Nirukta iii. 4.

³⁴ Böttlingk, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 44, 494-496. The traditional rendering of the passages is not that it refers to exposure, but to getting rid of a daughter on her marriage.

³⁵ Av. viii. 6, 25; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 15; Max Müller, *Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, 409; Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 320; Schrader, *op. cit.*, 390.

³⁶ *Op. cit.*, 327, 328. Strabo, pp. 513, 517, 520, reports the practice as prevailing in Iran, Bactria, and the Massagetae; it prevailed among the Norsemen, Weinhold, *Altindisches Leben*, 473, and conceivably among the early Romans (*depontani senes*, Cicero, *Pro Roscio*, 100; but this and other cases may be really instances of the ritual casting into water of the worn-out vegetation spirit for the purpose of reviving it). See Kaegi, *op. cit.*, n. 50; Schrader, *op. cit.*, 379, n.

³⁷ viii. 51, 2.

³⁸ xviii. 2, 34. See *Anagnidagḍha*.

³⁹ Rv. i. 124, 7; iv. 5, 5; Av. i. 17, 1; and cf. *Ayogū*.

⁴⁰ ii. 29, 1. Cf. Max Müller, *op. cit.*, 26.

terms *pūṃścalī*⁴¹ and *mahānagnī*,⁴² which undoubtedly mean 'harlot,' there are other clear references to prostitution,⁴³ and expressions like *kumārī-putra*, 'son of a maiden,'⁴⁴ and the 'son of an unmarried girl' (*agṛū*), spoken of in the Rigveda⁴⁵ as exposed and attacked by animals, point in the same direction. The Vājasaneyi Samhitā⁴⁶ seems to recognize prostitution as a profession. Pischel⁴⁷ sees many references to Hetairai in the Rigveda, which as Geldner⁴⁸ insists reflects in its imagery the court life of Indian princes. But the correctness of the view of these two scholars on this point is not by any means certain.⁴⁹

(d) Adultery was generally regarded among Āryan peoples as a serious offence against the husband of the woman affected. We accordingly find in the legal literature of India traces of the rule that an adulterer can be slain with impunity if taken in the act.⁵⁰ Weber,⁵¹ however, has adduced some material indicating an indifference to these matters in Vedic times, and Ludwig⁵² has adopted the same view. But, as Delbrück⁵³ has clearly shown, the evidence is not convincing; the cited prescriptions⁵⁴ forbidding connexion with another man's wife during a certain rite do not imply that such connexion would otherwise be allowed: the ritual of the Varuṇa-praghāṣas,⁵⁵ when a wife names her lover or lovers, seems originally to have been a solemn means of banishing the evil brought on a family by a wife's fall; Yājñavalkya's famous saying⁵⁶ that no one

⁴¹ Av. xv. 2, etc.

⁴² Av. xiv. 1, 36; xx. 136, 5 *et seq.*; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 27. Cf. *nagnā* in Av. v. 7, 8.

⁴³ Rv. i. 167, 4 (Wilson, Translation of the Rigveda, 2, xvii), can hardly be so interpreted; see Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 332, n. Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 277, interprets it as a reference to polyandry, but this is still more doubtful; but see Rv. viii. 17, 7.

⁴⁴ Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxx. 6; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 2, 1.

⁴⁵ iv. 19, 9; 30, 16. 19; ii. 13, 12; 15, 17; Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 334, 335.

⁴⁶ Apparently this is meant by the epithets *atīṣkadvarī* (*apaskadvarī* in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 11, 1),

atītvārī, *vijarjarā*, in the Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxx. 15.

⁴⁷ *Vedische Studien*, I, xxv; 196, 275, 299, 309, etc.; 2, 120.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, 2, 154.

⁴⁹ Cf. Winternitz, *Geschichte der indischen Litteratur*, I, 60; Jolly, *op. cit.*, 48.

⁵⁰ Leist, *Altarisches Jus Gentium*, 276 *et seq.*, 309.

⁵¹ *Indische Studien*, 10, 83 *et seq.*

⁵² *Op. cit.*, 5, 573.

⁵³ *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 545 *et seq.*

⁵⁴ Taittirīya Samhitā, v. 6, 8, 3;

Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā, iii. 4, 7.

⁵⁵ Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā, i. 10, 11; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 5, 2, 20.

⁵⁶ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 1, 21.

cares whether a wife is 'unchaste' (*paraḥ-puṃsā*) or not is a mere mistranslation,⁵⁷ the expression *paraḥ-puṃsā* really meaning 'removed from the male persons.' And the uncertainty asserted in some passages⁵⁸ as to origin from a Ṛṣi is not a sign of doubtful descent, but is due to the fact that Ṛṣihood was a difficult matter to ascertain. None the less woman's position was lowered by the prevalence of polygamy, and such stories as that of Ahalyā and Indra⁵⁹ are not compatible with a very high standard of morality. A similar conclusion is pointed to by references in the Yajurveda⁶⁰ to relations between the Ārya man and the Śūdrā woman, and by a spell given in the Brhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad⁶¹ to expiate relations with the wife of a Śrotriya (Brahmin theologian).

(c) Incest was recognized in the marriage of brother and sister as appears from the legend of Yama and Yamī in the Rigveda,⁶² which clearly shows that such a marriage was not approved by the feeling of the Vedic age. There is also another hymn⁶³ in which reference to such intercourse appears to be made. Mention is further made in the Rigveda⁶⁴ to the wedlock of Prajāpati and his daughter, which is, however, interpreted mythologically in the Brāhmaṇas,⁶⁵ an interpretation which may be correct. That incest, however, actually did take place is clear from the Atharvaveda;⁶⁶ but even though the mythological interpretation of the passage were not justified, no conclusion could be drawn from the hymn as to the normal occurrence of such relations.

⁵⁷ So Böhtlingk, Dictionary, s.v.; Delbrück, *op. cit.*, 548.

⁵⁸ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 4, 11; Gopatha Brāhmaṇa, cited in Ludwig, *loc. cit.*

⁵⁹ Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 65.

⁶⁰ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, vii. 4, 19, 2. 3; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiii. 30. 31.

⁶¹ vi. 4, 11.

⁶² x. 10.

⁶³ x. 162, 5.

⁶⁴ x. 61, 5-7.

⁶⁵ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 33; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 4, 1; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 4, 46, 47; Max Müller, *op. cit.*, 529, 530.

⁶⁶ viii. 6, 7.

1. Dhava is the name of a tree (*Grislea tormentosa*) mentioned, together with the Plakṣa, Aśvattha, and Khādīra, in the Atharvaveda.¹

¹ v. 5, 5; xx. 137, 11. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 62.

2. Dhava, 'man,' is not found before the Nirukta.¹ The word clearly owes its existence merely to *vidhavā*, 'widow,' wrongly interpreted as *vi-dhavā*, 'without a husband.'

¹ iii. 15. Cf. Naighaṇṭuka, ii. 3.

Dhavitra, occurring in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ and the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka,² denotes a 'fan' of hide or leather for blowing the sacrificial fire.

¹ xiv. 1, 3, 30; 3, 1, 21.

² v. 4, 33.

Dhānaṃ-jayya, 'descendant of Dhanam-jaya,' is the patronymic of Amśu in the Vamśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 373. Under this patronymic he is frequently named by Lāṭyāyana Srauta Sūtra, i. 1, 25; ii. 1, 2; 9, 10, etc. (misread Dhānaṃ-jayya in many manuscripts). Cf. Weber, *Indian Literature*, 76, 77, 82.

Dhānā, always used in the plural, and frequently referred to in the Rīgveda¹ and later,² means 'grains of corn.' They were sometimes parched (*bhr̥j̥j*),³ and were regularly mixed with Soma.⁴

¹ i. 16, 2; iii. 35, 3; 52, 5; vi. 29, 4, etc.

² Av. xviii. 3, 69; 4, 32, 34; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 21, 22; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, 11, 2, etc.

³ Rv. iv. 24, 7.

⁴ Rv. iii. 43, 4; 52, 1; viii. 91, 2; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 1, 10, 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 4, 3, 9.

Cf. Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 283.

Dhānya (neut.), a derivative from the preceding word,¹ denotes 'grain' in general. It is found in the Rīgveda² and later.³ According to the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad,⁴ there are ten cultivated (*grāmyāṇi*) kinds of grain: rice and barley (*vṛhī-yavāḥ*), sesamum and beans (*tila-māśāḥ*), Panicum Miliaceum and Italicum (*aṇu-priyaṅgavaḥ*), maize (*godhūmāḥ*), lentils (*masūrāḥ*), Khallvāḥ and Dolichos uniflorus (*khala-kulāḥ*). The

¹ Primarily as an adjective, 'consisting of grain.'

² vi. 13, 4.

³ Av. iii. 24, 2, 4; v. 29, 7; vi. 50, 1;

Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xi. 8; Śaḍviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, v. 5, etc.

⁴ vi. 3, 22 (Mādhyamdina = 13 Kāṇva).

horse is called 'corn-eating' (*dhānyāda*) in the Aitareya⁵ and Śatapatha⁶ Brāhmaṇas, and men are mentioned as 'purifying corn' (*dhānyā-kṛt*) in the Rigveda.⁸

⁵ viii. 21.⁶ xiii. 5, 4, 2.⁷ Lit., 'preparing corn.'⁸ x. 94, 13.

Dhānva is the patronymic of Asita in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹ In the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra² the form of the name is Dhānvana.

¹ xiii. 4, 3, 11; Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, x. 7.² xvi. 2, 20.

Dhāman denotes in the Rigveda¹ and later² 'dwelling' and 'house,' or sometimes³ its inmates. The word is also⁴ found in the sense of 'ordinance,' 'law,' expressing much the same as Dharman, especially in conjunction⁵ with Rta, 'eternal order.' Hillebrandt⁶ sees in one passage⁷ the sense of Nakṣatra.

¹ i. 144, 1; ii. 3, 2; iii. 55, 10; vii. 61, 4; 87, 2; x. 13, 1, etc.² Av. iv. 25, 7; vii. 68, 1; xii. 1, 52; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, iv. 34; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, ii. 7, 2.³ Rv. viii. 101, 6; ix. 63, 14; x. 82, 3; Av. ii. 14, 6. Many of the examples given in the St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., C, are doubtful.⁴ Rv. iv. 55, 2; vi. 21, 3; vii. 63, 3; viii. 41, 10; x. 48, 11.⁵ Rv. i. 123, 9; iv. 7, 7; vii. 36, 5; x. 124, 3.⁶ *Vedische Mythologie*, i, 446.⁷ Rv. ix. 66, 2.Cf. Geldner, *Rigveda, Glossar*, 92, 93.

Dhārā denotes the 'edge' of a weapon,¹ as of an axe (*svadhiti*),² or of a razor (*kṣura*).³ See also Asi.

¹ Rv. vi. 3, 5; 47, 10. Cf. viii. 73, 9; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, iv. 38, 1, for metaphorical applications.² Kausika Sūtra, 44.³ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 3, 2.

Dhīṣaṇā, according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary, denotes¹ an implement used in preparing the Soma, 'bowl' or 'vat,' and by metonymy also the Soma draught itself.² The dual, by

¹ Rv. i. 96, 1; 102, 1; 109, 3, 4; iii. 49, 1; iv. 34, 1; 36, 8; viii. 61, 9; ix. 59, 2; x. 17, 12; 30, 6; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, i. 19; vi. 26, 35, etc.² Rv. i. 102, 7; iii. 32, 14; 49, 4; vi. 19, 2; vii. 90, 3; viii. 15, 7; x. 96, 10, etc.

a metaphor,³ also expresses the 'two worlds,' heaven and earth.⁴ Hillebrandt,⁵ however, thinks that the word properly means earth,⁶ in the dual heaven and earth,⁷ in the plural the triad, earth, atmosphere, and heaven,⁸ while in some passages⁹ *Dhiṣaṇā* denotes the Vēdi, the excavated ground used as an altar. This is not, however, certain, while it seems clear that the *Vājasaneyi*¹⁰ and *Taittirīya*¹¹ *Samhitās* understand the *Dhiṣaṇās* (dual) to be the planks over which the pressing of the Soma took place (*adhiṣavaṇa-phalake*).¹² Pischel¹³ sees in *Dhiṣaṇā* a goddess of wealth akin to Aditi and the earth.

³ Like *Camū*.

⁴ Rv. i. 160, 1; vi. 8, 3; 50, 3; 70, 3; x. 44, 8; in the plural, 'the three worlds,' Rv. v. 69, 2. In other passages, Rv. i. 22, 10; iii. 56, 6; v. 41, 8; vi. 11, 3; x. 35, 7, the sense of 'a genius of prosperity' was assigned to *Dhiṣaṇā* by Roth.

⁵ *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 175-181.

⁶ Rv. i. 22, 10; 96, 1; 102, 1; iii. 31, 13; 56, 6; vi. 19, 2; vii. 90, 3; viii. 15, 7; x. 30, 6; 35, 7; 96, 10.

⁷ See n. 3; also Rv. viii. 61, 2; *nivid* in *Sāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, viii. 19, 4.

⁸ Rv. iv. 36, 8; v. 69, 2; ix. 59, 2.

⁹ Rv. i. 109, 3, 4; iii. 2, 1; 49, 4 (or perhaps 'earth'); iv. 34, 1; v. 41, 8; vi. 11, 3; x. 17, 12.

¹⁰ vii. 26.

¹¹ iii. 1, 10, 1.

¹² Mahidhara on *Vājasaneyi Samhitā*, vii. 26; Sāyaṇa on *Taittirīya Samhitā*, loc. cit.

¹³ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 82-87. Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 124; Oldenberg, *Sacred Books of the East*, 46, 120-122.

Dhī, 'thought,' is used several times in the *Rigveda*¹ to denote the 'prayer' or 'hymn of praise' of the singer. One poet speaks of himself as 'weaving' such a prayer,² while another refers to his 'ancient ancestral hymn,' which he refurbishes presumably for use.³

¹ i. 3, 5; 135, 5; 151, 6; 185, 8; ii. 3, 8 (where it is connected with *Sarasvatī*); 40, 5, etc.

² Rv. ii. 28, 5.

³ Rv. iii. 39, 2.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 338.

Dhīti has in several passages of the *Rigveda*¹ practically the same sense as *Dhī*, 'prayer,' or 'hymn of praise.'

¹ i. 110, 1; iii. 12, 7; 52, 6; v. 25, 3; 53, 11; vi. 15, 9, etc.; *Nirukta*, ii. 24.

Dhīra Śāta-parṇeya ('descendant of Śataparṇa') is mentioned in the *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa* (x. 3, 3, 1) as a pupil of *Mahāśāla*.

Dhīvan occurs in the Atharvaveda,¹ where it may either be taken with Roth,² Bloomfield,³ and Whitney⁴ as an epithet of 'chariot-builders' (*ratha-kārāḥ*), meaning 'clever,' or be construed with the scholiast as denoting 'fishermen' (*dhīvara*). The Paippalāda recension has *takṣāṇaḥ*, 'carpenters.'

¹ iii. 5, 6.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 114.

⁴ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 114.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 17, 194

et seq.; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 252.

Dhūṅkṣā is the name of some sort of bird in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha, or 'horse sacrifice,' in the Yajurveda Saṃhitā.¹ See also Dhūṅkṣṇā and Dhvāṅkṣa.

¹ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 12; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 31. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 93.

Dhuni is the name of a foe of Indra, normally mentioned along with Cumuri in the Rigveda.¹ He and Cumuri seem to have been opposed to Dabhīti.² His name is probably that of an aboriginal chief.³

¹ ii. 15, 9; vi. 18, 8; 20, 13; vii. 19, 4.

² Rv. x. 113, 9.

³ Wackernagel, *Altindische Grammatik*,

i, xxii; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 162. Cf. Oldenberg, *Religion des*

Veda, 157, 158.

Dhur in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes, according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary, that part of the yoke which is placed on the shoulders of the animals drawing the chariot or cart, whence they are called *dhūr-ṣāḥ*, 'yoke-bearing,' in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā.³ In one passage of the Rigveda⁴ the sense is uncertain: Roth⁵ takes it to mean the pin at either end of the axle (*Akṣa*) which goes through the nave of the wheel, and would thus be equivalent to *Āṇi*, and Oldenberg⁶

¹ i. 84, 16; 100, 16; 134, 3; 164, 19; ii. 18, 7; iii. 35, 2; v. 55, 6; vii. 34, 4, etc.

² Av. v. 17, 18; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa vi. 18; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 2 10; 4, 4, 13, etc.; Aitareya Āraṇyaka i. 5, 2 (the Dhur is the end), etc.

³ iv. 33. Cf. *Usra*.

⁴ v. 43, 8.

⁵ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., 2.

⁶ *Rgveda - Noten*, i, 339; Griffith, *Hymns of the Rigveda*, i, 508. The *akṣa-dhūrau* are mentioned in the Āpastamba Srauta Sūtra, xi. 6, 5; Kātyāyana Srauta Sūtra, viii. 3, 22. Cf. Caland and Henry, *L'Agniṣṭoma*, 81.

seems to adopt the same view. Monier Williams⁷ seems to think that 'load' is meant, but this is not probable. It is possible that Dhur has the sense of 'pole,'⁸ and then more generally still the pole and the axle together regarded as the drawing part of the chariot: this might explain the use in the doubtful passage of the Rigveda.

⁷ Dictionary, s.v.

⁸ Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 246.

Later, the word means the 'end of the pole,' a sense already found in the

Aitareya Āraṇyaka (n. 2). This modification of meaning seems to be due to the fact that the yoke is at the end of the pole. See also Dhūrṣad.

Dhūṅkṣṇā is the form in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā¹ of the name of the bird elsewhere found as Dhūṅkṣā. It is glossed as 'white crow' (*śveta-kākī*).

¹ v. 5, 19, 1. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 93, gives the form as Dhūṅkṣṇa, perhaps in error. Cf. also Dhvāṅkṣā.

Dhūma-ketu, 'smoke-bannered,' is an epithet of Mṛtyu, 'death,' in the Atharvaveda.¹ Zimmer² thinks that a comet is meant, but Whitney³ considers this extremely improbable. Lanman⁴ plausibly suggests that the smoke of the funeral pile is referred to.

¹ xix. 9, 10.

² *Altindisches Leben*, 358.

³ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 914.

⁴ *Ibid.*

Dhūmra in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā (i. 8, 21, 1) denotes 'camel' according to Böhtlingk's Dictionary.

Dhūr-ṣad means, according to Roth,¹ 'standing under the yoke' and so 'burden-bearing,' and thus metaphorically 'promoting,' in the passages of the Rigveda² where it occurs. More probable, however, is the view³ that it means 'sitting on the pole,' that is, 'charioteer,' with reference to the fact that

¹ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

² i. 143, 7; ii. 2, 1; 34, 4 (but cf. Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 1, 301). In x. 132, 7, Roth renders 'resting on the yoke.'

³ Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 237 et seq.; Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 195.

to get near his horses the charioteer might well go forward and sit on the pole or even on the yoke.⁴

⁴ Cf. Mahābhārata, viii. 617 : *dhuryān dhuryagatān sūtān*.

1. Dhṛta-rāṣṭra ('having his kingdom firmly established') is the name of a snake demon with the patronymic *Airāvata*, 'descendant of Irāvant,' in the Atharvaveda¹ and the Pañca-viṃśa Brāhmaṇa.²

¹ viii. 10, 29.

² xxv. 15, 3. Cf. Jaiminiya Upaniṣad | Brāhmaṇa, iv. 26, 15; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 17, 257.

2. Dhṛtarāṣṭra Vaicitra-vīrya ('descendant of Vicitra-vīrya') is mentioned in a passage of the Kāthaka Saṃhitā,¹ which is, unhappily, far from intelligible. But there is no ground for supposing that he was a Kuru-Pañcāla king; he seems rather to have lived at some distance from the Kuru-Pañcālas. There is no good reason to deny his identity² with the Dhṛtarāṣṭra of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,³ king of Kāśi, who was defeated, when he attempted to offer a horse sacrifice, by Sātrājita Śatānika. The fact that the latter was a Bharata also points to Dhṛtarāṣṭra's not having been a Kuru-Pañcāla at all. In the Kāthaka Saṃhitā he appears as having a dispute with Vaka Dālbi; but even assuming that the latter was a Pañcāla, there is nothing to hint that the former was a Kuru or that this dispute is a sign of an early hostility of Kuru and Pañcāla.⁴ It is true that in the Epic Śantanu and Vicitravīrya and Dhṛtarāṣṭra himself are all connected, but this connexion seems to be due, as so often in the Epic, to a confused derangement of great figures of the past.

¹ x. 6. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 3, 469 *et seq.*

² As does Weber, *Indian Literature*, 90, 114, 125; *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 7, 8. Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v., treats them as identical.

³ xiii. 5, 4, 22.

⁴ Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1908, 831 *et seq.* This argument is independent of the identification of the two Dhṛtarāṣṭras, but is confirmed by it.

Dhṛṣṭi, found in the dual in the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka,¹ the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,² and the Sūtras,³ seems to denote 'fire-tongs.'

¹ v. 9, 8.

² xiv. 3, 1, 22.

³ Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xxvi. 2, 10, etc.

Dhenā denotes a 'milch cow,'¹ or in the plural, 'draughts of milk.'² In two passages³ Roth⁴ takes the word to mean 'mare,' and in another the 'team' of Vāyu's chariot. Benfey,⁶ on the other hand, renders it 'lips' in one passage,⁷ with Sāyana and with Durga's commentary on the Nirukta.⁸ Geldner⁹ assigns to the word the senses of 'lips,'¹⁰ 'speech,'¹¹ 'cow,'¹² 'beloved,'¹³ and 'streams.'¹⁴

¹ Rv. iii. 34, 3 (Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 61); v. 62, 2. Cf. Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 3, 114.

² Rv. iii. 1, 9; iv. 58, 6, etc.

³ i. 101, 10; v. 30, 9.

⁴ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁵ Rv. i. 2, 3.

⁶ *Orient und Occident*, 3, 130.

⁷ Rv. i. 101, 10.

⁸ vi. 17. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 249.

⁹ *Vedische Studien*, 3, 35-43; 166; *Rigveda, Glossar*, 95.

¹⁰ Rv. i. 101, 10; iii. 1, 9.

¹¹ Rv. iv. 58, 6; i. 55, 4; 141, 1; viii. 32, 22; x. 104, 3. 10.

¹² Rv. v. 62, 2, and Vāyu's cow of plenty, i. 2, 3.

¹³ Rv. v. 30, 9.

¹⁴ Rv. vii. 21, 3; iii. 34, 3.

Cf. Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 441, 442.

Dhenu in the Rigveda¹ and later² means 'milch cow,' which is often mentioned with special reference to the production of milk,³ and is contrasted with the 'bull' (*vr̥ṣabha*,⁴ *pumāms*,⁵ *anaḍvāh*).⁶ In the plural⁷ the word denotes 'draughts of milk.' The derivative, *dhenukā*, means merely 'female.'⁸

¹ i. 32, 9 (*saha-vatsā*, 'with her calf'); 134, 4; ii. 2, 2; 34, 8; vi. 135, 8, etc.

² Av. v. 17, 18; vii. 104, 1; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 6, 2, 3; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 4, 8; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xviii. 27; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 2, 1, 21, etc.

³ Rv. vii. 33, 22; viii. 14, 3; Av. iv. 34, 8 (*kāma-dughā*, 'milking desires,'

the later 'cow of plenty' of the Epic); Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 8, 2, 2.

⁴ Rv. x. 5, 7.

⁵ Av. xi. 1, 34.

⁶ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xviii. 27; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 1, 2, 21.

⁷ Rv. iv. 22, 6; viii. 2, 6; 4, 8; ix. 61, 21; 72, 1, etc.

⁸ Av. iii. 23, 4; Pāṇcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxv. 10, 23; Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xii. 6, etc.

Dhenu-ṣṭarī in the Kāthaka (xiii. 6) and Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā (ii. 5, 4) denotes a cow which has ceased to give milk.

Dhaivara means a 'fisherman,' as a member of a caste,¹ in the list of victims at the Puruṣamedha, or 'human sacrifice,' in the Yajurveda.² Cf. Dhivara.

¹ This seems to be shown by the patronymic form, 'descendant of a *dhaivara*.'

² Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 16; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 15, 1.

Dhmātṛ (lit. 'blower') occurs twice in one passage of the Rigveda¹ in the two forms, *dhmātā*, nom. 'smelter,' and *dhmātari*, which, according to the Padapāṭha, stands for *dhmātari*, a locative probably meaning 'in the smelting furnace.'² Geldner,³ Bartholomae,⁴ and Oldenburg⁵ regard the latter form as a locative infinitive, 'in the smelting.' Ludwig⁶ and Neisser⁷ think *dhmātari* is a nom. sing. masc. used in the same sense as *dhmātā*. Smelting is also clearly referred to,⁸ and the smelter is described as using the wings of birds (*parṇa śakunānām*) to fan the flame.⁹ That the art was widely applied is shown by the fact that reference is made to arrows with points of **Ayas**,¹⁰ to kettles which were fashioned of the same metal and could be placed upon a fire,¹¹ and to Soma cups of beaten Ayas.¹²

¹ v. 9, 5.

² Macdonell, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1893, 446.

³ *Vedische Studien*, i, 146, n. 1.

⁴ *Indogermanische Forschungen*, i, 496, n. 2.

⁵ *Sacred Books of the East*, 46, 388.

⁶ *Infinitiv im Veda*, 9; Translation of the Rigveda, 4, 334.

⁷ Bezzenger's *Beiträge*, 20, 40.

⁸ Rv. iv. 2, 17. In the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 1, 3, 5, **Ayas** is smelted from the ore (*aśman*), and gold from the Ayas.

⁹ Rv. ix. 112, 2.

¹⁰ Cf. Iṣu.

¹¹ Rv. v. 30, 15.

¹² Rv. ix. 1, 2.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 252; Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 159.

Dhrāji in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes the 'sweep' of the wind, referring no doubt to the violent gales which often blow in India devastating the forests, and which figure in the descriptions of the Maruts, or storm gods.³

¹ i. 164, 44; x. 97, 13; 136, 2.

² Av. iii. 1, 5; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 2, 17; iv. 9, 5; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, i. 11, 19, etc.

³ Cf. Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, xxxii, xxiii *et seq.*; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 79.

Dhruva in the Sūtras¹ denotes the pole star, being mentioned in connexion with the marriage ritual, in which the star is pointed out to the bride as an emblem of constancy. In the

¹ Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, i. 7, 22; Śāṅkhāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, i. 17, 2 *et seq.*; Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, iii. 3, 6, etc. It is to be noted that the marriage Mantras, of which we have a great

many, do not include any reference to the Dhruva; but it is not possible to say definitely whether the practice is really an old one or not.

Maitrāyaṇī Upaniṣad,² a late work, the movement of the Dhruva (*dhruvasya pracalanam*) is mentioned, but this can hardly be interpreted as referring to an actual observed motion of the nominal pole star,³ but rather to an extraordinary event, such as a destruction of the world, as Cowell understood the expression.⁴ Jacobi⁵ sees in the motion of the Dhruva the possibility of fixing a date, on the ground that the only star which could have been deemed a pole star, as 'immovable,' was one (α Draconis) of the third millenium B.C. But this attempt to extract chronology from the name of the star is of very doubtful validity.⁶

² See Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 15, 289; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 2, 396.

³ As understood by Weber, *Indian Literature*, 98, n. 103; Bühler, *Indian Antiquary*, 23, 245, n. 21; Jacobi, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 49, 228, n. 2.

⁴ In his edition of the Upaniṣad, p. 244.

⁵ *Indian Antiquary*, 23, 157; *Zeitschrift*, loc. cit., 50, 69 et seq.; *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1909, 721 et seq.; 1910, 461 et seq.

⁶ Whitney, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, xc; Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1909, 1102; 1910, 465 et seq.

Dhruvā, 'fixed,' as an epithet of Diś, 'cardinal point,' denotes the ground under one's feet.

¹ Av. iii. 27, 5; xii. 3, 59; xv. 6, 1; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 14 (cf. *Madhya-*

deśa); Bṛhadāranyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 9, 25, etc.

Dhvaja occurs twice in the Rigveda¹ in the sense of 'banner' used in battle. It is characteristic of Vedic fighting that in both passages reference is made to arrows being discharged and falling on the banners.

¹ vii. 85, 2; x. 103, 11. In Epic warfare banners are of vast importance —e.g., Rāmāyaṇa, ii. 67, 26; they were attached to a pole on the chariot,

Mahābhārata, vii. 3332, etc. The army was called *dhvajinī*, 'bannered host,' *ibid.*, i. 2875, etc.

Dhvanya is apparently the name of a patron, son of Lakṣmaṇa, in a hymn of the Rigveda.¹

¹ v. 33, 10. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 155.

Dhvasan Dvaita-vana ('descendant of Dvitavana') is the name in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ of the king of the Matsyas who celebrated an Aśvamedha, or 'horse sacrifice,' near the Sarasvatī.

¹ xiii. 5, 4, 9. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 211; *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 6

Dhvasanti is in one passage of the Rigveda¹ mentioned together with Puruṣanti as having been aided by the Aśvins. There can be no doubt that this is the longer form of the name Dhvasra, which is found with Puruṣanti both in the Rigveda² and in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.³

¹ i. 1:2, 23.

² ix. 8, 3 = Sv. ii. 409.

³ xiii. 7, 12 (where the dual of Dhvasr appears as a feminine *Dhvasre*).

Cf. Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*, 62, 63; Benfey, *Sāmaveda*, 105, 126, who is inclined to think that Dhvasanti and Puruṣanti are names of women.

Dhvasra is named with Puruṣanti in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ as giving gifts to Taranta and Purumīḍha. These two, being kings, could not² properly accept gifts which Brāhmaṇas alone could accept, but by becoming authors of a verse of the Rgveda³ they qualified themselves to accept them. The verse mentions the names in the dual as *Dhvasrayoḥ Puruṣantyoḥ*, 'from the two, Dhvasra and Puruṣanti.'⁴ In the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa⁵ the names occur in the dual as *Dhvasre Puruṣantī*, a reading which is confirmed by the Nidāna Sūtra.⁶ The former is necessarily a feminine form, though Sāyaṇa, in his comment on the passage, explains it as really an irregular masculine. According to Roth,⁷ the feminine is a corruption based on the dual form in the verse of the Rigveda mentioned above; but the names may be those of women,⁸ as Benfey⁹

¹ xiii. 7, 12. Cf. Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 139; Śātyāyanaka, *apud* Sāyaṇa, on Rv. ix. 58, 3.

² Mānava Dharma Śāstra, x. 75-77.

³ x. 58, 3.

⁴ Both words are in the dual, as if they were members of a Dvandva compound. Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, 261.

⁵ *Loc. cit.*

⁶ ix. 9.

⁷ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. *dhvasra*.

⁸ The first would in that case be Dhvasrā.

⁹ *Sāmaveda*, 105, 126, under Dhvasanti and Puruṣanti.

inclines to believe. Weber¹⁰ suggests that the two were demons, but this is, as Sieg¹¹ shows, quite unnecessary. Dhvasa is no doubt identical with Dhvasanti.

¹⁰ *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 27, n. 1.

¹¹ *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*, 62, 63.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rgveda, 3, 139; Oertel, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 18, 39; Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 360, points out that the sense of the

Rigveda passage is quite uncertain, and that the two, Taranta and Purumīḥa, as they appear in Rv v. 61, are rather donors than receivers (see, however, verse 9, *Purumīḥāya viprāya*). See also Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 232; *Rgveda-Noten*, 1, 354.

Dhvāṅkṣa, 'crow,' is mentioned twice in the Atharvaveda,¹ and in the Sūtras.² Possibly the same bird is meant by the words Dhūṅkṣā and Dhūṅkṣṇā.

¹ xi. 9, 9; xii. 4, 8.

² Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra xxv. 6, 3.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 88.

Dhvānta is the name of some wind in the Yajurveda Saṃhitā¹ and later.²

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 7, 7, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxxix. 7.

² Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 7, 16, 1; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, iv. 24, 1; 25, 1.

N.

Nakula, 'ichneumon,' is mentioned in the Atharvaveda¹ as being able to cut a snake in two and then join it up again. Its knowledge² of a remedy against snake poison is also mentioned. The animal figures in the list of sacrificial victims at the Aśvamedha, or 'horse sacrifice,' in the Yajurveda Saṃhitā.³

¹ vi. 139, 5.

² Av. viii. 7, 23.

³ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 12, 1; 21, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 26. 2; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 7.

In the Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 3, 18 1; Rgveda Prātisākhya, xvii. 9, *nakula* denotes a colour—no doubt that of the ichneumon.

Nakta, 'night,' is found frequently in the Rigveda,¹ and sometimes later,² usually in the adverbial form *naktam*, 'by night.'

¹ i. 13, 7; 73, 7; 96, 5; vii. 2, 6; x. 70, 6; adverbially, i. 24, 10; 90, 7; v. 76, 3; vii. 15, 15; 104, 17; viii. 96, 1.

² Chāndogya Upaniṣad, viii. 4, 2; adverbially, Av. vi. 128, 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 1, 4, 2; xiii. 1, 5, 5, etc.

Nakṣatra is a word of obscure origin and derivation. The Indian interpreters already show a great divergence of opinion as to its primary meaning. The Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ resolves it into *na-kṣatra* ('no power'), explaining it by a legend. The Nirukta² refers it to the root *nakṣ*, 'obtain,' following the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa.³ Aufrecht⁴ and Weber⁵ derived it from *nakta-tra*, 'guardian of night,' and more recently⁶ the derivation from *nak-kṣatra*, 'having rule over night,' seems to be gaining acceptance. The generic meaning of the word therefore seems to be 'star.'

The Nakṣatras as Stars in the Rigveda and Later.—The sense of 'star' appears to be adequate for all or nearly all the passages in which Nakṣatra occurs in the Rigveda.⁷ The same sense occurs in the later Saṃhitās also: the sun and the Nakṣatras are mentioned together,⁸ or the sun, the moon, and the Nakṣatras,⁹ or the moon and the Nakṣatras,¹⁰ or the Nakṣatras alone;¹¹

¹ ii. 1, 2, 18, 19. Cf. a citation in Nirukta, iii. 20.

² *Loc. cit.*, and cf. St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ i. 5, 2, 5.

⁴ Kuhn's *Zeitschrift*, 8, 71, 72. So Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, 288, n. 2.

⁵ *Nakṣatra*, 2, 268.

⁶ Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, p. 74, line 8.

⁷ See i. 50, 2; vii. 86, 1; x. 68, 11; xii. 7; used of the sun itself, vi. 67, 6 (as masculine); vii. 81, 2; x. 88, 13. The sun is allied with them, iii. 54, 19. *Nakṣatra-saṃas*, 'equalling the multitude of the stars,' is used as an epithet in x. 21, 10. Even in x. 85, 2, where Soma, on the lap of the Nakṣatras, is

mentioned, 'stars' would do; but, as this hymn refers to two of the later Nakṣatras, 'lunar mansions' may well be meant.

⁸ Av. vi. 10, 3; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiii. 43; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, x. 1, 1; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, iv. 10, 12.

⁹ Av. vi. 128, 3; xv. 6, 2; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 13, 3; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxii. 29, etc.

¹⁰ Av. v. 24, 10; vi. 86, 2; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 4, 5, 1; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxxv. 15; xxxvii. 12; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 21; xxxix. 2, etc.

¹¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 2, 2, 2; ii. 6, 2, 6, etc.; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 21 etc.; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, Āśvamedha, v. 5, and very often elsewhere.

but there is no necessity to attribute to the word the sense of 'lunar mansion' in these passages.

On the other hand, the names of at least three of the Nakṣatras in the later sense occur in the Rigveda. Tiṣya,¹² however, does not seem to be mentioned as a lunar mansion. With Aghās (plur.) and Arjunī (dual)¹³ the case is different: it seems probable that they are the later lunar mansions called Maghās (plur.) and Phalgunī (dual). The names appear to have been deliberately changed in the Rigveda, and it must be remembered that the hymn in which they occur, the wedding hymn of Sūryā, has no claim to great age.¹⁴ Ludwig¹⁵ and Zimmer¹⁶ have seen other references to the Nakṣatras as 27 in the Rigveda,¹⁷ but these seem most improbable. Nor do the adjectives *revatī* ('rich') and *punarvasū* ('bringing wealth again') in another hymn¹⁸ appear to refer to the Nakṣatras.

The Nakṣatras as Lunar Mansions.—In several passages of the later Saṃhitās the connexion of the moon and the Nakṣatras is conceived of as a marriage union. Thus in the Kāthaka¹⁹ and Taittirīya Saṃhitās²⁰ it is expressly stated that Soma was wedded to the mansions, but dwelt only with Rohiṇī; the others being angry, he had ultimately to undertake to live with them all equally. Weber²¹ hence deduced that the Nakṣatras were regarded as of equal extent, but this is to press the texts unduly, except in the sense of approximate equality. The number of the mansions is not stated as 27 in the story told in the two Saṃhitās: the Taittirīya has 33, and the Kāthaka no

¹² Rv. v. 59, 13; x. 64, 8; Weber, 2, 290.

¹³ x. 85, 13; Weber, 364-367, and see references under Aghā and Arjunī.

¹⁴ Cf. Arnold, *Vedic Metre*, 322.

¹⁵ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 184 *et seq.*

¹⁶ *Altindisches Leben*, 354. Cf. Tilak, *Orion*, 158.

¹⁷ i. 162, 18 (the 34 ribs of the horse = moon, sun, 5 planets, 27 Nakṣatras); x. 55, 3 (34 lights).

¹⁸ x. 19, 1.

¹⁹ xi. 3 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 467).

²⁰ ii. 3, 5, 1-3. Cf. also iii. 4, 7, 1; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xviii. 14; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xviii. 40; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ix. 4, 1, 9; Śaḍviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, iii. 12. The dwelling of the moon in a Nakṣatra is mentioned, Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, x. 5, 4, 17; Nirukta, v. 21; a Mantra in Kauśika Sūtra, 135; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, i. 11, 6; v. 12, 1, etc.

²¹ *Op. cit.*, 277. Cf. the later system of the Siddhāntas, Whitney, *Oriental and Linguistic Studies*, 2, 372, and see Tilak, *Orion*, 33 *et seq.*

number; but 27 appears as their number in the list which is found in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā²² and elsewhere.²³ The number 28 is much less well attested: in one passage of the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa²⁴ Abhijit is practically marked as a new comer, though in a later book,²⁵ in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā,²⁶ and in the Atharvaveda list,²⁷ it has found acceptance. It is perfectly possible that 28 is the earlier number, and that Abhijit dropped out because it was faint, or too far north, or because 27 was a more mystic ($3 \times 3 \times 3$) number: it is significant that the Chinese Sieou and the Arabic Manāzil are 28 in number.²⁸ Weber,²⁹ however, believes that 27 is the older number in India.

The meaning of the number is easily explained when it is remembered that a periodic month occupies something between 27 and 28 days, more nearly the former number. Such a month is in fact recognized in the Lāṭyāyana³⁰ and Nidāna Sūtras³¹ as consisting of 27 days, 12 months making a year of 324 days, a Nakṣatra year, or with an intercalary month, a year of 351 days. The Nidāna Sūtra³² makes an attempt to introduce the Nakṣatra reckoning into the civil or solar (*sāvana*) year of 360 days, for it holds that the sun spends $13\frac{1}{3}$ days in each Nakṣatra ($13\frac{1}{3} \times 27 = 360$). But the month of 27 or 28 days plays no part in the chronological calculations of the Veda.³³

The Names of the Nakṣatras.—In addition to the two mentioned in the Rigveda, the earlier Atharvaveda³⁴ gives the

²² iv. 4, 10, 1-3.

²³ Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxxix. 13, but Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 13, 20, has 28; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, 1, 1-5, in lists of Nakṣatras. See also Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, ix. 7; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, x. 5, 4, 5; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxiii. 23; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, v. 1; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, ii. 16; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 1, 2, 2; Jyotiṣa, 18. 20 (verse 34 has 28, but it is interpolated); Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xiv. 78, etc.

²⁴ i. 5, 2, 3. Cf. Weber, 1, 360, n.

²⁵ iii. 1, 2, 6.

²⁶ ii. 13, 20.

²⁷ xix. 7, 1; 8, 1 = Nakṣatrakalpa, 10. 26. So in Śāṅkhāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, i. 26.

²⁸ Whitney, *op. cit.*, 409-411; *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 8, 390.

²⁹ *Op. cit.*, 2, 280; *Indische Studien*, 9, 446; 10, 223, 224, 226, 227.

³⁰ iv. 8, 1 *et seq.*

³¹ v. 11. 12. See Weber, 2, 281-288.

³² Thibaut, *Astronomie, Astrologie und Mathematik*, 7.

³³ See Māsa.

³⁴ *I.e.*, books i-xvi.

names of Jyeṣṭhaghñī³⁵ (the later Jyeṣṭhā) and Vicṛtau,³⁶ which are mentioned as in close connexion, and of Revatī (plural) and Kṛttikās.³⁷ With reference to possible times for the ceremony of the Agnyādhāna, or 'laying of the sacred fires,' the Kāthaka Saṃhitā,³⁸ the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā,³⁹ and the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa⁴⁰ mention the Nakṣatras called Kṛttikās, Rohiṇī, Phalgunyas, Hasta; the latter Brāhmaṇa adds Punarvasū, and in an additional remark⁴¹ excludes Pūrve Phalgunī in favour of Uttare Phalgunī. The Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa⁴² adds Mṛgaśīrṣa and Citrā as possibilities. On the other hand, Punarvasū is recommended by all authorities⁴³ as suitable for the Punarādhya, 'relaying of the sacred fires,' which takes place if the first fire has failed to effect the aim of its existence, the prosperity of the sacrificer.⁴⁴ The Kāthaka Saṃhitā,⁴⁵ however, allows Anurādhā also.

In the ceremony of the Agnicayana, or 'piling of the fire-altar,' the bricks are assumed to be equal in number to the Nakṣatras. The bricks number 756, and they are equated to 27 Nakṣatras multiplied by 27 secondary Nakṣatras, reckoned as 720 (instead of 729), with the addition of 36 days, the length of an intercalary month. Nothing can be usefully derived from this piece of priestly nonsense.⁴⁶ But in connexion with this ceremony the Yajurveda Saṃhitās⁴⁷ enumerate the 27

³⁵ vi. 110, 2. This constellation, 'the slayer of the oldest,' was apparently of evil omen. Cf. Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, 2, 8. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 361, equates it with Antares or Cor Scorpionis, with or without σ, τ Scorpionis (Jyaisṭhaghñī is a misreading in the edition of Whitney and Roth).

³⁶ vi. 110, 2. It is also mentioned in ii. 8, 1; iii. 7, 4; vi. 121, 3. It is identified by the commentators with Mūla, 'the root,' the two stars, λ and υ Scorpionis, which form the sting of the Scorpion's tail; Whitney, *op. cit.*, 48.

³⁷ ix. 7, 3.

³⁸ viii. 1.

³⁹ i. 6, 9.

⁴⁰ i. 1, 2, 1-6.

⁴¹ i. 1, 2, 8.

⁴² ii. 1, 2, 1.

⁴³ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 5, 1, 4; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 7, 2; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, viii. 15; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 1, 2, 10; Kauṣṭiki Brāhmaṇa, i. 3.

⁴⁴ Hillebrandt, *Rituallitteratur*, 109.

⁴⁵ viii. 15; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 7, 2.

⁴⁶ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, x. 5, 4, 5. See Weber, 2, 298, with whom Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 43, 383, n. 1, concurs. For a wild speculation, see Shamasastri, *Gavām ayana*, 122 *et seq.*

⁴⁷ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 4, 10, 1-3; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 13, 20; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxxix. 13.

Nakṣatras, and these lists⁴⁸ may be given *in extenso* as follows:

<i>Taittirīya Saṃhitā.</i>	<i>Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā.</i>	<i>Kāthaka Saṃhitā.</i>
1. Kṛttikās (fem. plur.) ...	Kṛttikās ...	Kṛttikās
2. Rohiṇī ...	Rohiṇī ...	Rohiṇī
3. Mṛgaśīrṣa (neut.) ...	Invagā ...	Invakā
4. Ārdrā ...	Bāhu ...	Bāhu
5. Punarvasū (dual) ...	Punarvasu (sing.) ...	Punarvasu
6. Tīṣya ...	Tīṣya ...	Tīṣya
7. Āśleṣās (fem. plur.) ...	Āśleṣās (plur.; Pada Āśleṣā)	Āśleṣās (or Āśleṣās)
8. Maghās (fem. plur.) ...	Maghās ...	Maghās
9. Phalgunī (fem. dual) ...	Phalgunis (plur.) ...	Phalgunis
10. Phalgunī (fem. dual) ...	Phalgunis (plur.) ...	Uttarāḥ Phalgunis
11. Hasta ...	Hasta ...	Hastau (dual)
12. Citrā ...	Citrā ...	Citrā
13. Svāti ...	Niṣṭya (neut.) ...	Niṣṭyā
14. Viśākhā (fem. dual) ...	Viśākhā (neut. sing.) ...	Viśākhā (fem. sing.)
15. Anūrādhās (plur.) ...	Anūrādhā (Pada Anu- rādhā) ...	Anūrādhās (masc. plur.)
16. Rohiṇī ...	Jyeṣṭhā ...	Jyeṣṭhā
17. Vicṭau ...	Mūla (neut.) ...	Mūla
18. Aṣāḍhās (fem. plur.) ...	Aṣāḍhās ...	Aṣāḍhās
19. Aṣāḍhās (fem. plur.) ...	Aṣāḍhās ...	Uttarā Aṣāḍhās
20. ...	Abhijit
21. Śronā ...	Śronā ...	Āśvattha
22. Śraviṣṭhās (plur.) ...	Śraviṣṭhās ...	Śraviṣṭhās
23. Śatabhiṣaj ...	Śatabhiṣaj ...	Śatabhiṣaj
24. Proṣṭhapadās (masc. plur.) ...	Proṣṭhapadās ...	Proṣṭhapadās
25. Proṣṭhapadās (masc. plur.) ...	Proṣṭhapadās ...	Uttare Proṣṭhapadās
26. Revatī ...	Revatī ...	Revatī
27. Āśvayujau (dual) ...	Āśvayujau ...	Āśvayujau
28. Apabharāṇīs (fem. plur.) ...	Bharāṇīs ...	Apabharāṇīs

The Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa⁴⁹ has a list of the Nakṣatras which agrees generally with the list of the Saṃhitās. It runs as follows: Kṛttikās, Rohiṇī, Invakās, Bāhū (dual), Tīṣya, Āśleṣās, Maghās, Pūrve Phalgunī, Uttare Phalgunī, Hasta, Citrā, Niṣṭyā, Viśākhā, Anūrādhās, Rohiṇī, Mūlabarhaṇī, Pūrvā Aṣāḍhās, Uttarā Aṣāḍhās, Śronā, Śraviṣṭhās, Śatabhiṣaj, Pūrve Proṣṭhapadās, Uttare Proṣṭhapadās, Revatī, Āśvayujau, Apabharāṇīs. In a later book,⁵⁰ however, the list grows to 28,

⁴⁸ The forms and genders are given as accepted by Weber, 2, 300. The latter depend on references to the names of the Nakṣatras in other passages in some cases — e.g., *Anūrādhāṣu*, in

Kāthaka, viii. 15, shows that the name is a masculine in that Saṃhitā.

⁴⁹ i. 5, 1.

⁵⁰ iii. 1, 4, 1 *et seq.* Cf. iii. 1, 1-2.

and the full moon is inserted after number 14, and the new moon after number 28, as an attempt to bring the Nakṣatra (lunar) month into accordance with the Sāvana (solar) month of 30 days. The names in this second list are as in the Samhitās with the following exceptions. The seven stars of the Kṛttikās are named as Ambā, Dulā, Nitatnī, Abhṛayantī, Meghayantī, Varṣayantī, Cupuṇikā, names found also in the Taittirīya⁵¹ and Kāthaka Samhitās.⁵² Beside Mṛgaśīrṣa, Invakās are also mentioned.⁵³ Then come Ārdṛā, Punarvasū, Tīṣya, Āśreṣās, Maghās (beside which Anaghās, Agadās, and Arundhatī are also mentioned), Phalgunyas (but elsewhere in the dual, Phalgunyau),⁵⁴ Phalgunyas, Hasta, Citrā, Niṣṭyā, Viśākhē, Anūrādhās, Jyēsthā, Mūla, Aṣāḍhās, Aṣāḍhās, Abhijit, Śrōṇā, Śraviṣṭhās, Śatabhiṣaj, Proṣṭhapadās, Proṣṭhapadās, Revatī, Āsvayujau, Bharanyas, but also Apabharanīs.⁵⁵ Abhijit, which occurs also in an earlier part of the Brāhmaṇa,⁵⁶ is perhaps interpolated. But Weber's⁵⁷ argument that Abhijit is out of place in this list because Brāhmaṇa is here mentioned as the 28th Nakṣatra, loses some force from the fact (of course unknown to him) that the list in the Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā⁵⁸ contains 28 Nakṣatras, including Abhijit, and adds Brāhmaṇa at the end as another.

In another passage⁵⁹ the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa divides the Nakṣatras into two sets, the Deva Nakṣatras and the Yama Nakṣatras, being 1-14 and 15-27 (with the omission of Abhijit) respectively. This division corresponds with one in the third book of the Brāhmaṇa⁶⁰ where the days of the light half of the month and those of the dark half are equated with the Nakṣatras. The Brāhmaṇa treats the former series as south, the latter as north; but this has no relation to facts, and can only be regarded as a ritual absurdity.

The late nineteenth book of the Atharvaveda contains a list⁶¹ of the Nakṣatras, including Abhijit. The names here

⁵¹ iv. 4, 5, 1.

⁵² xl. 4.

⁵³ iii. 1, 4, 3.

⁵⁴ iii. 1, 4, 9.

⁵⁵ iii. 1, 5, 14.

⁵⁶ i. 5, 2, 3.

⁵⁷ *Op. cit.*, 305, 306.

⁵⁸ ii. 13, 20.

⁵⁹ i. 5, 2, 7. Cf. Tilak, *Orion*, 41 *et seq.*

⁶⁰ iii. 1, 2. Cf. Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, iv. 12, with Vināyaka's note.

⁶¹ xix. 7, 1 *et seq.* The number is given as 28 in xix. 7, 1 (as emended) and 8, 2. Cf. Lanman's introductory note to the former hymn in Whitney's Translation, 906, 907.

given are : Kṛttikās, Rohiṇī, Mṛgaśīras, Ārdrā, Punarvasū, Puṣya, Āśleṣās, Maghās, Pūrvā Phalgunyau (*sic*),⁶² Hasta, Citrā, Svāti (masc.),⁶³ Viśākhe, Anurādhā,⁶⁴ Jyēṣṭhā, Mūla, Pūrvā Aṣādhās,⁶⁵ Uttarā Aṣādhās, Abhijit, Śravaṇa, Śraviṣṭhās, Śatabhiṣaj, Dvayā Proṣṭhapadā, Revatī, Aśvayujau, Bharanyas.

The Position of the Nakṣatras.—There is nothing definite in Vedic literature regarding the position of most of the Nakṣatras, but the later astronomy precisely locates all of them, and its statements agree on the whole satisfactorily with what is said in the earlier texts, though Weber⁶⁶ was inclined to doubt this. The determinations adopted below are due to Whitney⁶⁷ in his notes on the Sūrya Siddhānta.

1. Kṛttikās are unquestionably η Tauri, etc., the Pleiades. The names of the seven stars forming this constellation, and given above from Yajurveda texts,⁶⁸ include three—*abhrayanṭī*, 'forming clouds'; *meghayantī*, 'making cloudy'; *varṣayanṭī*, 'causing rain'—which clearly refer to the rainy Pleiades. The word *kṛttikā* possibly means 'web,' from the root *kṛt*, 'spin.'

2. Rohiṇī, 'ruddy,' is the name of the conspicuously reddish star, α Tauri or Aldebaran, and denotes the group of the Hyades, α θ γ δ ε Tauri. Its identification seems absolutely assured by the legend of Prajāpati in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.⁶⁹ He is there represented as pursuing his daughter with incestuous intention, and as having been shot with an arrow (Iṣu Trikāṇḍā, 'the belt of Orion') by the 'hunter' (Mṛgavyādhā, 'Sirius'). Prajāpati is clearly Orion (Mṛgaśīras being the name of the little group of stars in Orion's head).

3. Mṛgaśīrṣa or Mṛgaśīras, also called Invakā or Invagā,

⁶² The reading Pūrvā Phalgunyau must be wrong; perhaps Dvaye (*cf.* verse 5) or Pūrve should be read. See Lanman in Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 908. The Uttare Phalgunyau are omitted.

⁶³ Svāti should, no doubt, be read; but for the Svāti (*sic*) of all the manuscripts (Saṃhitā and Pada), *cf.* the *navasraṅgi* of the Aitareya Āraṇyaka, ii. 3, 6, with Keith's note.

⁶⁴ See Lanman in Whitney, 908.

⁶⁵ Lanman, *ibid.*, 909, reads Pūrvā

Aṣādhā and Uttarā Aṣādhā; Whitney reads Pūrvā and Uttarā Aṣādhās. The manuscripts have Pūrvā and Uttare, which cannot stand.

⁶⁶ *Op. cit.*, 2, 367 *et seq.*

⁶⁷ *Oriental and Linguistic Essays*, 2, 350 *et seq.*

⁶⁸ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, iv. 4, 5, 1; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xl. 4; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 1, 4, 1.

⁶⁹ iii. 33. *Cf.* Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 1, 2, 8; Tilak, *Orion*, 98 *et seq.*

seems to be the faint stars λ , ϕ ,¹ ϕ^2 Orionis. They are called Andhakā, 'blind,' in the Śāntikalpa of the Atharvaveda, probably because of their dimness.⁷⁰

4. Ārdrā, 'moist,' is the name of the brilliant star, α Orionis. But the names by which it is styled, in the plural as Ārdrās in the Śāṅkhāyana Grhya Sūtra⁷¹ and the Nakṣatrakalpa,⁷² and in the dual as Bāhū, in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa,⁷³ point to a constellation of two or more stars, and it may be noted⁷⁴ that the corresponding Chinese Sieou includes the seven brilliant stars composing the shoulders, the belt, and the knees of Orion.

5. Punarvasū, 'the two that give wealth again,' denotes the two stars, α and β Geminorum, on the heads of Castor and Pollux. The name is no doubt connected with the beneficent character of the Aśvins, who correspond to the Dioscuri.⁷⁵

6. Tīṣya or Puṣya includes the somewhat faint group in the body of the Crab, γ , δ , and θ Cancrī. The singular is rather curious, as primarily one star would seem to have been meant, and none of the group is at all prominent.⁷⁶

7. Āśreṣās or Āśleṣās, which in some texts⁷⁷ is certainly to be read Aśreṣās or Aśleṣās, denotes δ , ϵ , η , ρ , σ , and perhaps also ζ , Hydræ. The word means 'embracer,' a name which admirably fits the constellation.

8. Maghās, the 'bounties,' are the Sickle, or α , η , γ , ζ , μ , ϵ Leonis. The variants Anaghā, the 'sinless one,' etc., clearly refer to the auspicious influence of the constellation.

9, 10. Phalgunī, Phalgunyau, Phalgū,⁷⁸ Phalgunīs, Phalgunyas, is really a double constellation, divided into Pūrve, 'former,' and Uttare, 'latter.' The former is δ and θ Leonis, the latter β and η Leonis. According to Weber, the word denotes, like Arjunī, the variant of the Rīgveda,⁷⁹ a 'bright-coloured' constellation.

⁷⁰ Whitney, *op. cit.*, 401. Cf. Tilak, 102 *et seq.*

⁷¹ i. 26.

⁷² 10.

⁷³ i. 5, 1.

⁷⁴ Whitney, *op. cit.*, 352, 401, n. 1.

⁷⁵ Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, 212; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 53.

⁷⁶ Whitney, *op. cit.*, 403, n. 1.

⁷⁷ Aśreṣās, Śāṅkhāyana Grhya Sūtra, i. 26; Śāntikalpa; Nakṣatrakalpa; Aśleṣās, Śāntikalpa, 2; Nakṣatrakalpa, 4. 48.

⁷⁸ Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, v. 1.

⁷⁹ x. 85, 13.

11. **Hasta**, 'hand,' is made up of the five conspicuous stars (δ , γ , ϵ , α , β) in Corvus, a number which the word itself suggests. According to Geldner,⁸⁰ the 'five bulls' of the Rīgveda are this constellation.

12. **Citrā**, 'bright,' is the beautiful star, α Virginis. It is mentioned in a legend of Indra in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa,⁸¹ and in that of the 'two divine dogs' (*divyau śvānau*) in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.⁸²

13. **Svātī** or **Niṣṭyā** is later clearly the brilliant star Arcturus or α Bootis, its place in the north being assured by the notice in the Śāntikarpa,⁸³ where it is said to be 'ever traversing the northern way' (*nityam uttara-mārgagam*). The Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa,⁸⁴ however, constructs an asterismal Prajāpati, giving him Citrā (α Virginis) for head, Hasta (Corvus) for hand, the Viśākhe (α and β Libræ) for thighs, and the Anurādhās (β , δ , and π Scorpionis) for standing place, with Niṣṭyā for heart. But Arcturus, being 30° out, spoils this figure, while, on the other hand, the Arabic and Chinese systems have respectively, instead of Arcturus, ι , κ , and λ Virginis and κ Virginis, which would well fit into the Prajāpati figure. But in spite of the force of this argument of Weber's,⁸⁵ Whitney⁸⁶ is not certain that Niṣṭyā here must mean a star in Virgo, pointing out that the name Niṣṭyā, 'outcast,' suggests the separation of this Nakṣatra from the others in question.

14. **Viśākhe** is the couple of stars α and β Libræ. This mansion is later called Rādhā according to the Amarakośa, and it is curious that in the Atharvaveda⁸⁷ the expression *rādhō Viśākhe*, 'the Viśākhe are prosperity,' should occur. But probably Rādhā is merely an invention due to the name of the next Nakṣatra, Anurādhā, wrongly conceived as meaning 'that which is after or follows Rādhā.'⁸⁸

15. **Anurādhās** or **Anurādhā**, 'propitious,' is β , δ , and π (perhaps also ρ) Scorpionis.

⁸⁰ *Vedische Studien*, 3, 177; Rv. i. 105,

10. Cf. below, p. 427, n. 156.

⁸¹ Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 2, 4-6.

⁸² ii. 1, 2, 13-17. ⁸³ 3.

⁸⁴ i. 5, 2. Cf. Tilak, *Orion*, 204.

⁸⁵ *Op. cit.*, 2, 307, 308.

⁸⁶ *Op. cit.*, 409.

⁸⁷ xix. 7.

⁸⁸ Lanman in Whitney's Translation of the Atharvaveda, 908. Cf. Thibaut, *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 63, 156.

16. Rohiṇī, 'ruddy'; Jyeṣṭhaghñī, 'slaying the eldest'; or Jyeṣṭhā, 'eldest,' is the name of the constellation σ , α , and τ Scorpionis, of which the central star, α , is the brilliant reddish Antares (or Cor Scorpionis).

17. Viçṭau, 'the two releasers'; Mūla, 'root'; or Mūla-barhaṇī, 'uprooting,' denote primarily λ and ν at the extremity of the tail of the Scorpion, but including also the nine or eleven stars from ϵ to ν .

18, 19. Aṣādhās ('unconquered'), distinguished as Pūrvās, 'former,' and Uttarās, 'latter,' are really two constellations, of which the former is composed of γ , δ , ϵ , and η Sagittarii, or of δ and ϵ only, and the latter of θ , σ , τ , and ζ Sagittarii, or of two, σ and ζ , only. It is probable that originally only four stars forming a square were meant as included in the whole constellation⁸⁹—viz., σ and ζ , with δ and ϵ .

20. Abhijit is the brilliant star α Lyræ with its two companions ϵ and ζ . Its location in 60° north latitude is completely discordant with the position of the corresponding Arabian and Chinese asterisms. This fact is considered by Oldenberg⁹⁰ to support the view that it was a later addition to the system; its occurrence, however, as early as the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā,⁹¹ which he does not note, somewhat invalidates⁹² that view. In the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa⁹³ Abhijit is said to be 'over Aṣādhās, under Śroṇā,' which Weber⁹⁴ held to refer to its position in space, inferring thence that its Vedic position corresponded to that of the Arab Manāzil and the Chinese Sieou—viz., α , β Capricorni. But Whitney⁹⁵ argues effectively that the words 'over' and 'under' really refer to the place of Abhijit in the list, 'after' Aṣādhās and 'before' Śroṇā.

21. Śroṇā, 'lame,' or Śravaṇa, 'ear,' denotes the bright star α Aquilæ with β below and γ above it. Weber⁹⁶ very need-

⁸⁹ Cf. Thibaut, *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 63, 156.

⁹⁰ *Nachrichten der königl. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen*, 1909, 551, 552.

⁹¹ ii. 13, 20.

⁹² It is at the same time to be noted that Abhijit is wanting both in the

Taittirīya Saṃhitā and in the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā lists.

⁹³ i. 5, 2, 3.

⁹⁴ *Op. cit.*, i, 320, 321; 2, 307; *Indische Studien*, 10, 224 et seq.

⁹⁵ *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 8, 393.

⁹⁶ *Op. cit.*, 2, 382; but see Whitney, 404.

lessly thinks that the name Śravaṇa suggested two ears and the head between. It is quite out of correspondence with the Manāzil and the Sieou, and is clearly an Indian invention.⁹⁷

22. Śraviṣṭhās, 'most famous,' or later Dhanīṣṭhās,⁹⁹ 'most wealthy,' is the diamond-shaped group, α , β , δ , and γ , in the Dolphin, perhaps also ζ in the same constellation. Like the preceding Nakṣatra, it is out of harmony with the Manāzil and Sieou.

23. Śatabhiṣaj or Śatabhiṣa,⁹⁹ 'having a hundred physicians,' seems to be λ Aquarii with the others around it vaguely conceived as numbering a hundred.

24, 25. Proṣṭha-padās (fem. plur.), 'feet of a stool,' or later Bhadra-padās,¹⁰⁰ 'auspicious feet,' a double asterism forming a square, the former (*pūrva*) consisting of α and β Pegasi, the latter (*uttara*) of γ Pegasi and α Andromedæ.

26. Revatī, 'wealthy,' denotes a large number of stars (later 32), of which ζ Piscium, close upon the ecliptic where it was crossed by the equator of about 570 A.D., is given as the southernmost.

27. Āśva-yujau, 'the two horse-harnessers,' denotes the stars β and ζ Arietis. Āśvinyau¹⁰¹ and Āśvinī¹⁰² are later names.

28. Apabharaṇīs, Bharaṇīs, or Bharanyas, 'the bearers,' is the name of the small triangle in the northern part of the Ram known as Musca or 35, 39, and 41 Arietis.

The Nakṣatras and the Months.—In the Brāhmaṇas the Nakṣatra names are regularly used to denote dates. This is done in two ways. The name, if not already a feminine, may be turned into a feminine and compounded with *pūrṇa-māsa*, 'the full moon,' as in *Tiṣyā-pūrṇamāsa*, 'the full moon in the Nakṣatra Tiṣya.'¹⁰³ Much more often, however, it is turned into a derivative adjective, used with *paurṇamāsī*, 'the full

⁹⁷ Oldenberg, *loc. cit.*

⁹⁸ Śāṅkhāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, i. 26; Śāntikalpa, 13; Dhanīṣṭhā, *ibid.*, 5.

⁹⁹ So probably in Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 13, 20, where see von Schroeder's critical note. The Śāntikalpa, 5, and Nakṣatrakalpa, 2, have Śatabhiṣā, and the latter, 1, has Śatabhiṣa (masculine).

¹⁰⁰ Śāntikalpa, 5, etc.

¹⁰¹ Śāṅkhāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, i. 26; Nakṣatrakalpa, 9. 30.

¹⁰² Nakṣatrakalpa, 4. 45; Śāntikalpa, 5. 11.

¹⁰³ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 2, 10, 1. Cf. vii. 4, 8, 1. 2; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, v. 9, 1.

moon (night),’ or with *amāvāsyā*, ‘the new moon (night),’ as in *Phālgunī paurṇamāsī*, ‘the full-moon night in the Nakṣatra Phālgunī’;¹⁰⁴ or, as is usual in the Sūtras, the Nakṣatra adjective alone is used to denote the full-moon night. The month itself is called by a name derived¹⁰⁵ from that of a Nakṣatra, but only Phālguna,¹⁰⁶ Caitra,¹⁰⁷ Vaiśākha,¹⁰⁸ Taiśya,¹⁰⁹ Māgha¹¹⁰ occur in the Brāhmaṇas, the complete list later being Phālguna, Caitra, Vaiśākha, Jyaiṣṭha, Āṣāḍha, Śrāvaṇa, Prauṣṭhapada, Āsvayuja, Kārttika, Mārgaśīrṣa, Taiśya, Māgha. Strictly speaking, these should be lunar months, but the use of a lunar year was clearly very restricted: we have seen that as early as the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa there was a tendency to equate lunar months with the twelve months of thirty days which made up the solar year (see *Māsa*).

The Nakṣatras and Chronology.—(1) An endeavour has been made to ascertain from the names of the months the period at which the systematic employment of those names was introduced. Sir William Jones¹¹¹ refers to this possibility, and Bentley, by the gratuitous assumption that Śrāvaṇa always marked the summer solstice, concluded that the names of the months did not date before B.C. 1181. Weber¹¹² considered that there was a possibility of fixing a date by this means, but Whitney¹¹³ has convincingly shown that it is an impossible feat, and Thibaut¹¹⁴ concurs in this view. Twelve became fixed as the number of the months because of the desire, evident in the Brāhmaṇas, somehow or other to harmonize lunar with solar time; but the selection of twelve Nakṣatras out of twenty-seven as connected with the night of full moon can have no chronological significance, because full moon at

¹⁰⁴ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 3, 11 *et seq.*; vi. 2, 2, 18; xiii. 4, 1, 4; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, i. 3; iv. 4; v. 1. See also Caland, *Über das rituelle Sūtra des Baudhāyana*, 36, 37, and *Māsa*.

¹⁰⁵ Primarily an adjective, with *māsa* to be supplied — e.g., Phālguna, ‘(the month) connected with the Nakṣatra Phālgunī.’

¹⁰⁶ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, v. 9, 8.

¹⁰⁷ Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xix. 3.

¹⁰⁸ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 1, 1, 7.

¹⁰⁹ Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xix. 2, 3.

¹¹⁰ *Ibid.*; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 8, 1, 4. For the later list, see Weber, *Nakṣatra*, 2, 327, 328.

¹¹¹ *Asiatic Researches*, 2, 296.

¹¹² *Op. cit.*, 2, 347, 348; *Indische Studien*, 9, 455; 10, 230, 231.

¹¹³ *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 6, 413; 8, 85 *et seq.*

¹¹⁴ *Astronomie, Astrologie und Mathematik*, 16.

no period occurred in those twelve only, but has at all periods occurred in every one of the twenty-seven at regularly recurrent intervals.

(2) All the lists of the Nakṣatras begin with Kṛttikās. It is only fair to suppose that there was some special reason for this fact. Now the later list of the Nakṣatras begins with Aśvinī, and it was unquestionably rearranged because at the time of its adoption the vernal equinox coincided with the star ζ Piscium on the border of Revatī and Aśvinī,¹¹⁵ say in the course of the sixth century A.D. Weber¹¹⁶ has therefore accepted the view that the Kṛttikās were chosen for a similar reason, and the date at which that Nakṣatra coincided with the vernal equinox has been estimated at some period in the third millennium B.C.¹¹⁷ A very grave objection to this view is its assumption that the sun, and not the moon, was then regarded as connected with the Nakṣatras; and both Thibaut¹¹⁸ and Oldenberg¹¹⁹ have pronounced decidedly against the idea of connecting the equinox with the Kṛttikās. Jacobi¹²⁰ has contended that in the Rīgveda¹²¹ the commencement of the rains and the summer solstice mark the beginning of the new year and the end of the old, and that further the new year began with the summer solstice in Phalgunī.¹²¹ He has also referred to the distinction of the two sets of Deva and Yama Nakṣatras in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa¹²² as supporting his view of the connexion of the sun and the Nakṣatras. But this view is far from satisfactory: the Rīgveda passages cannot yield the sense required except by translating the word *dvādaśa*¹²³ as 'the twelfth (month)' instead of 'consisting of twelve parts,' that is, 'year,' the accepted

¹¹⁵ Cf. Colebrooke, *Essays*, 2, 264; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 234.

¹¹⁶ *Nakṣatra*, 2, 362-364; *Indische Studien*, 10, 234; *Indian Literature*, 2, n. 2, etc.

¹¹⁷ See Weber, *loc. cit.*; Bühler, *Indian Antiquary*, 23, 245, n. 20; Tilak, *Orion*, 40 et seq.

¹¹⁸ *Indian Antiquary*, 24, 96.

¹¹⁹ *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 48, 631; 49, 473; 50, 451, 452; *Nachrichten der königl. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen*,

1909, 564; Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1909, 1103.

¹²⁰ *Festgruss an Roth*, 68 et seq. = *Indian Antiquary*, 23, 154 et seq.; *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 49, 218 et seq.; 50, 83; *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1910, 463.

¹²¹ vii. 103 (the 'frog' hymn); x. 85 (the 'marriage' hymn).

¹²² i. 5, 2, 8.

¹²³ Rv. vii. 103, 9.

interpretation; and the division of the Nakṣatras is not at all satisfactorily explained by a supposed connexion with the sun. It may further be mentioned that even if the Nakṣatra of Kṛttikā be deemed to have been chosen because of its coincidence with the vernal equinox, both Whitney¹²⁴ and Thibaut¹²⁵ are prepared to regard it as no more than a careless variant of the date given by the Jyotiṣa, which puts the winter solstice in Māgha.

(3) The winter solstice in Māgha is assured by a Brāhmaṇa text, for the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa¹²⁶ expressly places it in the new moon of Māgha (*māghasyāmāvāsyaṃ*). It is not very important whether we take this with the commentators¹²⁷ as the new moon in the middle of a month commencing with the day after full moon in Taiṣa, or, which is much more likely, as the new moon beginning the month and preceding full moon in Māgha. The datum gives a certain possibility of fixing an epoch in the following way. If the end of Revatī marked the vernal equinox at one period, then the precession of the equinoxes would enable us to calculate at what point of time the vernal equinox was in a position corresponding to the winter solstice in Māgha, when the solstitial colure cut the ecliptic at the beginning of Śraviṣṭhās. This would be, on the strict theory, in the third quarter of Bharaṇī, 6½ asterisms removed from Śraviṣṭhās, and the difference between that and the beginning of Aśvinī=

¹²⁴ *Oriental and Linguistic Essays*, 2, 383.

¹²⁵ *Indian Antiquary*, 24, 97. Cf. Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1910, 464, n. 4.

¹²⁶ xix, 3. This was first noticed by Weber, *Nakṣatra*, 2, 345 *et seq.*, who pointed out its relation to the datum of the Jyotiṣa. The same date as that of the Jyotiṣa is found in a passage of the Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra cited by Shamasastri, *Gavām Ayana*, 137 (*māghe māse dhanīṣṭhābhīr uttareṇaiti bhānumān, ardhāśleṣasya śrāvāṇasya dakṣiṇeṇopani-vartate*, 'in the month of Māgha the sun goes north with the asterism Dhanīṣṭhās, in the month of Śrāvāṇa he returns south in the middle of the asterism Aśleṣa'; the sense is clear,

though the text is corrupt). The passage is apparently not in Caland's manuscripts, or he would have mentioned it in his paper, *Über das rituelle Sūtra des Baudhāyana*, 36, 37. Its date and value are therefore not quite certain.

¹²⁷ Vināyaka on Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, *loc. cit.*; Ānartīya on Sāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xiii, 19, 1; Weber, *Nakṣatra*, 2, 345. The assumption of the scholiasts seems to be due to the fact that to their minds a month must end with a new moon (*amānta*) or with full moon (*pūrṇimānta*). But there is no reason to say that in Vedic times the month may not have commenced with the new moon; the Kauṣītaki passage would thus be quite satisfactorily explained.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ asterisms = $23\frac{1}{3}^{\circ}$ (27 asterisms being = 360°). Taking the starting-point at 499 A.D., the assured period of Varāha Mihira, Jones¹²⁸ arrived at the date B.C. 1181 for the vernal equinox corresponding to the winter solstice in Māgha—that is, on the basis of 1° = 72 years as the precession. Pratt¹²⁹ arrived at precisely the same date, taking the same rate of precession and adopting as his basis the ascertained position in the Siddhāntas of the junction star¹³⁰ of Maghā, α Leonis or Regulus. Davis¹³¹ and Colebrooke¹³² arrived at a different date, B.C. 1391, by taking as the basis of their calculation the junction star of Citrā, which happens to be of uncertain position, varying as much as 3° in the different textbooks. But though the twelfth century has received a certain currency as the epoch of the observation in the Jyotiṣa,¹³³ it is of very doubtful value. As Whitney points out, it is impossible to say that the earlier asterisms coincided in position with the later asterisms of $13\frac{1}{3}^{\circ}$ extent each. They were not chosen as equal divisions, but as groups of stars which stood in conjunction with the moon; and the result of subsequently making them strictly equal divisions was to throw the principal stars of the later groups altogether out of their asterisms.¹³⁴ Nor can we say that the star ζ Piscium early formed the eastern boundary of Revatī; it may possibly not even have been in that asterism at all, for it is far remote from the Chinese and Arabic asterisms corresponding to Revatī. Added to all this, and to the uncertainty of the starting-point—582 A.D., 560 A.D., or 491 A.D. being variants¹³⁵—is the fact that the place of the equinox is not a matter accurately determinable by mere observation, and that the Hindu astronomers of the Vedic period cannot be deemed to have been very accurate observers, since they made no precise determination of the

¹²⁸ *Asiatic Researches*, 2, 393.

¹²⁹ *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 31, 49.

¹³⁰ Cf. Whitney, *Oriental and Linguistic Essays*, 2, 373.

¹³¹ *Asiatic Researches*, 2, 268; 5, 288.

¹³² *Essays*, 1, 109, 110. See Sir T. Colebrooke, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1, 335 *et seq.*; Whitney, *op. cit.*, 2, 381, 382.

¹³³ E.g., Lassen, *Indische Alterthumskunde*, 12, 606, 607, 976, and cf. Thibaut, *Astronomie, Astrologie und Mathematik*, 17, 18; Tilak, *Orion*, 38, 39.

¹³⁴ Whitney, *op. cit.*, 2, 375.

¹³⁵ Cf. Whitney, *op. cit.*, 377, 379; Weber, *op. cit.*, 2, 363, 364, where he prefers A.D. 582.

number of days of the year, which even in the Jyotiṣa they do not determine more precisely than as 366 days, and even the Sūrya Siddhānta¹³⁶ does not know the precession of the equinoxes. It is therefore only fair to allow a thousand years for possible errors,¹³⁷ and the only probable conclusion to be drawn from the datum of the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa is that it was recording an observation which must have been made some centuries B.C., in itself a result quite in harmony with the probable date of the Brāhmaṇa literature,¹³⁸ say B.C. 800-600.

(4) Another chronological argument has been derived from the fact that there is a considerable amount of evidence for Phālguna having been regarded as the beginning of the year, since the full moon in Phalgunī is often described as the 'mouth (*mukham*) of the year.'¹³⁹ Jacobi¹⁴⁰ considers that this

¹³⁶ See Whitney's note on Sūrya Siddhānta, iii. 12; *op. cit.*, 2, 369, n. 1; 374, n. 1. Cf. Tilak, *Orion*, 18.

¹³⁷ Whitney, 384, followed by Thibaut, *Indian Antiquary*, 24, 98; *Astronomie, Astrologie und Mathematik*, 18. See also Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 236; *Indian Literature*, 2, n. 2; Whitney, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1, 313 *et seq.*; in Colebrooke's *Essays*, 1², 120 *et seq.*; Max Müller, in his edition of the Rig-veda, iv², xxx *et seq.*, was also inclined to regard the date as very uncertain; only in his popular works (*Chips*, 1, 113, etc.) did he accept 1181 B.C., or rather 1186 B.C., as recalculated by Main from Pratt's calculation. Shamasastri's defence, *Gavām Ayana*, 122 *et seq.*, of the Jyotiṣa shows a misunderstanding of the criticisms made. See Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1910, 66, n. 5.

¹³⁸ Cf. Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 12, 202; Keith, *Āitareya Āraṇyaka*, 20 *et seq.* It has been put earlier: see Thibaut, *Astronomie*, etc., 18; Bühler, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 55, 544, and cf. Bühler, *Sacred Books of the East*, 2, xl *et seq.*; *Indian Antiquary*, 23, 247; von Schroeder, *Indiens Literatur und Cultur*, 45 *et seq.* See also Jolly, *Recht und Sitte*, 3; Hille-

brandt, *Rituallitteratur*, 31, who are inclined to accept an early date, fourth or fifth century B.C., for the Āpastamba Sūtras, from which a still earlier date for the Brāhmaṇas must be conceded. But Eggeling is more probably correct when he assigns the Āpastamba Sūtras to the third century, B.C. See *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, xl, and it seems unwise unduly to press back the date of Vedic literature. It is noteworthy that in the Epic the solstice is still in Māgha (*Mahābhārata*, xiii. 168, 6. 28). Reference is, however, made (*ibid.*, i. 71, 34) to the Nakṣatras commencing with Śravana, and the first month is Mārgaśīrṣa (see Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 24, 21 *et seq.*). Cf. also Tilak, *Orion*, 37, 216.

¹³⁹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 4, 8, 1. 2; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, v. 9, 9. Cf. Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, iv. 4; v. 1; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 2, 8; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 2, 2, 18; Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, v. 3. 16. According to the Taittirīya and the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇas, the beginning falls at the middle of the joint asterism.

¹⁴⁰ *Indian Antiquary*, 23, 156 *et seq.*; *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 49, 223 *et seq.*; 50, 72-81. See Tilak, *Orion*, 53 *et seq.*; 198 *et seq.*

was due to the fact that the year was reckoned from the winter solstice, which would coincide with the month of Phālguna about B.C. 4000. Oldenberg¹⁴¹ and Thibaut,¹⁴² on the other hand, maintain that the choice of Phālguna as the 'mouth' of the year was due to its being the first month of spring. This view is favoured by the fact that there is distinct evidence¹⁴³ of the correspondence of Phālguna and the beginning of spring: as we have seen above in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, the new moon in Māgha is placed at the winter solstice,¹⁴⁴ which puts the full moon of Phalgunī at a month and a half after the winter solstice, or in the first week of February, a date not in itself improbable for about B.C. 800, and corresponding with the February 7 of the *veris initium* in the Roman Calendar. This fact accords with the only natural division of the year into three periods of four months, as the rainy season lasts from June 7-10 to October 7-10, and it is certain that the second set of four months dates from the beginning of the rains (see Cāturmāsya). Tilak,¹⁴⁵ on the other hand, holds that the winter solstice coincided with Māghī full moon at the time of the Taittirīya Saṃhitā (B.C. 2350), and had coincided with Phālgunī and Caitrī in early periods—viz., B.C. 4000-2500, and B.C. 6000-4000.

(5) The passages of the Taittirīya Saṃhitā¹⁴⁶ and the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,¹⁴⁷ which treat the full moon in Phālguna as the beginning of the year, give as an alternative the full moon in Caitra. Probably the latter month was chosen so as to secure that the initial day should fall well within the season of spring,¹⁴⁸ and was not, as Jacobi believes, a relic of a period

¹⁴¹ *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 48, 630 *et seq.*; 49, 475, 476; 50, 453-457. Cf. Whitney, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, lxxxvii.

¹⁴² *Indian Antiquary*, 24, 86 *et seq.*

¹⁴³ See Weber, *Nakṣatra*, 2, 329 *et seq.*, and cf. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 3, 36; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, v. 1; a Śruti passage in the commentary on Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, i. 2, 13; Baudhāyana Dharma Sūtra, ii. 2, 4, 23, and especially Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 4,

1, 2, 4. So the Phālguna full moon is called the 'month of the seasons' (*ṛtūnām mukham*) in Kāthaka Saṃhitā, viii. 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 6, 9.

¹⁴⁴ xix. 2, 3.

¹⁴⁵ *Orion*, 53 *et seq.*; 198 *et seq.*

¹⁴⁶ vii. 4, 8, 1.

¹⁴⁷ v. 9. See Weber, *op. cit.*, 2, 341-344; Thibaut, *Indian Antiquary*, 24, 85 *et seq.*, for a full discussion of the points raised by Tilak, *Orion*, 43 *et seq.*

¹⁴⁸ Thibaut, *Indian Antiquary*, 24, 93. On the other side, Tilak, 198 *et seq.*

when the winter solstice corresponded with Caitra. Another alternative is the Ekāṣṭakā, interpreted by the commentators as the eighth day after the full moon in Maghās, a time which might, as being the last quarter of the waning half of the old year, well be considered as representing the end of the year. A fourth alternative is the fourth day before full moon; the full moon meant must be that of Caitra, as Ālekhana quoted by Āpastamba held, not of Māgha, as Āśmarathya, Laugākṣi and the Mīmāṃsists believed, and as Tilak believes.¹⁴⁹

(6) Others, again, according to the Gr̥hya ritual, began the year with the month Mārgaśīrṣa, as is shown by its other name Āgrahāyana¹⁵⁰ ('belonging to the commencement of the year'). Jacobi and Tilak¹⁵¹ think that this one denoted the autumn equinox in Mṛgaśīras, corresponding to the winter solstice in Phalgunī. But, as Thibaut¹⁵² shows clearly, it was selected as the beginning of a year that was taken to commence with autumn, just as some took the spring to commence with Caitra instead of Phālguna.¹⁵³

(7) Jacobi has also argued, with the support of Bühler,¹⁵⁴ from the terms given for the beginning of Vedic study in the Gr̥hya Sūtras, on the principle that study commenced with the rains (as in the Buddhist *vassā*) which mark the summer solstice. He concludes that if Bhādrapada appears as the date of commencing study in some texts, it was fixed thus because at one time Proṣṭhapadās (the early name of Bhādrapadās) coincided with the summer solstice, this having been the case when the winter solstice was in Phālguna. But Whitney¹⁵⁵ has pointed out that this argument is utterly illegitimate; we cannot say that there was any necessary connexion between the rains and learning—a month like Śrāvaṇa might be preferred

¹⁴⁹ Thibaut, *op. cit.*, 94; Tilak, 51 *et seq.* Cf. also Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xiii. 1. 8-10; Weber, 2, 343, n. 2, 344.

¹⁵⁰ Thibaut, *op. cit.*, 94, 95. Cf. Weber, 2, 332-334.

¹⁵¹ Tilak's view is given in *Orion*, 62 *et seq.* It is based mainly on Amara's (i. 2, 23) *āgra-hāyanī* as a synonym of Mṛgaśīras, and on certain myths (chaps.

v.-vii.); he equates (221 *et seq.*) Āgrayana and Orion (!).

¹⁵² *Op. cit.*, 94, 95.

¹⁵³ A corresponding Kārttika year is not early, Thibaut, *op. cit.*, 96. Cf. Weber, *op. cit.*, 2, 334.

¹⁵⁴ *Indian Antiquary*, 23, 242 *et seq.*

¹⁵⁵ *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, lxxxiv *et seq.*

because of its connexion with the word Śravaṇa, 'ear'—and in view of the precession of the equinoxes, we must assume that Bhādrapada was kept because of its traditional coincidence with the beginning of the rains after it had ceased actually so to coincide.¹⁵⁶

The Origin of the Nakṣatras.—As we have seen, there is no evidence showing the process by which the Nakṣatras may

¹⁵⁶ Mention should here be made of the following points: (1) Jacobi's argument from the word Dhruva, the name of the star pointed out to the bride in the marriage ritual. The word does not occur in the literature anterior to the Ḡṛhya Sūtras, and it must remain an undecided question whether the practice was or was not old. Jacobi urges that Dhruva means 'fixed,' and that it must originally have referred to a real fixed pole star, and he thinks that such a star could only be found in the third millennium B.C. Whitney and Oldenberg definitely reject this view on the ground that too much must not be made out of a piece of folk-lore, and that the marriage ritual requirements would be satisfied by any star of some magnitude which was approximately polar. This conclusion seems convincing. Cf. Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1909, 1102; 1910, 465; *contra*, Jacobi, *ibid.*, 1909, 726 *et seq.*; 1910, 464. (2) The Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 1, 2, 3, asserts that the Kṛttikās do not move from the eastern quarter, which the others do; and stress has been laid (by Jacobi, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1910, 463, 464) upon this assertion as giving a date of the third millennium B.C. for the Śatapatha observation. But this notice is quite inadequate to support any such result, and its lack of trustworthiness as a chronological guide is increased by the fact that the Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xviii 5, has a similar notice, coupled with another notice, which, according to Barth, would only be true somewhere in or after the sixth

century A.D., the equatorial point being placed between Citrā and Svāti, which in the early period were both very much north of the equator (see Caland, *Über das rituelle Sūtra des Baudhāyana*, 37-39). The same passage of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 1, 2, 2, in the Mādhyandina recension, states that the number of the Kṛttikās is greater than that of the stars in any of the other Nakṣatras, which consist of one, two, three, or four stars, or which, according to the Kāpva recension (see Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, 282, n. 2), have four stars. It is not possible to put much faith in this assertion, for Hasta later has five stars, and its name (with reference to the fingers) suggests five (*cf.* Weber, *Nakṣatra*, 2, 368, 381), and that number is possibly referred to in the Rīgveda (i. 105, 10). See Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 3, 177. (3) Attempts have been made to regard the names of the Nakṣatras as significant of their position in the list. Thus Bentley, *Historical View*, 2, thought Viśākhā was so called because the equinoctial colure divided the equator about 1426 B.C.; this is refuted by Tilak, *Orion*, 57 *et seq.* Jyēṣṭhaghni has been interpreted as 'slaying the eldest'—*i.e.*, as marking the new year by putting an end to the old year. Tilak, 90, suggests that Mūla was so called because its acronycal rising marked the beginning of the year when the vernal equinox was near Mṛgaśīras. More probable is Whitney's view, *Sūrya Siddhānta*, 194, that it was the most southern, and so, as it were, the basis of the asterisms.

have originated in India. They are mentioned only as stars in the earlier parts of the Rigveda, then the names of three of them are found in the latest parts of that Samhitā, and finally in the later Atharvaveda and in the Yajurveda Samhitās the full list appears. It may also be noted that the Vedic Indians show (see Graha) a remarkably small knowledge of the other astronomical phenomena; the discovery of a series of 27 lunar mansions by them would therefore be rather surprising. On the other hand, the nature of such an operation is not very complicated; it consists merely in selecting a star or a star group with which the moon is in conjunction. It is thus impossible *a priori* to deny that the Vedic Indians could have invented for themselves a lunar Zodiac.¹⁵⁷

But the question is complicated by the fact that there exist two similar sets of 28 stars or star groups in Arabia and in China, the Manāzil and the Sieou. The use of the Manāzil in Arabia is consistent and effective; the calendar is regulated by them, and the position of the asterisms corresponds best with the positions required for a lunar Zodiac. The Indians might therefore have borrowed the system from Arabia, but that is a mere possibility, because the evidence for the existence of the Manāzil is long posterior to that for the existence of the Nakṣatras, while again the Mazzaroth or Mazzaloth of the Old Testament¹⁵⁸ may really be the lunar mansions.¹⁵⁹ That the Arabian system is borrowed from India, as Burgess¹⁶⁰ held, is, on the other hand, not at all probable.

Biot, the eminent Chinese scholar, in a series of papers published by him between 1839 and 1861,¹⁶¹ attempted to prove

¹⁵⁷ Max Müller, *Rigveda*, 4², xlv *et seq.*, maintains the Indian origin of the system. Thibaut, *Astronomie, Astrologie und Mathematik*, 14, 15, admits it to be possible, as does Whitney, *Oriental and Linguistic Essays*, 2, 418.

¹⁵⁸ 2 Kings xxiii. 5; Job xxxviii. 32.

¹⁵⁹ Weber, *Nakṣatra*, 1, 317, 318; Whitney, *op. cit.*, 359.

¹⁶⁰ *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 8, 309-334. This was Weber's view also, according to Whitney, 413

et seq.; but Weber himself disclaimed it (see *Indische Studien*, 9, 425, 426; 10, 246, 247). On the other hand, Sédillot, *Matériaux pour servir à l'histoire comparée des Sciences Mathématiques par les Grecs et les Orientaux* (Paris, 1845-1849), favoured influence from Arabia on India.

¹⁶¹ Summed up in his two works, *Recherches sur l'ancienne astronomie Chinoise*, and *Études sur l'astronomie Indienne et l'astronomie Chinoise*.

the derivation of the Nakṣatra from the Chinese Sieou. The latter he did not regard as being in origin lunar mansions at all. He thought that they were equatorial stars used, as in modern astronomy, as a standard to which planets or other stars observed in the neighbourhood can be referred; they were, as regards twenty-four of them, selected about B.C. 2357 on account of their proximity to the equator, and of their having the same right ascension as certain circumpolar stars which had attracted the attention of Chinese observers. Four more were added in B.C. 1100 in order to mark the equinoxes and solstices of the period. He held that the list of stars commenced with Mao (= Kṛttikās), which was at the vernal equinox in B.C. 2357. Weber,¹⁶² in an elaborate essay of 1860, disputed this theory, and endeavoured to show that the Chinese literary evidence for the Sieou was late, dating not even from before the third century B.C. The last point does not appear¹⁶³ to be correct, but his objections against the basis of Biot's theory were reinforced by Whitney,¹⁶⁴ who insisted that Biot's supposition of the Sieou's not having been ultimately derived from a system of lunar mansions, was untenable. This is admitted by the latest defender of the hypothesis of borrowing from China, Léopold de Saussure,¹⁶⁵ but his arguments in favour of a Chinese origin for the Indian lunar mansions have been refuted by Oldenberg,¹⁶⁶ who has also pointed out¹⁶⁷ that the series does not begin with Mao (= Kṛttikās).

There remains only the possibility that a common source for all the three sets—Nakṣatra, Manāzil, and Sieou—may be found in Babylonia. Hommel¹⁶⁸ has endeavoured to show that recent research has established in Babylonia the existence of a lunar zodiac of twenty-four members headed by the

¹⁶² *Naxatra*, 1, 284 et seq. (1860).

¹⁶³ See Chavannes, cited by Oldenberg, *Nachrichten der königl. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen*, 1909, 566, 567.

¹⁶⁴ *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 8, 1 et seq.; *Oriental and Linguistic Essays*, 2, 385 et seq. For his controversy with Weber, see Weber,

Indische Studien, 9, 424 et seq.; 10, 213 et seq.; Whitney, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 8, 384 et seq.

¹⁶⁵ T'oung Pao, 1909, 121 et seq.; 255 et seq.

¹⁶⁶ *Nachrichten*, 1909, 544-572.

¹⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, 548, n. 9.

¹⁶⁸ *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 45, 592 et seq.

Pleiades (= Kṛttikās); but Thibaut's researches¹⁶⁹ are not favourable to this claim. On the other hand, Weber,¹⁷⁰ Whitney,¹⁷¹ Zimmer,¹⁷² and Oldenberg¹⁷³ all incline to the view that in Babylonia is to be found the origin of the system, and this must for the present be regarded as the most probable view, for there are other traces of Babylonian influence in Vedic literature, such as the legend of the flood, perhaps the Ādityas,¹⁷⁴ and possibly the word *Manā*.

¹⁶⁹ *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 63, 144-163. Cf. *Astronomie*, etc., 15; Oldenberg, *op. cit.*, 572.

¹⁷⁰ *Nakṣatra*, 1, 316 *et seq.*; *Indische Studien*, 10, 246, and elsewhere. Weber, *Nakṣatra*, 2, 362, 400, laid great stress on the fact that the Jyotiṣa, 8, referred to the difference of the longest and shortest day as being six *muhūrtas*, which makes the longest day fourteen hours twenty-four minutes; and he compared the Babylonian day of fourteen hours twenty-five minutes, and a Chinese day of fourteen hours twenty-four minutes. But Whitney, *Oriental and Linguistic Essays*, 2, 417, 418, shows that no stress can be laid on this argument, since the correspondence is only approximate, and the latitudes of the Babylonian and Chinese observations are approximately the same.

¹⁷¹ See *op. cit.*, 2, 418-420.

¹⁷² *Altindisches Leben*, 356, 357, where he is quite confident of the Semitic origin of the Nakṣatras.

¹⁷³ *Op. cit.*, 572.

¹⁷⁴ For the flood, see Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 101, 357, who is opposed to Weber's view (*Indische Studien*, 1, 160; *Indische Streifen*, 1, 11) that the story preserves an old Āryan tradition, and a reminiscence of the home of the Indians beyond the Himālaya (cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 190; 2², 323, n. 96; Lassen, *Indische Alterthumskunde*, 1², 638, and cf. Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, 276, n. 3). For the Ādityas, see Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, 185 *et seq.*; *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesell-*

schaft, 50, 43 *et seq.* His view is not accepted by Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 44; Bloomfield, *Religion of the Veda*, 133. Still more doubtful is Zimmer's view (*Altindisches Leben*, 363, 364) of the division of day and night into thirty parts, which he sees in Rv. i. 123, 8, and which he thinks is based on the Babylonian division of the same period of time into sixtieths. Cf. also V. Smith, *Indian Antiquary*, 34, 230, who argues, but inconclusively, that the use of iron was introduced from Babylonia.

The facts about the Nakṣatras are (with the exception of the data from the *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā* and the *Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra*) collected in Weber's second essay, *Die vedischen Nachrichten von den Nakṣatra*, 1861. The first essay, 1860, deals with the problem of origins. See also his discussions in *Indische Studien*, 9, 424 *et seq.*; 10, 213 *et seq.* Whitney's work lies partly in his scientific determination (in many places correcting Colebrooke's discoveries) of the later Nakṣatras in his edition and version of the *Sūrya Siddhānta* (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 6), and partly in his discussions of the question of origin (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 8), *Oriental and Linguistic Essays*, 2, 341-421 (with a stellar chart), and of the question of date as against Jacobi and Tilak's *Orion* (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, lxxxii *et seq.*). The views of Max Müller are found in his *Rigveda*, 4², xxxiv *et seq.* The modern discussion of the dates inferable from the Nakṣatra was in-

augurated by Jacobi (1893) in the *Festgruss an Roth*, 68-74 (translated in the *Indian Antiquary*, 23). See also his articles in the *Nachrichten der königl. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen*, 1894, 110 *et seq.*; *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 49, 218 *et seq.*; 50, 70 *et seq.*; *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1909, 721-727. Independently Tilak, in his *Orion*, developed similar views; but most of his special points are disposed of by Whitney in his review cited above. Oldenberg has discussed and refuted Jacobi's arguments in the *Zeitschrift*, 48, 629 *et seq.*; 49, 470 *et seq.*; 50, 450 *et seq.*; *Journal of the Royal Asiatic*

Society, 1909, 1090 *et seq.* Thibaut has also rejected Jacobi's views in an article in the *Indian Antiquary*, 24, 85 *et seq.* See also his *Astronomie, Astrologie und Mathematik*, 17-19. The recent literature on the origin of the Nakṣatras consists of articles by Thibaut, *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 63, 144 *et seq.*; Saussure, *T'oung Pao*, 1909, 121 *et seq.*; 255 *et seq.*; Oldenberg, *Nachrichten der königl. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen*, 1909, 544 *et seq.* The Nakṣatras in the Epic are dealt with by Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 24, 29-36. Ludwig's views are given in his *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 183 *et seq.*

Nakṣatra-darśa ('gazer at the lunar mansions'), an 'astrologer,' is mentioned in the list of victims at the Puruṣamedha, or 'human sacrifice,' in the Yajurveda.¹ A notice in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa² indicates that that work regarded the practice of choosing a particular Nakṣatra under which to set up the sacrificial fires as an idle one, because it decides in favour of choosing the sun as one's Nakṣatra.

¹ Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxx. 10; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 4, 1.

² ii. 1, 2, 19, and *cf.* the Kāṇva text

in Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, xii, 288, n. 3.

Nakṣatra-vidyā, the 'science of the lunar mansions,' 'astronomy,' is mentioned with other sciences in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad (vii. 1, 2. 4; 2, 1; 7, 1).

Nakha denotes either the 'nail' of a man,¹ or the 'claw' of a wild beast, such as a tiger.² The trimming (*nīkṛntana*)³ of the nails was a regular part of the toilet of the Vedic Indian, especially on occasions of special sanctity, when it accompanied the cleansing of the teeth.⁴

¹ Rv. i. 162, 9; x. 163, 5; Av. ii. 33, 6, etc.

² Rv. iv. 3, 3. *Cf.* x. 28, 10, of the eagle's talon.

³ Chāndogya Upaniṣad, vi. 1, 6.

⁴ Taittirīya Samhitā, ii. 5, 1, 7; Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā, iii. 6, 2, etc.; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 1, 3, 4.

Na-ga ('not moving'), 'mountain,' is a word occurring only in a late book of the Atharvaveda (xix. 8, 1), and then in the Sūtras.

Nagara is in early Vedic literature found only in the derivative adjective, used as a proper name, *Nagarin*, but it appears in the sense of 'town' in the *Taittirīya Āraṇyaka* (i. 11, 18; 31, 4), and frequently in the later language.

Nagarin Jāna-sruteya ('descendant of *Janaśruti*') is mentioned as a priest in the *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa* (v. 30), and as *Nagarin Jānaśruteya Kāṇḍviya* in the *Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa* (iii. 40, 2).

Nagna-jit, King of *Gandhāra*, is mentioned in the *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*¹ as having been consecrated by *Parvata* and *Nārada*. The same king is mentioned with his son *Svarjit* in the *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*,² where a remark attributed to one of them on a ritual topic is treated with contempt.

¹ vii. 34.

² viii. 1, 4, 10. Cf. Weber, *Indian*

Literature, 132, 134; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 515.

Nagnā. See *Dharma*.

Nagha-māra and *Naghā-riṣa*. See 1. *Kuṣṭha*.

Na-ciketas occurs in the well-known legend of the *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*¹ (where he is a *Gotama*, the son of *Vājaśravasa*), and in the *Kaṭha Upaniṣad*.² His historical reality is extremely doubtful: in the *Upaniṣad* he is called son of *Āruṇi Audḍālaki* or *Vājaśravasa*, an impossible attribution, and one due only to a desire to give *Naciketas* a connexion with the famous *Āruṇi*.

¹ iii. 11, 8.

² i. 1, etc. Cf. Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 3, 154, n. 1; Weber, *Indian*

Literature, 157; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 168.

1. Nada, 'reed,' is mentioned in the Rigveda¹ as growing in lakes, and in the Atharvaveda² is described as *vārṣika*, 'produced in the rains.' Reeds were used, after being split, for making mats, a work carried out by women.³ They are frequently mentioned elsewhere.⁴ See also Nada.

¹ viii. 1, 33.

² iv. 19, 1.

³ Av. vi. 138, 5.

⁴ Av. vi. 137, 2; xii. 2, 1. 19. 50. 54;

Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxv. 7; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 4, 19; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, vi. 7, 10.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 71.

2. Naḍa Naiṣadha is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ where he seems to be² a human king who is compared with Yama, the god of death, because of his conquests. Being there identified with the southern sacrificial fire, he was presumably a king of the south, just as Yama is connected with the south.

¹ ii. 2, 2, 1. 2.

² Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 225-227, followed by Eggeling, *Sacred Books of*

the East, 12, 338, notes 4 and 5. The printed text has Naiṣidha by error.

Naḍvalā, a 'reed bed,' is mentioned in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā (xxx. 16) and the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa (iii. 4, 12, 1).

Nada is found in several passages of the Rigveda,¹ but its sense is still obscure. It is identified by Pischel² with Naḍa, being explained by him in one passage³ as a reed boat, which is split, and over which the waters go; in another⁴ as a reed whip, of which the sharp points (*karṇa*) are used to urge horses on; and in others⁵ again as figuratively designating the penis. Roth⁶ takes the sense to be 'bull' (either literally or meta-

¹ i. 32, 8; 179, 4; ii. 34, 3; viii. 69, 2; x. 11, 2; 105, 4. Cf. Nirukta, v. 2.

² *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 35, 717 et seq.; *Vedische Studien*, 1, 183 et seq.

³ i. 32, 8. Here Caland and Henry, *L'Agniṣṭoma*, 312, n., would read *naḍam*. See also Wackernagel, *Altindische Grammatik*, 1, 173.

⁴ ii. 34, 3, followed by Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 301 (who, however, does not construe *āśubhiḥ*,

'sharp,' with *karṇaiḥ* as Pischel does in *Vedische Studien*, 1, 190). He sees 'reed' also in x. 11, 2, but 'horse' in x. 105, 4.

⁵ i. 179, 4; viii. 69, 2.

⁶ *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v. The sense of 'bull' seems imperative in viii. 89, 2; it is admissible in i. 179, 4, where 'bull' may denote a man, and in x. 11, 2, and possibly in i. 32, 8, but 'reed' there seems far more likely.

phorically) in all passages. Once at least⁷ the 'neigher' (from the root *nad*, 'sound') seems to be meant with reference to Indra's horse. In the phrase *nadasya karṇaiḥ*⁸ the sense is, perhaps, 'through the ears of the (side) horse' (that is, by their being ready to hear the word of command) of their chariot, the Maruts 'hasten on with their swift steeds' (*turayanta āśubhiḥ*).

⁷ x. 105, 4, and in x. 11, 2. The latter passage suggests that 'river' may, after all, be the sense there.

Cf. Oldenberg, *Ṛgveda-Noten*, I, 32, 178, 215.

Nadī, 'stream,' is mentioned in the Rigveda¹ and later.² Reference is made to shallows (*gādha*)³ in the river's bed, to the opposite bank (*pāra*),⁴ and to the bathing of horses in streams.⁵ Rivers are also mentioned in close connexion with mountains.⁶ The title Nadi-pati, 'lord of rivers,'⁷ is once used to express 'ocean' or 'sea-water.'

¹ i. 158, 5; ii. 35, 3; iii. 33, 4; v. 46, 6, etc.

² Av. iii. 13, 1; xiv. 1, 43.

³ Rv. vii. 60, 7.

⁴ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 1, 6, 6.

⁵ Rv. viii. 2, 2.

⁶ Rv. v. 55, 7; x. 64, 8.

⁷ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 3, 4, 10.

Nanā is a familiar name for mother, parallel with Tata, for father, with which it is found in a verse of the Rigveda¹ describing the occupations of the parents of the poet.

¹ ix. 112, 3. Cf. Nirukta, vi. 6, and see *Upala-prakṣiṇī*.

Nanāndr is a word occurring only once in the Rigveda,¹ where it denotes, according to Sāyaṇa, the 'husband's sister,' over whom the wife is to rule. This interpretation is confirmed by the fact that the same position is ascribed to the husband's sister—no doubt while unmarried and living in her brother's care—by the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.²

¹ x. 85, 46.

² iii. 22.

Cf. Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 516. The native lexicographers recognize the word,

though its occurrence in the later literature is very rare (it has been noted in the Uttararāmacarita). See the St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Napāt in Vedic literature apparently has both the wider sense of 'descendant',¹ and the narrower one of 'grandson' in the Saṃhitās.² In the Brāhmaṇas the word seems hardly to have the sense of 'descendant' at all, while it denotes not only 'grandson',³ but also 'great-grandson' in the sequence 'sons, grandsons, great-grandsons' (*putrān, pautrān, naptṛn*).⁴ 'Grandson' is also expressed by Pautra ('son's son') in the Atharvaveda and later,⁵ while the sense of 'great-grandson' is accurately conveyed as early as the Rigveda⁶ by Pra-ṇapāt, used beside Napāt, 'grandson.' Naptī, the feminine, is practically limited to the Saṃhitās,⁷ and denotes 'daughter.' The use in the Veda throws no light on the original use of the word.⁸

¹ It is equivalent to 'son' in a number of mythological epithets such as *apāṇ napāt*, 'son of waters.'

² Rv. x. 10, 1, clearly 'son'; vi. 20, 11, may be 'grandson.' Most passages, vi. 50, 15; vii. 18, 22; viii. 65, 12; 102, 7; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxi. 61; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxii. 2, require 'descendant.'

³ As in Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 48: *putra-naptārah*, 'sons and grandsons.' Cf. Nirukta, viii. 5.

⁴ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 10, 3; Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra, x. 11, 5.

⁵ Av. ix. 5, 30; xi. 7, 16; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 10, 3; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 1, 8, 3.

⁶ Rv. viii. 17, 13, with *napāt*.

⁷ Rv. iii. 31, 1 (Nirukta, iii. 4); viii. 2, 42. Cf. i. 50, 9; ix. 9, 1; 14, 5; 69, 3; Av. i. 28, 4; ii. 14, 1; vii. 82, 6.

⁸ Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 403-405; Lanmann, *Festgruss an Böhrling*, 77.

Naptṛī, as feminine of Napāt, is found in the Sāmaveda, Āraṇya (v. 13).

Nabha(s), Nabhasya. See Māsa.

Nabhāka is the name of a Ṛṣi who is referred to in the Rigveda¹ and the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.² The Anukramaṇī (Index) attributes to Nābhāka the composition of several hymns of the Rigveda (viii. 39-42).

¹ viii. 40, 4, 5.

² vi. 24.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 107.

Nabhya, the 'nave' of the wheel, is mentioned in the Atharvaveda¹ and later.² See also Nābhi.

¹ vi. 70, 3; xii. 1, 12.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 15; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 5, 3, 20; Kauṣī-

taki Brāhmaṇa, ix. 4; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, i. 3, 23, etc.

Namī Sāpya is the name of a man in the Rigveda.¹ Weber² thinks that he is mentioned as a priest, but the passages suit a king better, and in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa³ he appears as Namī Sāpya, *Vaidho rājā*, 'King of Videha.' In one passage⁴ he is represented as engaged in the contest against Namuci.

¹ vi. 20, 6; x. 48, 9. Simply Namī in i. 53, 7.

² *Indische Studien*, I, 231, 232.

³ xxv. 10, 17.

⁴ Rv. i. 53, 7.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 149; Macdonell, *Vedic Myth-*

ology, p. 161; Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 49. Sāpya may be read Sāyya, but Sāyaṇa recognizes the *p*; Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 55, 328.

Nara, Nṛ.—The general name for 'man' in the Rigveda¹ and later² is Nṛ, while Nara³ is found occasionally in the later Saṃhitās and the Brāhmaṇas.⁴

¹ i. 25, 5; 167, 20; 178, 3; ii. 34, 6; iii. 16, 4, etc.

² Av. ii. 9, 2; ix. 1, 3; xiv. 2, 9; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 34; vi. 27, 32, etc.

³ This form of the word, common in the post-Vedic language, is secondary, having originated from cases like *nar-*

am, understood as *nara-mi*; but its origin goes back to the Indo-Iranian period. See Brugmann, *Grundriss*, 2, 106. Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, 318, a 5.

⁴ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 1, 12, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ix. 3, 1, 3; Nirukta, v. 1, etc.

Narācī occurs once in the Atharvaveda,¹ perhaps meaning a poisonous plant.

¹ v. 31, 4. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 18, 286.

Narya ('manly') is in two passages of the Rigveda (i. 54, 6; 112, 9) understood by the commentator Sāyaṇa as the proper name of a man. See also Nārya.

Nalada, 'nard' (*Nardastachys Jatamansi*) is a plant mentioned in the Atharvaveda,¹ in the Aitareya² and the Śāṅkhāyana³ Āraṇyakas (where it is mentioned as used for a garland), as well as in the Sūtras. In the Atharvaveda⁴ the feminine form of the word, Naladi, occurs as the name of an Apsaras, or celestial nymph.

¹ vi. 102, 3.

² iii. 2, 4.

³ xi. 4.

⁴ iv. 37, 3.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 68, 69; Grohmann, *Indische Studien*, 9, 420; Caland, *Altindisches Zauberritual*, 177, n. 4.

Navaka is mentioned as having wished for a wife at the Sattra of the Vibhindukīyas in the Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ ii. 233 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 18, 38).

Nava-gva occurs in several passages of the Rigveda¹ as a man, an Aṅgiras in the highest degree (*Aṅgirastama*),² apparently being the type of the Navagvas,³ who appear as a mystic race of olden times, coupled with, and conceived probably as related to, the Aṅgirasas. They are often associated with the Daśagvas.⁴

¹ iv. 51, 4; ix. 108, 4; x. 62, 6.

² x. 62, 6.

³ Rv. i. 62, 4; iii. 39, 5; v. 29, 12; 45, 7, 11; vi. 22, 2; x. 14, 6; 61, 10; 108, 8; Av. xiv. 1, 56; xviii. 3, 20, etc.

⁴ Rv. i. 62, 4; iv. 51, 4; v. 29, 12; x. 62, 6, etc.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 165; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, pp. 144 (B), 170.

Nava-nīta, 'fresh butter,' is mentioned frequently in the later Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas.² According to the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa³ this is the kind of butter which is fitted for anointing an embryo (*garbha*), while the gods receive Ājya, men fragrant ghee (*Ghṛta*), and the fathers Āyuta. Elsewhere⁴ it is contrasted with Ghṛta and Sarpis.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā. ii. 3, 10, 1; vi. 1, 1, 5; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xi. 7; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 3, 4, etc.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 1, 3, 7, 8;

v. 3, 2, 6; Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, iii. 5, 3.

³ i. 3.

⁴ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 3, 10, 1, etc.

Nava-vāstva appears in three passages of the Rigveda. In one¹ he seems to be a protégé of Agni; in another² as perhaps a son of Uśanas and favourite of Indra, but in the last he seems to be defeated, or even slain, by Indra.³ But he may be a mythic figure altogether. Cf. also Bṛhadratha.

¹ i. 36, 18.

² vi. 20, 11.

³ x. 49, 6.

Cf. Bergaigne, *Religion Védique*, 2, 223; Griffith, *Hymns of the Rigveda*, 1, 581; Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 128,

129; Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 147; *Über die neuesten Arbeiten auf dem Gebiete der Rgveda-forschung*, 160; Perry, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 11, 202; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 158.

Nah has been taken by Roth¹ and Grassmann² to be the stem, meaning 'bond,' of the dative form *nadbhyas*, which occurs once in the Rigveda,³ and which Sieg⁴ thinks means 'sister's sons.' But the sense of this dative is probably rather 'to the grandsons.'⁵

¹ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

² *Wörterbuch*, s.v.

³ x. 60, 6.

⁴ *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*, 129.

⁵ Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, p. 56, 3b.

Nahus occurs several times in the Rigveda, but the exact sense is not certain. Ludwig¹ sees in the Nahus a tribe on the Sindhu (Indus)² or Sarasvatī,³ rich in horses,⁴ allied with the Bharatas and Śim̐yus,⁵ connected with Kakṣivānt and the Vārṣāgiras,⁶ and having as kings Maśarsāra and Āyavasa.⁷ Roth,⁸ on the other hand, sees in Nahus the general sense of 'neighbour' as opposed to a member of one's own people (Viś); this interpretation is supported by the occurrence of the phrase *nahuṣo nahuṣtara*,⁹ 'closer than a neighbour.' Nahuṣa has the same sense as Nahus in two passages of the Rigveda,¹⁰ but in

¹ *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 206.

² Rv. i. 31, 11; vi. 22, 10; 46, 7; x. 80, 6.

³ Rv. vii. 95, 2. Cf. ix. 88, 2; 91, 2.

⁴ Rv. viii. 6, 24.

⁵ Rv. i. 100, 18; vii. 18, 5.

⁶ Rv. i. 100, 16, 17.

⁷ Rv. i. 122, 15. Cf. also *nahuṣo viśaḥ*, Rv. vii. 6, 5; x. 49, 8; 99, 7, etc.

⁸ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁹ Rv. x. 49, 8. Cf. also viii. 8, 3.

¹⁰ i. 31, 11; v. 12, 6.

one it seems to be intended for the proper name of a man.¹¹ Possibly Nahus was originally a man like Manu.¹²

¹¹ Rv. viii. 46, 27.

¹² Oldenberg, *Sacred Books of the East*, 46, 28; Bergaigne, *Religion Védique*, 2, 324. But Nahus, if it was originally the name of a mythic forefather, cannot have been that of a forefather recognized by all the tribes, for there is no

passage in which it applies to all men. Geldner, *Rgveda, Glossar*, 92, regards Nahus as a tribe, Nahuṣa as a king. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 128, leaves the question open. Cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, i², 165, n. 7; 179 *et seq.*; 307 *et seq.*

1. Nāka denotes the 'firmament' in the Rigveda¹ and later.² It is often used with the epithet 'highest' (*uttama*)³ or 'third' (*tritiya*)⁴ referring to the threefold division of heaven, parallel to the threefold division of earth, atmosphere, and sky (Div). The Nāka is said to be on the third ridge (*prsthā*), above the luminous space (*rocana*) of the sky.⁵ Elsewhere⁶ the series earth, atmosphere, sky, and the firmament (*nāka*), heaven (*sva*), the celestial light (*jyotis*), occurs. The word *nāka* is explained in the Brāhmaṇas⁷ as derived from *na*, 'not,' and *aka*, 'pain,' because those who go there are free from sorrow.

¹ i. 60, 10; 125, 5; iii. 2, 12; iv. 13, 5; vii. 86, 1; 99, 2; viii. 103, 2; ix. 73, 4, etc.

² Av. vii. 18, 1; xviii. 2, 47; xiii. 1, 7; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xv. 10; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xviii. 7, 10; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, viii. 5, 3, 4, etc.

³ Av. iv. 14, 6; xi. 1, 4; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, ix. 10; xii. 63.

⁴ Av. vi. 122, 4; ix. 5, 1, 4; xviii. 4, 3.

⁵ Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xv. 50.

⁶ Av. iv. 14, 3; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xvii. 67. In Rv. x. 121, 5, the earth and sky (*dyauh*), and heaven (*sva*), and the firmament (*nāka*), are all mentioned.

⁷ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, x. 1, 18; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, viii. 4, 1, 24; Nirukta, ii. 14; and cf. Chāndogya Upaniṣad, ii. 10, 5.

Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 9; Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 50, 56, 57.

2. Nāka is the name of a teacher in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa.¹ Presumably he is identical with Nāka Maudgalya ('descendant of Mudgala'), who is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,² the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad,³ and the Taittirīya Upaniṣad.⁴

¹ iii. 13, 5.

² xii. 5, 2, 1.

³ vi. 4, 4.

⁴ i. 9, 1.

Nākra is the name of an aquatic animal included among the victims at the Aśvamedha, or 'horse sacrifice,' in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.¹ Perhaps the animal meant is the crocodile, which later is called Nakra.²

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 13, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 35.

² Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 96, fol-

lowing one version given by Mahidhara on Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, *loc. cit.*; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 21, n. 4.

Nāga appears once in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ in the form *mahānāga*, where 'great snake' or 'great elephant' may be meant. In the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad,² and in a citation found in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa³ the sense of 'elephant' is clearly intended. In the Sūtras⁴ the mythic Nāga already occurs.

¹ xi. 2, 7, 12.

² i. 3, 24.

³ viii. 22.

⁴ Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iii. 4, 1. Cf. Winternitz, *Sarpabali*, 43; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 153.

Nāgna-jita, 'descendant of Nagnajit,' is the patronymic of Svarjit in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (viii. 1, 4, 10).

Nāciketa, 'connected with Naciketas,' is the title of a narrative (*upākhyāna*) in the Kāthaka Upaniṣad.¹ The word is also applied as an epithet to a special fire in that Upaniṣad² and in the Taittirīya Upaniṣad.³

¹ iii. 16.

² i. 18; ii. 10.

³ i. 22, 11; 26, 3. Cf. Weber, *Indische*

Studien, 3, 386. The native lexicographers give Nāciketa and Nāciketu as synonyms of fire generally.

Nāḍa-pit occurs in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ as the birth-place of Bharata. The word may, however, be read as Nāḍa-pitī, the name of Bharata's mother,² but this is less probable.

¹ xiii. 5, 4, 13.

² Weber, *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 6, n. 3.

Cf. Leumann, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 48, 81.

1. Nāḍī denotes a 'vein' or 'artery' in the human body in the Atharvaveda¹ and later,² a natural extension of the literal sense of 'reed.'

¹ vi. 138, 4; x. 7, 15, 16.

² Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xii. 10; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, x. 4, 5, 2; Bṛhad-

āraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 1, 21; iv. 2, 3, etc.; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, viii. 6, 1; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, iv. 19.

2. Nāḍī means a musical instrument, a 'reed flute,' in the Rigveda¹ as well as the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā,² where in one passage it is mentioned along with the Tūṇava.³

¹ x. 135, 7.

² xxiii. 4; xxxiv. 5.

³ xxxiv. 5.

Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 329.

3. Nāḍī in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās¹ seems to mean the box of the chariot wheel.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 4, 8, 3; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxxvii. 12.

Nāḍikā occurs once in the Atharvaveda,¹ where the sense seems clearly to be 'wind-pipe,' with a reference also to the 'shaft of an arrow' made of reed.

¹ v. 18, 8. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 18, 229; Whitney, Translation

of the Atharvaveda, 251; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 432.

Nātha in Vedic literature¹ appears only as a neuter meaning 'protection,' and is of rare occurrence.² Generally, too, very little appears in Vedic literature of practices such as those which produced Anglo-Saxon society or the Roman *patronatus*.

¹ Av. iv. 20, 9; ix. 2, 17; xviii. 1, 13; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 4, 1. Also in Av. xiii. 2, 37, *nātha-kāma*, 'seeking help'; xi. 1, 15, *nātha-vid*, 'finding help'; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 11, 23, *nātha-vindu*, 'procuring

protection,' as the name of a Sāman, or chant.

² In the post-Vedic literature, on the other hand, the word is a masculine, meaning 'protector,' and is very common.

Nāpita, 'barber,' is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ and later.² But the older word is Vaptr,³ a derivative of

¹ iii. 1, 2, 2.

² Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, vii. 2, 8.

13; Aśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, i. 17, etc.

³ Rv. x. 142, 4.

vap, 'shave,' with forms of which verb shaving is referred to as early as the Rigveda.⁴ The dead were shaved before burial.⁵

⁴ x. 142, 4. Cf. i. 65, 4; Av. vi. 68; Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 266;
v 2, 17, etc. Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*,
⁵ Av. v. 19, 4. 32, 265.

Nābhāka, 'descendant of Nabhāka,' is the name of a Ṛṣi, or seer, in the Rigveda.¹ The Anukramaṇī (Index) ascribes three or four hymns of the Rigveda² to him. According to Ludwig,³ the man was an Āṅgīrasa,⁴ not a Kaṇva.

¹ viii. 41, 2; Nirukta, x. 5. | ³ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 107.
² viii. 39-41, and doubtfully 42. | ⁴ viii. 40, 12.

Nābhā-nediṣṭha ('nearest in descent') Mānava ('descendant of Manu') is famous in the later Saṃhitās and the Brāhmaṇas¹ for the way in which he was treated when his father Manu divided his property among his sons, or they divided it: Nābhānediṣṭha was left out, but was solaced by obtaining, through his father's advice, cows from the Āṅgīrasas, a feat which is regarded in the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra² as on a level with the exploits of other seers who celebrated their patrons in hymns, and as giving rise to the hymn, Rigveda x. 62. Nābhānediṣṭha's hymn is repeatedly mentioned in the Brāhmaṇas,³ but beyond its authorship nothing is recorded of him. In the Saṃhitā⁴ itself he seems to be spoken of as a poet in one passage, which is, however, of quite uncertain meaning.

Nābhānediṣṭha is etymologically connected in all probability with Nabānazdiṣṭa in the Avesta, which refers to the Fravaṣi of the paōiryō-ṭkaēsha and the Fravaṣi of the Nabānazdiṣṭa. Lassen⁵ saw in the legend a reminiscence of an Indo-Iranian split; but Roth⁶ showed conclusively that this was impossible, and that Nābhānediṣṭha meant simply 'nearest in birth,' and

¹ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, iii. 1. 9. 4-6; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, v. 14. Cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 191 et seq. | Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vi. 30. 31; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xx. 9, 4.

⁴ x. 61, 18.

² xvi. 11. 28-30.

³ Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxviii. 4, merely refers to him as connected with the Āṅgīrasas. See also *ibid.*, xxx. 4;

⁵ *Indische Alterthumskunde*, 1, 520, and *Addenda*, p. lxxvii.

⁶ *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 6, 243 et seq.

Weber⁷ admits that the connexion of the words is not one of borrowing on either side, but that in the Avesta it has kept its original sense of 'nearest relation,' while in the Rigveda it has become a proper name.

⁷ *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 40-50. Cf. also Dāya.

1. Nābhi develops from the literal sense of 'navel' the figurative meaning of 'relationship,'¹ or, concretely, 'relation.'²

¹ i. 105, 9; 164, 33; ii. 3, 9; 40, 4, etc.; Av. xii. 1, 40; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, x. 8; xi. 12; xx. 1, etc.

² Rv. i. 163, 12; vi. 47, 28; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xiii. 42, 44, 50, etc.

2. Nābhi, 'nave' of a chariot wheel, is mentioned in the Rigveda¹ and later.² See also Ratha, and cf. Nabhya.

¹ v. 43, 8; vi. 39, 4; viii. 41, 6.

Upaniṣad, ii. 5, 11; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, vii. 15, 1; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, iii. 2, 4; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, iii. 8.

² Av. iii. 30, 6; x. 8, 34; xi. 7, 4; Kāṇhaka Saṃhitā, xi. 4; Bṛhadāraṇyaka

Nāma-dheya, 'name,' is found in the Rigveda,¹ and often in the later language.² See Nāman.

¹ x. 71, 1.

Upaniṣad, ii. 3, 11; vi. 4, 25; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, vi. 1, 4; Aitareya Upaniṣad, v. 2, etc.

² Av. vii. 109, 6; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, ii. 4, 9, 3; iii. 3, 4, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 1, 6, 1; Bṛhadāraṇyaka

Nāman, 'name,' is a common word from the Rigveda onwards. The Gṛhya Sūtras¹ give elaborate rules for the formation of the names of children, but more important is the distinction between the secret (*guhya*) and the ordinary name, though the rules as to the secret name are not at all consistent. The secret name is already recognized in the Rigveda,² and is referred to in the Brāhmaṇas,³ one secret name, that of Arjuna for Indra, being given in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.⁴ It is to be noted that the rule as to giving the

¹ Weber, *Naxatra*, 2, 316 *et seq.*; Hillebrandt, *Ritualliteratur*, 46, 47; Jolly, *Recht und Sitte*, 152.

² Cf. x. 55, 2; 71, 1, as explained in Aitareya Āraṇyaka, i. 3, 3.

³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 1, 3, 9 (the name is given to a child at birth); Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 4, 25.

⁴ ii. 1, 2, 11; v. 4, 3, 7; Weber, 2, 317, n. 3.

designation of a Nakṣatra (lunar asterism) as the secret name or otherwise is not illustrated by a single recorded name of a teacher in the Brāhmaṇas.⁵

The Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa⁶ several times mentions the adoption of a second name with a view to securing success, and also refers to the adoption of another name for purposes of distinction.⁷

In actual practice two names are usually found in the Brāhmaṇas, the second being a patronymic or a metronymic, as in *Kakṣivant Auśija*⁸ (if the story of the slave woman *Uśij* as his mother is correct), or *Bṛhaduktha Vāmneya*,⁹ 'son of *Vāmnī*,' though the relationship may, of course, be not direct parentage, but more remote descent.¹⁰ Three names are less common—for example, *Kūśāmba Svāyava Lātavya*,¹¹ 'son of *Svāyu*, of the *Lātavya* (son of *Latu*) family,' or *Devataras Śyāvasāyana Kāśyapa*,¹² where the patronymic and the Gotra name are both found. In other cases the names probably have a local reference—e.g., *Kauśāmbeya* and *Gāṅgya*. Frequently the patronymic only is given, as *Bhārgava*, *Maudgalya*, etc., or two patronymics are used. The simple name is often used for the patronymic—e.g., *Trasadasyu*.¹³ In a few cases the name of the wife is formed from the husband's name,¹⁴ as *Uśinarāṇī*, *Purukutsānī*, *Mudgalānī*.

⁵ Weber, 2, 318, 319. See *Aṣṭādha, Rauhiṇa, Rauhiṇāyana*.

⁶ iii. 6, 2, 24; v. 3, 3, 14; ix. 4, 3, 3, which directs that the name should be derived from a feast performed by the person in question. See also *Kāthaka Saṃhitā*, xxvi. 4; *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*, ii. 7, 17.

⁷ *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, ii. 4, 4, 4. Cf. vi. 1, 3, 9.

⁸ *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*, xiv. 11, 17.

⁹ *Ibid.*, xiv. 9, 38.

¹⁰ *Pargiter, Journal of the Royal Asiatic*

Society, 1910, 14; *Hopkins, Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 55, n. 2.

¹¹ *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*, viii. 6, 8.

¹² *Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 40, 2.

¹³ *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, vi. 1, 2, 13; *Hopkins, Religions of India*, 201, n. 2.

¹⁴ Cf. *Macdonell, Vedic Grammar*, p. 135.

Cf. Weber, *op. cit.*, 2, 316-320; *Hopkins, loc. cit.*

Nāmba is the name of a kind of grain mentioned in the *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*.¹ *Āmba* is the form of the word in the *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*² and the *Kāthaka Saṃhitā*.³

¹ v. 3, 3, 8.

² i. 8, 10, 1.

³ xv. 15.

Nāya in two passages of the Rigveda¹ is, according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary, probably a proper name. Sāyaṇa takes the word to mean 'leader,' while Pischel² considers it a gerund with passive sense.

¹ vi. 24, 10; 46, 11.

² *Vedische Studien*, I, 41. For other explanations, see Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, I, 123, 370.

Nārada is the name of a mythical seer mentioned several times in the Atharvaveda.¹ In the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa he appears in conjunction with Parvata as priest of Hariścandra,² as teaching Somaka Sāhadevya,³ and as anointing Āmbāsthya and Yudhāmsrauṣṭi.⁴ In the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā⁵ he is mentioned as a teacher, and in the Sāmavidhāna Brāhmaṇa⁶ as a pupil of Bṛhaspati. In the Chāndogya Upaniṣad⁷ he is coupled with Sanatkumāra.

¹ v. 19, 9; xii. 4, 16. 24. 41.

² vii. 13. Cf. Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 17.

³ vii. 34.

⁴ viii. 21.

⁵ i. 5, 8.

⁶ iii. 9 (the Vamśa, or 'list of teachers,' at the end).

⁷ vii. 1, 1.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 204, n.

Nārāśaṃsī (scil. Ṛc), ' (verse) celebrating men,' is mentioned as early as the Rigveda,¹ and is distinguished from Gāthā in a number of passages in the later literature.² The Kāthaka Saṃhitā,³ while distinguishing the two, asserts that both are false (*anytam*). It is hardly probable that the two were absolutely distinct, for the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa⁴ has the phrase 'a Gāthā celebrating men' (*nārāśaṃsī*). What such verses were may be seen from the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra,⁵ which enumerates the *Nārāśaṃsāni* at the Puruṣamedha, or 'human

¹ x. 85, 6.

² Av. xv. 6, 4; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 5, 11, 2; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vi. 32; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxx. 5; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, v. 5, 2; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, ii. 10, etc.; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 5, 78. The passage, Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 5, 6, 8, is uncertain.

See Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 98, n. 5.

³ xiv. 5; Weber, *Indische Streifen*, I, 98.

⁴ i. 3, 2, 6.

⁵ xvi. 11, 1 et seq.; Weber, *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 10 et seq.

sacrifice.' They may legitimately be reckoned as a source of the epic.⁶

The term Nārāṣaṃsī is restricted in some passages⁷ to a particular group of three verses of the Atharvaveda,⁸ but Oldenberg⁹ must be right in holding that the restricted sense is not to be read into the Rigveda.¹⁰ Not even in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā¹¹ is the technical sense certain, and the Brhaddevatā¹² gives the word a general application.

⁶ Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 264, n. Bloomfield, *Atharvaveda*, 100 (cf. *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 688, 689), lays stress rather on their character as mere eulogies of donors, and that, no doubt, was one of their sides; but the other elements may have been more prominent in reality than the priestly tradition shows.

⁷ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vi. 32; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxx. 5. Possibly, in the other passages mentioned in note 2,

the reference may be to the Atharvaveda verses, but this is not at all likely.

⁸ xx. 127, 1-3 = Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xii. 14, 1-3. Cf. Scheftelowitz, *Die Apokryphen des Rgveda*, 155.

⁹ *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 238.

¹⁰ x. 85, 6.

¹¹ vii. 5, 11, 2.

¹² iii. 154.

Cf. Weber, *Episches im Vedischen Ritual*, 4 et seq.

Nārī, 'woman,' occurs in the Rigveda¹ and later.² The word seems in the Rigveda³ to have a distinct reference to a woman as a wife, because it occurs in several passages with distinct reference to matrimonial relations,³ and in the later Vedic literature, where it is not common, it sometimes⁴ has that sense. Delbrück,⁵ however, thinks that it does not indicate marital relations, but merely the woman as the sexual complement of the man.

¹ vii. 20, 5; 55, 8; viii. 77, 8; x. 18, 7; 86, 10, 11.

² Av. xiv. 2, 13; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiii. 36; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 34.

³ i. 73, 3 (*pati-juṣṭā*, 'dear to her husband'); vii. 20, 5; x. 18, 7 (*avidhavāḥ*

supatnīḥ, 'not widowed, with noble husbands'), etc.

⁴ Gautama Dharma Sūtra, ix. 28.

⁵ *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 417, 439.

Nārmara occurs once in a corrupt verse of the Rigveda.¹ Ludwig² regards the word as the proper name of the prince of a fort, Ūrjayantī, but Roth³ as that of a demon.

¹ ii. 13, 8.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 152.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Nārmiṇī is found in the Rigveda¹ as an epithet of Pur, 'fort': it must apparently either be a proper name of the fort,² or mean 'belonging to Narmin or Narmiṇa,' some prince.³

¹ i. 149, 3.

² Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 204.

³ Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. Possibly the expression may con-

sist of two words—*na*, 'not' or 'like,' and *armiṇī*, whatever that may mean. See Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, i, 148; *Sacred Books of the East*, 46, 177.

Nārya, 'descendant of Narya,' is the name of a generous donor in the Rigveda.¹

¹ viii. 24, 29. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 161, 162.

Nārṣada, 'descendant of Nṛṣad,' is the patronymic of Kaṇva (*i.e.*, a descendant of Kaṇva) in the Atharvaveda,¹ and in one passage of the Rigveda,² where probably the same man is referred to in another passage³ as a protégé of the Aśvins, and perhaps as the husband of Ruśatī. But in a third passage of the Rigveda⁴ the name seems applied to a demon, though this is not certain.

¹ iv. 19, 2.

² x. 31, 11.

³ i. 117, 8.

⁴ x. 61, 13.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 108, 150; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 397.

Nāva-prabhramśana, the 'sliding down of the ship,' is read in Whitney and Roth's text of the Atharvaveda,¹ and has been connected by Weber² and others³ with Manor Avasarpaṇa, the name in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa⁴ of the northern mountain on which Manu's ship settled on the subsidence of the deluge. But both Bloomfield⁵ and Whitney⁶ point out that this interpretation is highly improbable, and this view is accepted by

¹ xix. 39, 8, where the reading *nāva-prabhramśana* is a conjectural emendation, the manuscripts of the Saṃhitā text all having two accents, *nāvaprabhramśana* (one of them reading *nāvaḥ*).

² *Indische Streifen*, i, 11.

³ Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the

Rigveda, 3, 198; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, 218, n.; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 30.

⁴ i. 3, 1, 6.

⁵ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 679.

⁶ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 961.

Macdonell.⁷ The expression is analyzed as *na ava-prabhraṃśana* by the Pada text and the commentator alike, and is never found elsewhere with reference to the descent of a boat or ship.⁸

⁷ *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1907, 1107, where his acceptance of Weber's interpretation in his *Sanskrit Literature*, 144, is withdrawn.

as the first member of a compound in the form of *nāva*, while *pra-bhraṃś*, 'fall down,' is never used of the gliding down of a boat, and would be inappropriately applied in that sense.

⁸ The word *nau*, ship, never occurs

Nāvā, 'ship,' occurs once in the Rigveda (i. 97, 8). See Nau.

Nāvāja ('ship-propeller'), a 'boatman,' is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (ii. 3, 3, 5).

Nāvya is found several times in the Rigveda¹ and the later literature² in the sense of a 'navigable stream.'

¹ i. 33, 11; 80, 8; 121, 13.

xxiii. 6; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, x. 5, 4.

² Av. viii. 5, 9; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, 14, etc.

Nāhuṣa, like Nahus, means, according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary, in some passages of the Rigveda¹ 'neighbouring' as an adjective, and once² as a substantive 'neighbour.' If, on the other hand, Nahus is taken as a proper name, then Nāhuṣa no doubt denotes 'belonging to the Nahus people,' and, as a substantive, 'King of the Nahus.'

¹ i. 100, 16; v. 73, 3; vi. 22, 10; viii. 6, 24.

² viii. 95, 2.

Nikothaka Bhāya-jātya ('descendant of Bhayajāta') is mentioned in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ as a pupil of Pratithi.

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 373. Cf. Max Müller, *Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, 444.

Nigada Pārṇa-valki ('descendant of Parnavalka') is mentioned in the Vaṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ as a pupil of Giriśarman.

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372. Cf. Max Müller, *Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, 443.

Ni-gut occurs in two passages of the Rigveda,¹ where Sāyaṇa takes it to mean 'enemy,' a possible interpretation. Ludwig² suggests that non-Āryan foes are meant.

¹ ix. 97, 53, 54; x. 128, 6.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 164.

Nigustha is a term of unknown meaning applied in the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra (xvi. 29, 6) to the peoples of Kāśi, Videha, and Kosala.

1. Ni-tatnī, 'striking downwards,' occurs in the Atharvaveda¹ as the name of an unknown plant which was used as a means of restoring the hair.

¹ vi. 136; probably 137 also refers to this plant. Cf. Kauṣītaki Sūtra, xxxi. 28, with Caland's note in his translation; Bloomfield, *Atharvaveda*,

61; *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 536, 537; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 383.

2. Ni-tatnī is the name of one of the seven Kṛttikās in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa (iii. 1, 4, 1). See Nakṣatra.

Ni-tāna Māruta is the name of a man in the Kāthaka Saṃhitā (xxv. 10).

Ni-dāgha ('burning down'), 'summer,' is the name of one of the seasons in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xiii. 8, 1, 4). See Naidāgha.

Ni-dāna is the name of a Sūtra, which is referred to in the Bṛhaddevatā¹ apparently as containing a quotation from the Bhāllavi Brāhmaṇa. The quotation cannot be verified in the existing text of the Sūtra.²

¹ v. 23, with Macdonell's note.

² Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*, 65.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 44; Max Müller, *Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, III, etc.

Ni-dhā, 'net,' is mentioned in the Rigveda¹ and later.²

¹ ix. 83, 4; x. 73, 11; Nirukta, iv. 2.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 19.

Ni-dhi means primarily ' (place of) deposit,' 'store,'¹ and then 'treasure' generally.² In the Chāndogya Upaniṣad³ Nidhi denotes some sort of science.

¹ Rv. i. 183, 4; v. 43, 8; vii. 67, 7; 69, 3, etc.

² Rv. ii. 24, 6; viii. 29, 6; x. 68, 6; Av. x. 7, 23, etc.

³ vii. 1, 2, 4; 2, 1; 7, 1. The St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., and Böhtlingk in his edition, take *daivo*

nidhiḥ, as one expression. See Daiva. Sāyaṇa takes each as a separate entity, and renders Nidhi as *mahākālādinidhi-śāstram*, presumably meaning some sort of chronology.

Cf. for Nidhi as 'treasure,' Jolly, *Recht und Sitte*, 103, 104.

Ni-nāhya denotes in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (iii. 9, 2, 8) a 'water jar,' so called, according to the commentator, because it was buried in the ground.¹ Eggeling² explains it as 'a vessel or cistern dug into the ground for keeping water cool.'

¹ As meaning etymologically 'to be fastened or fixed down.'

² *Sacred Books of the East*, 26, 223, n. 4.

Ninditāśva ('possessing contemptible steeds') is the name of a patron in the Rigveda.¹ The name may suggest connexion with Iran, but such a reference is not at all necessary.² Sāyaṇa ingeniously turns the name—probably a nickname—into a compliment by rendering it 'one who puts to shame the horses of his rivals.'

¹ viii. 1, 30.

² Hopkins, *Journal of the American*

Oriental Society, 17, 90. Cf. Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 159.

Ni-pāda in the Rigveda (v. 83, 7) denotes 'low ground,' 'valley,' as opposed to 'hill' (*udvat*). Cf. Nivat.

Ni-mruc, 'sunset,' is repeatedly mentioned in the Rigveda¹ and later² as a division of time.

¹ i. 151, 5; 161, 10; viii. 27, 19; x. 151, 5.

² Av. xiii. 3, 21; Taittiriya Sam-

hitā, i. 5, 10, 2; Kāthaka Samhitā, xxxvii. 10; Taittiriya Āraṇyaka, ii. 5, 2, etc.

Nir-aṣṭa, 'castrated,' is found in some of the later Saṃhitās¹ as applied to oxen, and in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa² to horses.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 9, 1; 17, 1; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xv. 4. 9.

² xiii. 4, 2, 5.

Nir-āla occurs once in the Atharvaveda,¹ where Sāyaṇa regards it as the name of a disease. Bloomfield,² with the Padapāṭha, explains it as two words, understanding *nir* as an elliptical imperative, '(go) out,' with the vocative *āla*, a kind of weed. Whitney³ at first took *āla* to be a verbal form, but finally came to the conclusion that the expression is one word, *nirāla*, of unknown sense.

¹ vi. 16, 3.

² *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 466.

³ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 292.

Nirukta, 'explanation' of a word or passage, is found in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad (viii. 3, 3), but does not appear as the name of a work before the later Upaniṣads. It is, however, probable that Yāska's Nirukta is not later than the rise of Buddhism. Cf. Nirvacana.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, i. 13, 17; 3, 260 *et seq.*; *Indian Literature*, 25, 26, 41, 42, etc.; Macdonell, *Sanskrit*

Literature, 269, 270; Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 24, 25; Roth, *Nirukta*, xv. *et seq.*

Nir-yāsa denotes the 'exudation' of trees. In the Taittirīya Saṃhitā (ii. 1, 5, 4) it is tabooed as food because of its red colour.

Nir-vacana in the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka¹ and the Nirukta² means 'explanation,' especially etymological. Cf. Nirukta.

¹ i. 6, 3.

² ii. 1. Cf. *a-nirvacanam*, 'not

serving as an explanation,' *ibid.*, vii. 24.

Ni-vat denotes 'valley' in the Rigveda¹ and later.²

¹ i. 161, 11; iii. 2, 10; vii. 50, 4; x. 127, 2; 142, 4.

² Av. vi. 22, 3; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 2, 4, 4, etc.

Nivānya-vatsā and Nivānyā in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ denotes a 'cow with a calf to which she has to be won over,' that is, with a calf substituted for one of her own which has died. Nivānyā² is a contracted form of the compound term. Similar expressions are *abhivānya-vatsā*,³ *abhivānyā*,⁴ *vānyā*,⁵ and *api-vānya-vatsā*.⁶

¹ xii. 5, 1, 4.

² ii. 6, 1, 6.

³ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 2.

⁴ Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 8, 4.

⁵ *Ibid.*, ii. 6, 16, 2.

⁶ Kausika Sūtra, lxxiii. 22.

Cf. Lanman in Whitney's Translation of the Atharvaveda, 88o.

Ni-vid denotes a brief invocation of the deity that is invited in a liturgy in honour of the god. The Brāhmaṇas¹ repeatedly mention Nivids as inserted in the Śāstras (recitations), and the Khilas of the Rigveda² preserve among them a set of Nivids. But it is doubtful³ whether the habit of using such brief formulas—the Nivid is usually not more than a Pada or quarter-verse in length—is known to the Rigveda, though it has been seen even there,⁴ and the word Nivid is several times found in that Samhitā,⁵ but hardly in the technical sense of the Brāhmaṇas. In the later Samhitās⁶ the technical sense is common.

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 33, 34; iii. 10, 11; vi. 33, 35; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 9, 3, 28; xiii. 5, 1, 9, etc.; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, i. 5, 2; Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, i. 3, etc.

² See Scheftelowitz, *Die Apokryphen des Rgveda*, 137-143.

³ The antiquity of the Nivids was asserted by Haug, *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, i, 26 *et seq.*, and often since, e.g., by Tilak, *Orion*, 206; Scheftelowitz, *op. cit.*, 3. It is shown to be most improbable by Weber, *Indische Studien*, 9, 265, 355, and Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 242

et seq.; *Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen*, 1907, 232, 233.

⁴ i. 86, 4; Bezzenberger's *Beiträge*, 9, 192. So Oldenberg, *Sacred Books of the East*, 46, 119, 122, takes Rv. i. 96, 2, to refer to the Nivids in the technical sense, but not to the Nivids as preserved.

⁵ i. 89, 3; 96, 2; 175, 6; ii. 36, 6; iv. 18, 7; vi. 67, 10.

⁶ Av. v. 26, 4; xi. 7, 19; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xix. 25, etc.

Cf. Hillebrandt, *Ritualliteratur*, 102; Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, 387, n. 2; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 241.

Nivid-dhāna, 'containing a Nivid,' is found several times as an epithet of a hymn or verse in the Brāhmaṇas.¹

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 17; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxi. 6; xxiv. 4; Śata-

patha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 5, 1, 12; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, i. 2, 2; 5, 3.

Ni-veśana, 'dwelling,' occurs in the Rigveda¹ and the Sūtras. In the latter² the word is sometimes contrasted with Gṛha as the resting-place of animals.

¹ iv. 19, 9; vii. 19, 5.

² Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iv. 6, etc.

Ni-ṣaṅgathi¹ or Niṣaṅga-dhi² is found in the Yajurveda Samhitās. If the second form of the word is correct, the sense may be 'sheath of a sword' (*niṣaṅga*), as it is taken by the St. Petersburg Dictionary, but probably the first form is the correct one, the word then having the same meaning as Niṣaṅgin.

¹ Kāthaka Samhitā, xvii. 11; Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā, ii. 9, 2.

² Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xvi. 10.

Ni-ṣaṅgin is found three times in the Rigveda,¹ where, owing to its following in one passage² the words *sudhanvāna iṣumanto*, 'having good bows and arrows,' the sense of *niṣaṅginah* as 'having quivers' seems quite certain. In the Vājasaneyi Samhitā³ it is taken by the commentator Mahīdhara to mean 'having a sword,' a sense which is quite possible both there and in the other passages⁴ where it occurs. But the word far more probably means 'having a quiver,' for the bow was the Vedic weapon, not the sword (*Asi*).

¹ iii. 30, 15; v. 57, 2; x. 103, 3.

² v. 57, 2.

³ xvi. 20. Cf. Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xx, 2, 11, with the commentator.

⁴ Sāmaveda, ii. 1199; Kāthaka Samhitā, xvii. 12; xxxvii. 11; Maitrāyaṇī

Samhitā, ii. 9, 3; Taittirīya Samhitā, iv. 5, 3, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 4, 2, 5.

Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 274.

Ni-ṣāda is found in the later Samhitās and the Brāhmaṇas.¹ The word seems to denote not so much a particular tribe, but to be the general term for the non-Āryan tribes who were not under Āryan control, as the Śūdras were, for Aupamanyava² took the five peoples (*pañca janāḥ*) to be the four castes (*catvāro*

¹ Taittirīya Samhitā, iv. 5, 4, 2; Kāthaka Samhitā, xvii. 13; Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā, ii. 9, 5; Vājasaneyi Samhitā,

xvi. 27; Altareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 11; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xvi. 6, 8, etc.

² In Yaska, Nirukta, iii. 8.

varṇāḥ) and the Niṣādas, and the commentator Mahīdhara explains the word where it occurs in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā³ as meaning a Bhilla, or Bhīl. A village of Niṣādas is mentioned in the Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra,⁴ and a Niṣāda Sthapati, a leader of some kind, is referred to in the Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra⁵ and in a Brāhmaṇa cited by the scholiast on that passage. Weber⁶ thinks that the Niṣādas were the settled aborigines (from *ni*, 'down,' and *sad*, 'settle'), a view supported by the fact that the ritual of the Viśvajit sacrifice⁷ requires a temporary residence with Niṣādas; for the Niṣādas who would permit an Āryan to reside temporarily amongst them must have been partially amenable to Āryan influence. But the name might easily be applied to the whole body of aborigines outside the Āryan organization. Von Schroeder⁸ thinks that the Niṣādas were most probably identical with the Nysæans, who, according to the Greek account, sent an embassy to Alexander when he was in the territory of the Aśvakas, but this identification is doubtful.

³ xvi. 27. Cf. xxx. 8.

⁴ viii. 2, 8.

⁵ i. 1, 12; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 13.

⁶ *Indische Studien*, 9, 340. Cf. 10, 13, 16.

⁷ See Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxv. 15; Lāṭyāyana, *loc. cit.*; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, *loc. cit.*

⁸ *Indiens Literatur und Cultur*, 366.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 39,

119. In the later system (Manu, x, 8) the Niṣāda is the offspring of a Brāhmaṇa and of a Śūdra woman, while the Bṛhatsaṃhitā of Varāhamihira (xiv. 10) recognizes a kingdom (*rāṣṭra*) of Niṣādas in the south-east of Madhyadeśa. In the Pāli texts (Fick, *Die sociale Gliederung*, 12, 160, 206 *et seq.*) they are wild hunters and fishers. Cf. also Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 301, 303, 366, n. 164, 403, 481.

Niṣka is frequently found in the Rigveda¹ and later² denoting a gold ornament worn on the neck, as is shown by the two epithets *niṣka-kaṇṭha*³ and *niṣka-grīva*,⁴ 'having a gold ornament on the neck.' A Niṣka of silver is mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.⁵ As early as the Rigveda⁶ traces are seen of the

¹ ii. 33, 10; viii. 47, 15, etc.

² Av. v. 14, 3; vii. 99, 1; xx. 131, 8; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iv. 2, 1, 2; v. 13, 2; Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, i. 36, 7, 8; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 4, 1, 7, 11, etc.

³ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 22.

⁴ Rv. v. 19, 3; Av. v. 17, 14.

⁵ xvii. 1, 14, as worn by the Vṛātya. Cf. Av. xv. 3.

⁶ i. 126, 2.

use of Niṣkas as a sort of currency, for a singer celebrates the receipt of a hundred Niṣkas and a hundred steeds: he could hardly require the Niṣkas merely for purposes of personal adornment. Later the use of Niṣkas as currency is quite clear.⁷ Cf. also Kṛṣṇala.

⁷ Av. xx. 127, 3; Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, ix. 9, 20, etc. In the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 4, 1, 1. 8; Gopatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 6; the sense of 'coin' is seen by Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 50, 51, and by Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 185.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 51, 259, 263; Geldner, *op. cit.*, 1, 268, n. 2; *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 40, 127.

Niṣkiriya is the name of a school of priests who are mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ as holding a Sattrā, or 'sacrificial session.'

¹ xii. 5, 14. Cf. Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 58.

Niṣṭya means in the Rigveda¹ and later² an outsider or stranger. Hence the constellation usually known as Svāti (see Nakṣatra) is named Niṣṭyā in the Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa,³ because it occupies a position markedly away from the ecliptic.

¹ vi. 75, 19; viii. 1, 13; x. 133, 5.

² Av. iii. 3, 6; Vājasaneyi, v. 23; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 4, 17, etc.

³ i. 5, 2, 2. 3; iii. 1, 1, 13.

Cf. Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 215.

Nihākā in the Rigveda¹ and the Taittiriya Saṃhitā² appears to denote some phenomenon of a storm, perhaps the 'whirlwind.'

¹ x. 97, 13.

² vii. 5, 11, 1 (following *nihāra*).

Nikṣaṇa. See Nekṣaṇa.

Nīcya ('living below') is a designation of certain nations of the west. The Nīcya are mentioned in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (viii. 14) as distinguished from the people of Madhyadeśa, and no doubt mean the inhabitants of the Indus and Panjab regions.

Nitha ('leading'), neut., means musical 'mode' and then 'hymn of praise.'¹ The feminine form **Nīthā** occurs once in the *Rigveda*² meaning 'artifice.'

¹ Rv. iv. 3, 16; vii. 26, 2; x. 92, 3; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 38. Cf. *nīthāvid* of singers (*javitr*) in Rv. iii. 12, 5.

² i. 104, 5. Cf. the epithet *śata-nītha*,

i. 100, 12; 179, 3; x. 69, 7; *sahasra-nītha*, iii. 60, 7; ix. 85, 4; 96, 18 (used of the poet's art, *paḍaviḥ kavīnām*).

Cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 1², 241.

Nīnāha, a word occurring once in the *Atharvaveda* (xix. 57, 4), seems to denote a 'girdle' or something similar, as derived from the verb *nah*, 'fasten.'

Nipātithi occurs in the *Rigveda*¹ as the name of a man to whom a hymn² is ascribed by the *Anukramaṇī* (Index). A *Sāman*, or Chant, of his is mentioned in the *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*.³

¹ viii. 49, 9, where he appears as engaged in battle; viii. 51, 1, where he seems to be a sacrificer. Either a king or a seer may be meant.

² viii. 34. Cf. Ludwig, Translation

of the *Rigveda*, 3, 140; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 90.

³ xiv. 10, 4.

Nilāngu is the name of a species of 'worm' in the *Yajurveda Saṃhitā*¹ in the list of victims at the *Aśvamedha*, or 'horse sacrifice.'

¹ *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, v. 5, 11, 1; *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*, iii. 14, 11 (*v.l.* | *nilāngu*); *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xxiv. 30. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 98.

Nilā-śirṣṇī, 'black-headed,' is the name of an unknown animal in the list of victims at the *Aśvamedha*, or 'horse sacrifice,' in the *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*.¹

¹ v. 5, 15, 1. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 99.

Nīlāgalasāla, or, as the *Paippalāda* version reads, **Nīlākala-sālā**, is the name, according to the commentator, of a grain-creeper in the *Atharvaveda*.¹

¹ vi. 16, 4. Cf. Whitney, Translation of the *Atharvaveda*, 292, 293;

Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 466.

Nīvāra, 'wild rice,' is mentioned in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas.²

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| <p>¹ Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xii. 4; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 4, 10; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xviii. 12.</p> | <p>3, 3, 5; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 6, 7, etc.</p> |
| <p>² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 1, 4, 14;</p> | <p>Cf. Zimmer, <i>Altindisches Leben</i>, 240.</p> |

Nīvi is the name of the 'undergarment,' probably a simple apron of cloth, worn by both men and women, but especially by the latter. It is mentioned in the Atharvaveda¹ and later.²

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| <p>¹ viii. 2, 16; xiv. 2, 50. Cf. <i>nīvi-bhārya</i>, 'to be borne in the apron,' viii. 6, 20.</p> | <p>Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, iv. 10; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 3, 6; iii. 2, 1, 15, etc.</p> |
| <p>² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 1, 1, 3;</p> | <p>Cf. Zimmer, <i>Altindisches Leben</i>, 262; Schrader, <i>Prehistoric Antiquities</i>, 331.</p> |

Nihāra, 'mist,' occurs in the Rigveda¹ and later.²

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| <p>¹ x. 82, 7.</p> | <p>2; xviii. 3, 60; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, i. 10, 7; vi. 4, 1; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iii. 19, 2, etc.</p> |
| <p>² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 5, 11, 1; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxviii. 4; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxii. 26; xxv. 9; Av. vi. 113,</p> | |

Nṛ. See Nara.

Nṛti in one passage of the Atharvaveda¹ seems to mean a bag of skin. But though the Paippalāda recension has the same text, it is clear that we must read Dṛti with Roth² and Whitney.³ Ludwig⁴ renders the word 'dancer,' which makes no sense in the context.

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| <p>¹ vi. 18, 3.</p> | <p>235; Bloomfield, <i>Hymns of the Atharvaveda</i>, 468.</p> |
| <p>² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.</p> | <p>⁴ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 514.</p> |
| <p>³ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 294. Cf. Weber, <i>Indische Studien</i>, 5,</p> | |

Nṛtū occurs once in the Rigveda¹ denoting a female 'dancer.' In another passage² Nṛti is found coupled with *hāsa*, 'laughter,' in the description of the funeral ritual; but though it is clear that a joyful celebration is meant (like the Irish 'wake' or the

- ¹ i. 92, 4 (where Uṣas, Goddess of Dawn, is compared to a dancer).
² x. 18, 3. Cf. 29, 2.

old-fashioned feasting in Scotland after a funeral), it is difficult to be certain that actual dancing is here meant. Dancing is, however, often referred to in the Rigveda³ and later. Nṛta-gīta, 'dance and song,' are mentioned in the Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa⁴ as found in the sixth world. See also Śailūṣa.

³ i. 10, 1; 92, 4, etc. See Weber, *Indian Literature*, 196 et seq.

⁴ i. 42 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 235).

Nṛ-pati, 'lord of men,' in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes a 'king' or a man of the ruling class (Kṣatriya).

¹ ii. 1, 1; 7; iv. 20, 1; vii. 69, 1; x. 44, 2; 3.

² Av. v. 18, 1; 15; Taittiriya Araṇyaka, vi. 3, 3; x. 77, etc.

Nṛ-medha,¹ Nṛ-medhas,² is the name of a protégé of Agni in the Rigveda,³ where he also appears with Sumedhas in a hymn that Griffith⁴ with justice declares to be unintelligible. In the Taittiriya Saṃhitā¹ he is an unsuccessful rival of Parucchepa, and in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa² he is an Āṅgīrasa and a seer of Sāmāns (Chants).

¹ Rv. x. 80, 3; 132, 7; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, ii. 5, 8, 3.

² Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, viii. 8, 21 et seq.

³ x. 80, 3.

⁴ x. 132; Griffith, *Hymns of the Rigveda*, 2, 578, n.

Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 2, 160; Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 61.

Nṛ-ṣad, 'sitting among men,' is the name of the father of Kapva in the Rigveda (x. 31, 11). Cf. Nārṣada.

Nekṣaṇa occurs once in the Atharvaveda,¹ where a 'spit' seems to be meant. In the Rigveda² Nikṣaṇa occurs, and must have the same sense; Oldenberg³ inclines to think that this word refers to the 'inspection' of food, to see if it is ready (as from *nī-īkṣ*, 'look into').

¹ ix. 6, 17. Cf. Kausika Sūtra, ii. 11; lxxxvii. 12; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 540.

² i. 162, 13.

³ *Rigveda-Noten*, 1, 155.

Nemi denotes in the Rigveda¹ and later² the 'felly' of a chariot wheel. It was required to be of good wood (*su-drū*),³ and was bent into shape.⁴ Cf. *Ratha*.

¹ i. 32, 15; 141, 9; ii. 5, 3; v. 13, 6; vii. 32, 20; viii. 46, 23; 75, 5, etc.

³ Rv. vii. 32, 20.

⁴ Rv. viii. 75, 5.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 4, 2, 15; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 5, 15, etc.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 248.

Nestṛ, the name of one of the chief priests at the Soma sacrifice, occurs in the Rigveda¹ and later.² See *Ṛtvij*.

¹ i. 15, 3; ii. 5, 5, etc.

iii. 8, 2, 1, etc.; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxv. 15, etc.

² Taittiriya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 18, 1; vi. 5, 8, 5, 6; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vi. 3, 10, etc.; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,

Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, i, 250, 261, 527.

Naicā-śākha is found in one passage of the Rigveda,¹ where Sāyaṇa renders it as 'of low origin,' but elsewhere² he explains it as the name of a place. The former sense is accepted by Grassmann and Ludwig in their versions, and by Zimmer,³ but Hillebrandt⁴ points out that the reference is rather to the 'low-branched' Soma plant. Cf. *Kikāṭa* and *Pramaganda*.

¹ vii. 53, 4.

² See St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 31.

⁴ *Vedische Mythologie*, i, 14-18; 2, 241-245, where he opposes Böhlingk's view that it is a proper name.

Naicu-dāra occurs in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,¹ meaning 'composed of the wood of the Nicudāra.' What tree is meant by the latter name is unknown.

¹ xxi. 4, 13. Cf. Anupada Sūtra, vi. 4.

Naitandhava is mentioned as a place on the Sarasvatī in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹ and the Sūtras.²

¹ xxv. 13, 1.

² Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, x. 19, 13;

Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xiii. 29, 31; Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xxiv. 6, 23.

Nai-dāgha is the name of the 'summer' season in the later Saṃhitās and Brāhmaṇas.¹ Cf. *Ṛtu* and *Nidāgha*.

¹ Av. ix. 5, 31; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 8, 4, 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 4, 1, 16, etc.; *nai-dāghīya*, 'belonging to

the summer,' Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxiii. 16, 8, etc.

Nai-dāna is a term applied in the Nirukta¹ to a class of Vedic interpreters. Roth² takes the Naidānas to be 'etymologists,' but Sieg³ thinks they are the same as the Aitihāsikas or 'legendarists.'⁴

¹ vi. 9; vii. 12.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. But cf. Nirukta, *Erläuterungen*, 220, 221; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 2², 176.

³ *Die Sagenstoffe des R̥gveda*, 29.

⁴ The word seems to mean 'one concerned with the original form' (*nidāna*).

Nai-dhruvi, 'descendant of Nidhruva,' is the patronymic of Kaśyapa in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.¹

¹ vi. 4, 33 (Mādhyandina = vi. 5, 3 Kāṇva).

Naimiṣi is the epithet of Śitibāhu Aiśakṛta in the Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa.¹ It is probably to be taken as an indication that Śitibāhu came from the Naimiṣa forest.

¹ i. 363 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 26, 192).

Naimiṣīya,¹ Naimiṣīya² denotes the dwellers in the Naimiṣa forest. They are mentioned in the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā² and the Brāhmaṇas,² being clearly of special sanctity. Hence in the Epic the Mahābhārata is said to have been recited to the Ṛṣis dwelling in the Naimiṣa forest.³

¹ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxv. 6, 4; Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, i. 363 (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 26, 192).

² Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxvi. 5; xxviii. 4; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, i. 2,

13; Naimiṣya, Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, x. 6 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 469). The cerebral s seems to be universal later.

³ Weber, *Indian Literature*, 34, 45, 54, 68, 70, 185.

Nair-ukta¹ in the Nirukta² denotes a man who knows the true etymology of words, and explains their meaning accordingly. Yāska's Nirukta is the classic work of this school, and forms a commentary on an earlier Nirukta, the so-called Naighaṇṭuka, a glossary consisting of five collections of Vedic words.

¹ 'One concerned with etymological explanation' (*nir-ukta*).

² i. 12; vi. 11; xi. 19. 29. 31; xii. 10; xiii. 9.

Cf. Weber, *Indian Literature*, 26, 85; *Indische Studien*, 2, 39, n.; Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des R̥gveda*, 10-13; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 2², 165 et seq.

Nai-śāda, a 'man of Niśāda,' is mentioned in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa (xxv. 15) and the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā (xxx. 8).

Naiṣidha is the reading in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (ii. 3, 2, 1. 2) of the epithet of Naḍa, a king of the south. The later form of the name is Naiśadha; the St. Petersburg Dictionary suggests that its original form was Naiṣidha.

Nodhas is the name of a poet who is mentioned in the Rigveda,¹ and to whom certain of its hymns are ascribed.² In the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa³ he is called Kākṣivata, a 'descendant of Kākṣivant.' Ludwig⁴ regards him as contemporary with the defeat of Purukutsa. He was a Gotama.⁵

¹ i. 61, 14; 62, 13; 64, 1, and 124, 4, according to Nirukta, iv. 16.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vi. 18; Rv. i. 58-64 are ascribed to him in the Anukramapī (Index).

³ vii. 10, 10; xxi. 9, 12. Cf. Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 27; viii. 12. 17; Av. xv. 2, 4; 4, 4.

⁴ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 110.

⁵ Rv. i. 62, 13; Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 125. For the controversy as to the meaning of Rv. i. 124, 4, see Oldenberg, *Rigveda-Noten*, 1, 137. Cf. Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 33.

Nau is the regular word in the Rigveda¹ and later² for a 'boat' or 'ship.' In the great majority of cases the ship was merely a boat for crossing rivers, though no doubt a large boat was needed for crossing many of the broad rivers of the Panjab as well as the Yamunā and Gaṅgā. Often no doubt the Nau was a mere dug-out canoe (*dāru*).³ It is certainly against the theory⁴ of the existence in Vedic times of an extensive sea trade that there is no mention of any of the parts of a ship, such as masts and sails, except the oar (*Aritra*). Yet there are some allusions indicating a trade more extensive than that implied by boats used for crossing rivers. The Atharvaveda⁵ compares the ruin of a kingdom where Brahmins are oppressed to the

¹ i. 131, 2; ii. 39, 4; viii. 42, 3; 83, 3, etc.

² Av. ii. 36, 5; v. 19, 8; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 3, 10, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, x. 19; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 13; vi. 6, 21; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 8, 1, 4; iv. 2, 5, 10, etc.

³ Rv. x. 155, 3.

⁴ Wilson, *Rigveda*, 1, xli.

⁵ v. 19, 8. Cf. Hopkins, *American Journal of Philology*, 19, 139. So perhaps the passage, Rv. i. 32, 8, *naḍam na bhinnam*, refers to a ship. See Naḍa.

sinking of a ship which is leaking (*bhinmā*) ; though the language here employed can be made to fit the theory that the ship was only a canoe, it cannot naturally be so interpreted. Moreover, there is mention made in the Rigveda⁶ of men who go to the ocean (*Samudra*) eager for gain (*saṁśyavaḥ*). It is not altogether satisfactory to restrict such references with Zimmer⁷ to the broad stream of the Indus after the union of that river with the tributaries of the Panjab. In the Rigveda⁸ too it is said that the Aśvins rescued *Bhujyu* in the ocean with a ship of a hundred oars (*śatāritra*). It is not easy to refuse to recognize here the existence of larger vessels with many oars used for sea voyages. The Baudhāyana Dharma Sūtra,⁹ at any rate, clearly refers to maritime navigation. See also *Samudra*.

⁶ Rv. i. 56, 2 ; iv. 55, 6.

⁷ *Altindisches Leben*, 22, 23.

⁸ i. 116, 3 *et seq.*

⁹ i. 2, 4 ; ii. 2, 2. But it is not of very early date.

Cf. Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 255-257.

Nyag-rodha, 'growing downwards,' is the name of the *Ficus indica*, a tree remarkable for sending down from its branches fibres which take root and form new stems. Though the tree is not mentioned by name in the Rigveda, it appears to have been known, as Pischel¹ has shown from a hymn² in which its characteristics may be recognized. It is frequently mentioned in the Atharvaveda³ and the later literature.⁴ The sacrificial bowls (*Camasa*) were made of its wood.⁵ It was doubtless of the greatest importance, as in modern times, to the Vedic village. The sister tree, the *Aśvattha* (*Ficus religiosa*), already occurs in the Rigveda.

¹ *Vedische Studien*, i, 113, 114.

² i. 24, 7, where *stūpa* seems to denote the crest or crown of the tree above the main trunk.

³ iv. 37, 4 ; v. 5, 5.

⁴ *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, vii. 30. 31 ;

Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 3, 5, 13 ; xiii. 2, 7, 3 ; *Chāndogya Upaniṣad*, vi. 12, 1, etc.

⁵ *Taittirīya Saṁhitā*, vii. 4, 12, 1 ; *Vājasaneyi Saṁhitā*, xxiii. 13.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 58.

Ny-aṅka in the dual denotes in the *Taittirīya Saṁhitā*¹ and *Brāhmaṇa*² some part of the chariot, parallel with *Aṅka*. The *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*³ has *Nyaṅkū*, the dual of *Nyaṅku*.

¹ i. 7, 7, 2.

² i. 3, 5, 4 ; ii. 7, 8, 1.

³ i. 7, 5 ; *Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, ii. 8, 9.

Nyaṅku is the name of an animal in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha, or 'horse sacrifice,' in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.¹ It seems clear that a kind a 'gazelle' is meant, but the commentary on the Taittiriya Saṃhitā¹ suggests 'bear' (*r̥kṣa*) as a variant rendering.

¹ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 17, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 9; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 27. 32. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 83. The metre *nyaṅku-sārīṇā*, 'with a gazelle's gait,' is already mentioned in the R̥gveda Prātiśākhya, xvi. 31; Chandas, 5; Nidāna Sūtra, i. 2.

Ny-astikā seems in the Atharvaveda¹ to denote a plant of some kind, identified by the scholiast with the Śaṅkhaṣṭikā (*Andropogon aciculatus*).

¹ vi. 139, 1. Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 385; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 539, 540.

Ny-ocanī is found in the marriage hymn of the R̥gveda (x. 85, 6), where some kind of ornament worn by women seems to be meant. The commentator Sāyaṇa interprets it as 'female slave.'

P.

Pakti denotes a cooked object, probably a kind of 'cake,' in the Saṃhitās.¹ One who cooks food is called **Pakṭp**.²

¹ Rv. iv. 24, 5. 7; 25, 6. 7; vi. 29, 4; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxi. 59, etc. xii. 3, 17; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 3, 4, 17; x. 4, 2, 19.

² Av. x. 9, 7. 11. 25; xi. 1, 17;

Paktha is the name of a people in the R̥gveda,¹ where they appear as one of the tribes that opposed² the Tṛtsu-Bharatas in the Dāśarājña, or 'battle of the ten kings.' Zimmer³ compares

¹ vii. 18. 7.

² Roth, *Zur Litteratur und Geschichte des Weda*, 95, thought that the Pakthas were allies of the Tṛtsus, but this view

is certainly incorrect. Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 260.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 430, 431.

them with the tribe of Πάκτες and their country Πακτική, mentioned as in the north-west of India by Herodotus,⁴ and with the modern Pakthūn in Eastern Afghanistan, holding that they were a northern tribe; this is probable, since the Bharatas seem to have occupied the Madhyadeśa, or 'Middle Land.' In three passages of the Rigveda⁵ a Paktha is referred to as a protégé of the Aśvins. The second connects him with Trasadasyu, whose tribe, the Pūrus, were aided by the Pakthas in their unsuccessful onslaught on Sudās. In the third passage he seems specified as Tūrvāyana, and appears as an opponent of Cyavāna.⁶ Probably, therefore, Paktha in all cases denotes the king of the Paktha people.

⁴ vii. 65 (Πάκτες); iii. 102 and iv. 44 (Πακτική).

⁵ viii. 22, 10; 49, 10; x. 61, 1.

⁶ Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, i, 71-77.

Pakva, 'cooked,' is used substantively as meaning 'cooked food'¹ or 'cooked milk.'² The word is also used of 'baked' bricks.³

¹ Rv. vi. 63, 9; Av. vi. 119, 2; xii. 3, 55; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, 1, 26; ii. 6, 1, 7, etc.

² Rv. i. 62, 9; 180, 3; ii. 40, 2; iii. 30, 14; vi. 44, 24, etc.

³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 1, 2, 22; vii. 2, 1, 7.

Pakṣa is, in the Atharvaveda,¹ applied to some part of a house, either the 'side posts,' according to Roth,² Zimmer,³ and Grill,⁴ or 'sides,' as understood by Whitney⁵ and Bloomfield.⁶ The description of the roof (Chadis) in the Atharvaveda⁷ as *catus-pakṣa*, 'four-sided,' tells in favour of the second explanation. In the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa⁸ Pakṣa is used of the sides of a chariot. For Pakṣa as the 'half' of a month, see Māsa.

¹ ix. 3, 4.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 153.

⁴ *Hundert Lieder*², 188.

⁵ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 526.

⁶ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 597.

⁷ iii. 7, 3.

⁸ i. 5, 12, 5.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 17, 210.

Pakṣas is found in the Atharvaveda¹ and the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa² meaning the 'sides'³ of a chariot. In the Kāthaka Saṃhitā⁴ and the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa⁵ it is used of the sides of a hut or chamber (Śālā). In the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā⁶ it means the 'wing' of a door. In the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa⁷ the 'half' of an army is so named, and in the Pāncaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa⁸ it means the 'half' of a month, or 'fortnight.' Cf. **Pakṣa**.

¹ viii. 8, 22.² vii. 7.³ Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 506; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 117.⁴ xxx. 5.⁵ i. 2, 3, 1.⁶ xxix. 5.⁷ ii. 9.⁸ xxiii. 6, 6.

Pakṣin in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes a 'winged' creature, more particularly a 'bird.'

¹ i. 48, 5; 182, 5; x. 127, 5, etc.² Av. iv. 34, 4; xi. 5, 21; xii. 1, 51; xiii. 2, 33; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxxiv. 8;

Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 23; Bṛhad-āraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 5, 18, etc.

Paṅkti, originally a 'set of five,' denotes as early as the Rigveda¹ a 'series' generally. In the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka² the word is used of the series of a man's ancestors whom he purifies by certain conduct.

¹ x. 117, 8, as taken by the St. Petersburg Dictionary.² x. 38, 39.

Pacata, like **Pakti**, denotes 'cooked food' in the Rigveda¹ and later.²

¹ i. 61, 7; x. 116, 8.² Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxi. 60;

xxiii. 13; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, viii. 21, etc.

Pacana in the Rigveda¹ and the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa² denotes a 'vessel for cooking' food.

¹ i. 162, 6.² vi. 5, 43, 3, 4; xiv. 1, 2, 21.

Pajra is the name of the family from which Kakṣivānt sprang (Pajriya). It is mentioned several times in the Rigveda.¹ According to Pischel,² the epithet *prkṣa-yāma*³ applied to them means 'carrying out brilliant sacrificial performances,' which won for them Śrutaratha's generosity. In two passages⁴ Roth⁵ sees a Pajra called Sāman. This is uncertain, but in any case a Pajra seems clearly alluded to. Elsewhere⁶ it is very doubtful whether the word is a proper name at all. In the Śātyāyana⁷ the Pajras are declared to be Angirases.

¹ i. 117, 10; 122, 7, 8; 126, 4, 5.

² *Vedische Studien*, i, 97, 98.

³ Rv. i. 127, 8, where Roth (St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.) thinks this compound is probably a proper name.

⁴ Rv. viii. 4, 17; 6, 47.

⁵ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. *pajra*.

⁶ Rv. i. 190, 5, where the reference is clearly hostile and contemptuous.

⁷ Cited by Sāyana on Rv. i. 51, 4.

Pajrā occurs once in the Rigveda,¹ where Ludwig² sees in the word the name of the wife of the sacrificer, Pajra, while Roth³ takes it to be an epithet ('stout') of the Soma plant. The sense is thus uncertain.

¹ ix. 82, 14.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 110.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. *pajra*.

Pajriya 'descendant of Pajra,' is the patronymic¹ of Kakṣivānt in the Rigveda.²

¹ Cf. Tugrya, n. 1.

² i. 116, 7; 117, 6; 120, 5.

Pañca-janāḥ, the 'five peoples,' are mentioned under various names in Vedic literature.¹ Who are meant by the five is very uncertain. The Aitareya Brāhmaṇa² explains the five to be gods, men, Gandharvas and Apsarases, snakes, and the Fathers.

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 31; iv. 27; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, i. 6, 1, 2; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, v. 6; xxxii. 6; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iv. 2, 9 (*pañca-janāḥ* as a compound). See also *pañca mānuṣāḥ*, Rv. viii. 9, 2; *mānavāḥ*, Av. iii. 21, 5; 24, 3; xii. 1, 15; *janāḥ*, Rv. iii. 37, 9; 59, 8; vi. 14, 4; viii. 32, 22; ix. 65, 23; 92, 3; x. 45, 6; *hr̥ṣṭayāḥ*, ii. 2, 10; iii. 53, 16; iv. 38, 10; x. 60, 4; 119, 6;

Av. iii. 24, 3; *ḥṣṭayāḥ*, Rv. i. 7, 9; 176, 3; v. 35, 2; vi. 46, 7; vii. 75, 4; 79, 1; *carṣanyāḥ*, Rv. v. 86, 2; vii. 15, 2; ix. 101, 9. See Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 204. Every book of the Rigveda has a mention of the five peoples: one such in ii. and iv.; two in i., v., vi., vii., viii.; three in iii. and ix.; four in x.

² iii. 31.

Aupamanyava³ held that the four castes (Varṇa) and the Niṣādas made up the five, and Sāyaṇa⁴ is of the same opinion. Yāska⁵ thinks that the five are the Gandharvas, fathers, gods, Asuras, and Rakṣases. No one of these explanations can be regarded as probable. Roth⁶ and Geldner⁷ think that all the peoples of the earth are meant: just as there are four quarters (Diś), there are peoples at the four quarters (N. E. S. W.), with the Āryan folk in the middle. Zimmer⁸ opposes this view on the ground that the inclusion of all peoples in one expression is not in harmony with the distinction so often made between Āryan and Dāsa; that neither *janāsaḥ*, 'men,'⁹ nor *mānuṣāḥ*, 'people,'¹⁰ could be used of non-Āryans; that the Soma is referred to as being among the five tribes;¹¹ that the five tribes are mentioned as on the *Sarasvatī*,¹² and that Indra is *pāñca-janya*,¹³ 'belonging to the five peoples.' He concludes that Āryans alone are meant, and in particular the five tribes of the Anus, Druhyus, Yadus, Turvaśas, and Pūrus, who are all mentioned together in one or perhaps two hymns of the *Rigveda*,¹⁴ and four of whom occur in another hymn.¹⁵ But he admits that the expression might easily be used more generally later. Hopkins¹⁶ has combated Zimmer's view, but his own opinion rests mainly on his theory that there was no people named Turvaśa, but only a king of the Yadus called Turvaśa, and that theory is not very probable.

³ In Yāska, *Nirukta*, iii. 8.

⁴ On *Rv.* i. 7, 9, etc.

⁵ *Nirukta*, *loc. cit.*

⁶ *St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. kṛṣṭi; Nirukta, Erläuterungen*, 28. For his view, *Av.* iii. 24, 3, can be cited: *pāñca pradiśo mānaviḥ pañca kṛṣṭayaḥ*, 'the five directions, the five races of men.'

⁷ *Siebenzig Lieder*, 18. See, however, *Rgveda, Glossar*, 103, where he recognizes the use of the phrase to denote five tribes, as well as all mankind.

⁸ *Altindisches Leben*, 119-123. His view is accepted by Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 153; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 12, 179, is doubtful.

⁹ *Cf.* its use in *Rv.* ii. 12, *sa janāsa*

Indraḥ, where the address must be to Āryan men.

¹⁰ *Cf.* *Rv.* viii. 9, 2, and i. 52, 9, with viii. 70, 11; x. 28, 8.

¹¹ *Rv.* ix. 65, 23.

¹² *Rv.* vi. 61, 12 (*pāñca jātā*). *Cf.* x. 53, 4.

¹³ v. 32, 11. Agni is 'of the five tribes,' *Rv.* ix. 66, 20. Atri also is so described, *Rv.* i. 117, 3.

¹⁴ *Rv.* i. 108, 8. In vii. 18, cited by Zimmer, 122, the five tribes do not occur *eo nomine*, for *Yakṣu* replaces *Yadu*. But it is probable that *Yadu* is meant by *Yakṣu*.

¹⁵ *Rv.* viii. 10, 5.

¹⁶ *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 260.

In the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹⁷ and the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹⁸ the five peoples are opposed to the Bharatas, and in the former work¹⁹ seven peoples are alluded to.

¹⁷ xiii. 5, 4, 14.

¹⁸ viii. 23.

¹⁹ It is a conjecture of Weber's, *Indische Studien*, I, 202, that the five

peoples are identical with the Pañcālas, and the seven mentioned in Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 5, 4, 23, with the Kuru-Pañcālas.

Pañca-daśī, 'the fifteenth day of the month,' is already mentioned in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa (i. 5, 10, 5).

Pañca-nada, 'having five streams,' is not found until the epic period as the name of the Panjāb, which has no designation in the earlier literature. The importance of the Panjāb as the home¹ of the Rigveda has been greatly diminished by recent research, Hopkins,² Pischel,³ and Geldner⁴ having on different grounds shown reason for believing that the Rigveda, at least in great part, was composed farther east, in the Madhyadeśa, which admittedly was the home of the later Vedic culture. Hillebrandt⁵ considers that the Rigveda belongs in part to the Panjāb, or rather to Arachosia, and in part to the Middle Country. See also Kuru, Tṛtsu.

¹ See, e.g., Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 32 et seq.

² *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 19, 19-28. Cf. Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 145, 441.

³ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 218.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 3, 152.

⁵ *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 98 et seq. But see Divodāsa. Cf. also Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 189.

Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa. See Tāṇḍya.

Pañcāla is the later name¹ of the people called Krivi in the Rigveda. The Pañcālas are rarely referred to except in connexion with the Kurus, and the kings of the Kuru-Pañcālas are mentioned in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.² In the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā³ the Pañcālas appear as the people of Keśin Dālbyha.

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 5, 4, 7.

³ xxx. 2 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 471).

² viii. 14.

In the Upaniṣads and later⁴ the Brahmins of the Pañcālas figure as taking part in philosophical and philological discussions. The Saṃhitopaniṣad Brāhmaṇa⁵ makes mention of the Prācyā-Pañcālas.

The Pañcālas, no doubt, included other tribes besides the Krivis. The name seems to refer to five tribes, and it has been suggested⁶ that the Pañcālas represent the five tribes of the Rīgveda, but the suggestion is not very probable. There is no trace in Vedic literature of the Epic division of the Pañcālas into northern (*uttara*) and southern (*dakṣiṇa*). The Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa⁷ mentions their town Paricakrā; other towns to which allusion seems to be made were Kāmpīla and Kauśāmbī.⁸ Of their kings and chiefs, as distinguished from kings of the Kuru-Pañcālas, we hear of Kraivya, Durmukha, Pravāhaṇa Jaivali, and Śona.

⁴ Brhadāranyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 1, 1 (Mādhyamīna = vi. 2, 1 Kāṇva); Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 3, 1; Rgveda Prātisākhya, ii. 12, 44; Nidāna Sūtra, i. 6; Sāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xii. 13, 6, etc.

⁵ 2. Cf. *Indische Studien*, 4, 375, n.; 8, 92, n. 1.

⁶ Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 202; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 3, 108, n. 1. Cf. Weber, *op. cit.*, 1, 191 *et seq.*; *Indian Literature*, 10, 90, 114, 115, 125, 135, 136.

⁷ xiii. 5, 4, 7.

⁸ See Kauśāmbeya.

Pañcāla-caṇḍa is the name of a teacher in the Aitareya¹ and the Sāṅkhāyana² Āraṇyakas.

¹ iii. 1, 6.

² vii. 18.

Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 391; *Indian Literature*, 50, 315, 326.

Pañcāvi occurs several times in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā¹ in the sense of 'aged five lamb-periods' (of six months), that is, 'thirty months old.'²

¹ xviii. 26; xxi. 14; xxiv. 12; xxviii. 26.

² Cf. Tryavi.

Pañcaudana is an adjective in the Atharvaveda¹ meaning 'prepared with five rice-messes.' The cooking of five rice dishes is referred to in the same Saṃhitā.²

¹ iv. 14, 7; ix. 5, 8 *et seq.*

² ix. 5, 37.

Paṭala as early as the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹ denotes 'section' of a work, a sense occurring in the Sūtras² and later.

¹ i. 21. 22.

² Śāṅkhāyana Srauta Sūtra, xi. 9, |

20; xiii. 21, 2; Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, iv. 6. 7.

Paṭharvan appears to be the name of a man in the Rigveda.¹ According to Ludwig,² however, the word is Paṭharu, and is the name of a fort which was saved by a rain-storm from being set on fire.

¹ i. 112, 17, with Sāyaṇa's note.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 204. |

Cf. Griffith, *Hymns of the Rigveda*, 1,

147, 148.

Paḍgr̥bhi, 'seizing by the foot,'¹ is the name in the Rigveda² of either a man³ or a demon. See also Paḍbīśa.

¹ But it may mean 'seizing with a cord.' Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, p. 34 (top); Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 1, 236.

² x. 49, 5.

³ Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 165.

Paḍ-bīśa, the 'foot-fetter' of a horse in five passages, two in the Rigveda,¹ and one each in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad,² the Chāndogya Upaniṣad,³ and the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka.⁴ Elsewhere⁵ its uses are metaphorical. According to Roth,⁶ the literal sense is 'foot-fastening' (*paḍ* being = *pad*, 'foot,' and *bīśa*, written *vīśa* in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, being connected with the Latin *vincire*, 'bind'). Pischel⁷ objects that the sense of 'foot-fastening' involves the absurdity, in the Upaniṣad passages, of a fine horse from the *Sindhu* (Indus) being spoken of as tearing up the peg to which it is fastened. He suggests instead the meaning of 'hobble,' which must be right.⁸

¹ i. 162, 14. 16 = Taittiriya Saṃhitā, iv. 6, 9, 1. 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxv. 38. 39.

² vi. 2, 13 (Mādhyandina).

³ v. 1, 12.

⁴ ix. 7; Keith, *Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka*, 57, n. 3.

⁵ Rv. x. 97, 16; Av. viii. 1, 4; xii. 5, 15; xvi. 8, 27; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 10, 3; Mantra Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 10.

⁶ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁷ *Vedische Studien*, 1, 233-236.

⁸ He explains the first part of the word as derived from *paś*, 'tie.' Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, p. 34 (top). But the form *paḍ* may be due to a false analogy, and the sense of 'foot-fastener' may express 'hobble' quite satisfactorily; it is not confined to a rope tied to a peg in the ground.

Pana, with Pratipana, is found in a hymn of the Atharvaveda¹ denoting the process of bargaining and selling. The root *paṇ*, from which the word is derived, is employed in the later Saṃhitās and the Brāhmaṇas,² while Paṇana in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa³ denotes 'trafficking.' Cf. Vanij.

¹ iii. 15, 4. 6 (in the Paippalāda recension; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 112).

² Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, viii. 55; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 3, 3, 1 *et seq.*; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 27. Cf. Taittiriya Saṃhitā, vi. 1, 10, 1.

³ iii. 3, 2, 19. The root does not occur in the Rigveda, but its etymology is vouched for by the Greek πέπρημι. Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 84, n. 3.

Paṇi in the Rigveda appears to denote a person who is rich, but who does not give offerings to the gods, or bestow Dakṣiṇās on the priests, and who is therefore an object of intense dislike to the composers of the Saṃhitā.¹ Hence the gods are asked to attack the Paṇis, who are also referred to as being defeated with slaughter.² The Paṇi is opposed to the pious sacrificer as a niggard,³ and is spoken of as a wolf,⁴ the symbol of enmity. In some passages⁵ the Paṇis definitely appear as mythological figures, demons who withhold the cows or waters of heaven, and to whom Saramā goes on a mission from Indra.⁶ Among the Paṇis Bṛbu was apparently important. In one passage of the Rigveda⁷ they are described as Beka-nāṭas, or 'usurers' (?). In another⁸ they are called Dasyus, and styled *mydhra-vāc*, probably 'of hostile speech,' and *grathin*, a word of uncertain meaning. Hillebrandt⁹ thinks that the latter epithet refers to the continuous flow of a speech which

¹ Rv. i. 33, 3; 83, 2; 151, 9; 180, 7; iv. 28, 7; v. 34, 5-7; 61, 8; vi. 13, 3; 53, 3; viii. 64, 2; 97, 2; x. 60, 6; Av. v. 11, 7; xx. 128, 4; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxxv. 1.

² Rv. i. 83, 4; 184, 2; iii. 58, 2; v. 34, 7; 61, 8; vi. 13, 3; 20, 4; 33, 2; viii. 64, 11.

³ Rv. i. 124, 10; iv. 51, 3; viii. 45, 14 (where the sense is doubtful). Cf. i. 93, 4; v. 61, 1.

⁴ Rv. vi. 51, 14.

⁵ Rv. i. 32, 11; ii. 24, 6; iv. 58, 4; vi. 44, 22; vii. 9, 2; x. 67, 6; 92, 3; Av. iv. 23, 5; xix. 46, 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 8, 2, 3. It is impossible definitely to decide in which passages the mythical sense is meant. Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 157.

⁶ Rv. x. 108.

⁷ Rv. viii. 66, 10.

⁸ Rv. vii. 6, 3.

⁹ *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 89.

is not understood, and that *mṛdhra-vāc* means 'speaking an enemy's speech,' though not necessarily with reference to non-Āryans.¹⁰ In two passages¹¹ the Paṇis appear as *Dāsas*, and in one¹² a Paṇi is mentioned in connexion with *wer-geld* (*Vaira*), being apparently regarded as equal to a man merely in the price put on his life, but in other respects as inferior.

It is difficult to be certain exactly who a Paṇi was. Roth¹³ thinks that the word is derived from *paṇ*, 'barter,' and that the Paṇi is properly the man who will give nothing without return, hence the niggard, who neither worships the gods nor rewards their priests. This view is accepted by Zimmer¹⁴ and by Ludwig.¹⁵ The latter scholar thinks the apparent references to fights with Paṇis are to be explained by their having been aboriginal traders who went in caravans—as in Arabia and Northern Africa—prepared to fight, if need be, to protect their goods against attacks which the Āryans would naturally deem quite justified. He supports this explanation by the references to the Paṇis as *Dasyus* and *Dāsas*. It is, however, hardly necessary to do more than regard the Paṇis generally as non-worshippers of the gods favoured by the singers; the term is wide enough to cover either the aborigines or hostile Āryan tribes, as well as demons. Hillebrandt,¹⁶ however, thinks that a real tribe is meant, the Parnians of Strabo, and that they were associated with the Dahae (*Dāsa*). Moreover, he finds them associated in one passage¹⁷ with the *Pārāvatas*, whom

¹⁰ See *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 2, 1, 23; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 2^d, 114; Davidson, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 37, 23; Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 26, 31, n. 3.

¹¹ *Rv.* v. 34, 5-7; *Av.* v. 11, 6.

¹² *Rv.* v. 61, 8. Cf. Roth, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 41, 673; Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 361, who thinks that the Paṇi is compared unfavourably with a generous woman, but this is unlikely; Hillebrandt, 1, 92, n. 3;

Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*, 58, 59 Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, 1, 364.

¹³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. Cf. Yāska, *Nirukta*, ii. 17; vi. 26.

¹⁴ *Altindisches Leben*, 257. Cf. Macdonell, loc. cit.; Geldner, *Rgveda, Glossar*, 103.

¹⁵ Translation of the *Rigveda*, 3, 213-215. Cf. Bergaigne, *Religion Védique*, 2, 319.

¹⁶ *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 83 et seq.; 3, 268; *Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen*, 1894, 648.

¹⁷ *Rv.* vi. 61, 1-3.

he identifies with the Παρουῆται of Ptolemy,¹⁸ and with Br̥ṣaya, whom he connects with Βαρσαέντης of Arrian;¹⁹ he also considers that the frequent²⁰ mention of the Paṇis as opponents of Divodāsa shows that the latter was on the Arachosian Haraqaiti (Sarasvatī) fighting against the Parnians and Dahae, as well as other Iranian tribes. But the identification of Paṇi and the Parnians is needless, especially as the root *paṇ*, which is found also in the Greek πέρνημι, shows a satisfactory derivation, while the transfer of Divodāsa to the Haraqaiti is improbable. See also Divodāsa and Bekaṇāṭa.

¹⁸ vi. 20, 3.

¹⁹ iii. 8, 4.

²⁰ The Paṇis occur twelve times in Maṇḍala vi.; once each in ii. and viii.;

twice in v. and ix.; thrice in iv. and vii.; six times in viii.; nine times in i.; and four times in x., besides the references in the Saramā hymn, x. 108.

Paṇḍita, a 'learned man,' is not found until the Upaniṣad period.¹

¹ Br̥hadāranyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 4, 1; vi. 4, 16. 17; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, vi. 14, 2; Muṇḍaka Upaniṣad, i. 2, 8, etc.

1. Pataṅga, 'flying,' denotes a 'winged insect' in the Atharvaveda¹ and the Upaniṣads.²

¹ vi. 50, 1.

² Br̥hadāranyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 1, 19 (Mādhyamīna = vi. 2, 14 Kāṇva); 2, 14 (= 1, 14); Chāndogya Upaniṣad,

vi. 9, 3; 10, 2; vii. 2, 1; 7, 1; 8, 1; 10, 1; Adbhuta Brāhmaṇa, vi. 5 (*Indische Studien*, 1, 40).

2. Pataṅga Prājāpatya ('descendant of Prajāpati') is credited by the Anukramaṇī (Index) with the authorship of a hymn of the Rīgveda¹ in which Pataṅga means the 'sun-bird.' He is also mentioned in the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa.²

¹ x. 177, 1.

² iii. 30, 1. Cf. Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa,

xxv. 8; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xi. 14, 28.

Patañcala Kāpya is the name of a sage mentioned twice in the Br̥hadāranyaka Upaniṣad.¹ According to Weber,² his

¹ iii. 3, 1; 7, 1.

² *Indische Studien*, 1, 434, 435; *Indian Literature*, 126, 137, 223, 236, 237.

name is reminiscent of Kapila and Patañjali of the Śāṅkhya-Yoga system, but this suggestion may be regarded as quite improbable.³

³ Cf. Garbe, *Sāṅkhya Philosophie*, 25, 26.

Patatrin denotes a 'flying creature' generally in the Aitareya Upaniṣad,¹ or more particularly a 'bird' in the Atharvaveda.²

¹ iii. 3, 3.

² viii. 7, 24; x. 10, 14; xiv. 2, 44.

Patākā, 'banner,' is not found until the Adbhuta Brāhmaṇa.¹ Its Vedic equivalent is Dhvaja.

¹ *Indische Studien*, I, 39, 41 (here erroneously mentioned as *patāka*, masculine).

Pati, Patnī.—Under these words denoting primarily, as the evidence collected in the St. Petersburg Dictionary shows, 'lord' and 'lady,' and so 'husband' and 'wife,' it is convenient to consider the marital relations of the Vedic community.

Child Marriage.—Marriage in the early Vedic texts appears essentially as a union of two persons of full development. This is shown by the numerous references¹ to unmarried girls who grow old in the house of their fathers (*amā-jur*), and who adorn themselves in desire of marriage, as well as to the paraphernalia of spells and potions used in the Atharvavedic tradition² to compel the love of man or woman respectively, while even the Rigveda³ itself seems to present us with a spell by which a

¹ Cf. Rv. i. 117, 7; ii. 17, 7; x. 39, 3; 40, 5. Ghoṣā is the chief example of this condition. The Atharvaveda (i. 14) also refers to such a case (see Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 253). The ornaments of maidens, especially at seasons of festival, are referred to in Rv. i. 123, 11; vii. 2, 5; Av. ii. 36, 1; xiv. 2, 59 *et seq.*

² Cf. Av. iii. 18 (= Rv. x. 145); vi. 89; 102; 130; 131; vii. 36; 37; 38. Similarly there are many references to the love of the youth for the maiden, and his seeking her—*e.g.*, Rv. i. 115, 2; Av. ii. 30; iii. 25; vi. 8; 9; 82; to their mutual affection—*e.g.*, Rv. i. 167,

3; ix. 32, 5; 56, 3; x. 34, 5; and to jealousy and love philtres for the purpose of recalling wandering affections—*e.g.*, Av. vi. 18; 42; 43; 94; 139; vii. 45. The gifts of the lover are referred to in Rv. i. 117, 18. Some of these passages may, of course, refer to Hetairai, but not all.

³ vii. 55, 5. 8. Cf. Rv. i. 134, 3; Aufrecht, *Indische Studien*, 4, 337 *et seq.* A different view of the passage is taken by Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 57 *et seq.* The Atharvaveda (iv. 5) shows that the view of Aufrecht was that early adopted in India.

lover seeks to send all the household to sleep when he visits his beloved. Child wives first occur regularly in the Sūtra period, though it is still uncertain to what extent the rule of marriage before puberty there obtained.⁴ The marriage ritual also quite clearly presumes that the marriage is a real and not a nominal one: an essential feature is the taking of the bride to her husband's home, and the ensuing cohabitation.⁵

Limitations on Marriage.—It is difficult to say with certainty within what limits marriage was allowed. The dialogue of Yama and Yamī in the Rīgveda⁶ seems clearly to point to a prohibition of the marriage of brother and sister. It can hardly be said, as Weber⁷ thinks, to point to a practice that was once in use and later became antiquated. In the Gobhila Gṛhya Sūtra⁸ and the Dharma Sūtras⁹ are found prohibitions against marriage in the Gotra ('family') or within six degrees on the mother's or father's side, but in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹⁰ marriage is allowed in the third or fourth generation, the former being allowed, according to Harisvamin,¹¹ by the Kāṇvas, and the second by the Saurāṣṭras, while the Dākṣiṇātyas allowed marriage with the daughter of the mother's brother or the son of the father's sister, but presumably not with the daughter of the mother's sister or the son of the father's brother. The prohibition of marriage within the Gotra cannot then have existed,¹² though naturally marriages

⁴ Cf. Jolly, *Recht und Sitte*, 59; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 340 *et seq.*; 23, 356; Risley, *People of India*, 179 *et seq.* There is a possible reference to a child-wife in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad, i. 10, 1. For the Sūtra evidence, see Bhandarkar, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 47, 143-156; Jolly, *ibid.*, 46, 413-426; 47, 610-615.

⁵ Rv. x. 85, especially verse 29 *et seq.*

⁶ x. 10.

⁷ *Proceedings of the Berlin Academy*, 1895, 822. Cf. also *Indische Studien*, 5, 427; 10, 76, n.; Pischel, *Hermes*, 18, 465-468; Max Müller, *Science of Language*, 2, 507; Herodotus, iii. 19. Crawley's *Mystic Rose* gives strong reasons

against the early prevalence of such marriages.

⁸ iii. 4, 5.

⁹ Āpastamba Dharma Sūtra, ii. 5, 15, 16, *etc.* Cf. Mānava Dharma Śāstra, iii. 5; Yājñavalkya Dharma Śāstra, i. 52, 53.

¹⁰ i. 8, 3, 6.

¹¹ On Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, *loc. cit.*

¹² Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 75, 76; Max Müller, *Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, 387; Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 392; Geiger, *Ostiranische Kultur*, 246; *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 43, 308-312; Jolly, *Recht und Sitte*, 62, 63; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 345 *et seq.*

outside the Gotra were frequent.¹³ Similarity of caste was also not an essential to marriage, as hypergamy was permitted even by the Dharma Sūtras,¹⁴ so that a Brāhmaṇa could marry wives of any lower caste, a Kṣatriya wives of the two lowest castes as well as of his own caste, a Vaiśya a Śūdrā as well as a Vaiśyā, although the Śūdrā marriages were later disapproved *in toto*. Instances of such intermarriage are common in the Epic, and are viewed as normal in the Brhaddevatā.¹⁵

It was considered proper that the younger brothers and sisters should not anticipate their elders by marrying before them. The later Saṃhitās and Brāhmaṇas¹⁶ present a series of names expressive of such anticipation, censuring as sinful those who bear them. These terms are the *pari-vividāna*,¹⁷ or perhaps *agre-dadhus*,¹⁸ the man who, though a younger brother, marries before his elder brother, the latter being then called the *parivitta*;¹⁹ the *agre-didhiṣu*,²⁰ the man who weds a younger daughter while her elder sister is still unmarried; and the *Didhiṣu-pati*,²¹ who is the husband of the latter. The passages do not explicitly say that the exact order of birth must always be followed, but the mention of the terms shows that the order was often broken.

Widow Remarriage.—The remarriage of a widow was

¹³ Cf. Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 51, 279.

¹⁴ Gautama Dharma Sūtra, iv. 16; Baudhāyana Dharma Sūtra, i. 16, 2-5; Vasiṣṭha Dharma Sūtra, i. 24; 25; Pāraskara Gṛhya Sūtra, i. 4, etc.; Risley, *People of India*, 156 *et seq.* Cf. *Varṇa*.

¹⁵ See Hopkins, cited in note 12; Brhaddevatā, v. 79; and *Varṇa*.

¹⁶ See Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 578 *et seq.*

¹⁷ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 1, 9, and Kāthaka and Kapiṣṭhala Saṃhitās, cited by Delbrück, 579, 580; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 9. In Āpastamba Dharma Sūtra, ii. 5, 12, 22, the expression is *paryāhita*.

¹⁸ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 1, 9, according to Delbrück, 581. But, as

pari-vividāna follows, it seems very doubtful; the reading is probably wrong, especially in view of the Kāthaka and Kapiṣṭhala parallels, which have *agre-didhiṣu* and *agre-dadhiṣu*.

¹⁹ See passages cited in note 17; also Av. vi. 112, 3; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 2, 8, 11. Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra, ix. 12, 11, and Dharma Sūtra, ii. 5, 12, 22, add *parivinna* to *parivitta*, but probably the two words should be identical in sense.

²⁰ Kāthaka Saṃhitā (see note 17) has *agre-didhiṣu*; Kapiṣṭhala, *agre-dadhiṣu*; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 2, 8, 11, *agre-didhiṣu*. The Dharma Sūtras adopt *agre-didhiṣu*.

²¹ Kāthaka Saṃhitā has *didhiṣu-pati*; Kapiṣṭhala, *dadhiṣu-pati*; and so the Dharma Sūtras. Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 9, has the corrupt *edidhiṣu-pati*.

apparently permitted. This seems originally to have taken the form of the marriage of the widow to the brother or other nearest kinsman of the dead man in order to produce children. At any rate, the ceremony is apparently alluded to in a funeral hymn of the Rigveda;²² for the alternative explanation, which sees in the verse a reference to the ritual of the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice'), although accepted by Hillebrandt²³ and Delbrück,²⁴ is not at all probable, while the ordinary view is supported by the Sūtra evidence.²⁵ Moreover, another passage of the Rigveda²⁶ clearly refers to the marriage of the widow and the husband's brother (*devr*), which constitutes what the Indians later knew as Niyoga.²⁷ This custom was probably not followed except in cases where no son was already born. This custom was hardly remarriage in the strict sense, since the brother might—so far as appears—be already married himself. In the Atharvaveda,²⁸ a verse refers to a charm which would secure the reunion, in the next world, of a wife and her second husband. Though, as Delbrück²⁹ thinks, this very possibly refers to a case in which the first husband was still alive,³⁰ but was impotent or had lost caste (*patita*),³¹ still it is certain that the later Dharma Sūtras³² began to recognize ordinary remarriage in case of the death of the first husband.

²² x. 18, 8.

²³ *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 40, 708.

²⁴ *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 553. Cf. also Lanman, *Sanskrit Reader*, 385; for the other view, see Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 848; Roth, *Siebenzig Lieder*, 151, n.; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 329.

²⁵ *Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra*, iv. 2, 18. Cf. Lanman in Whitney, *op. cit.*, 849.

²⁶ x. 40, 2.

²⁷ Cf. Yāska, *Nirukta*, iii. 15, with Roth's note; Geldner, *Ṛgveda, Kommentar*, 160; Weber, *Indische Studien*, v. 343, n.; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 355, n., 367; Jolly, *Recht und Sitte*, 71; Muir,

Sanskrit Texts, 5, 459; von Schroeder, *Indiens Literatur und Cultur*, 429. The custom died out in later times, it seems.

²⁸ ix. 5, 27-28.

²⁹ *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 553-555. Cf. Jolly, *Recht und Sitte*, 59; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 371, n.

³⁰ This is certainly the case in Av. v. 17, 8, which, however, merely exalts the sanctity of the Brāhmaṇa, and does not necessarily imply remarriage at all.

³¹ E.g., *Baudhāyana Dharma Sūtra*, ii. 2, 3, 27.

³² *Vasiṣṭha Dharma Sūtra*, xvii. 19, 20, 72-74; *Baudhāyana Dharma Sūtra*, iv. 1, 16; *Mānava Dharma Śāstra*, ix. 175. Cf. also Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 12, 281; 5, 306.

Pischel³³ finds some evidence in the Rigveda³⁴ to the effect that a woman could remarry if her husband disappeared and could not be found or heard of.

Polygamy.—A Vedic Indian could have more than one wife. This is proved clearly by many passages in the Rigveda;³⁵ Manu, according to the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā,³⁶ had ten wives; and the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa³⁷ explains polygamy by a characteristic legend. Moreover, the king regularly has four wives attributed to him, the Mahiṣī,³⁸ the Parivṛktī,³⁹ the Vāvātā,⁴⁰ and the Pālāgalī.⁴¹ The Mahiṣī appears to be the chief wife, being the first one married according to the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.⁴² The Parivṛktī, 'the neglected,' is explained by Weber⁴³ and Pischel⁴⁴ as one that has had no son. The Vāvātā is 'the favourite,' while the Pālāgalī is, according to Weber, the daughter of the last of the court officials. The names are curious, and not very intelligible, but the evidence points to the wife first wedded alone being a wife in the fullest sense. This view is supported by the fact emphasized by

³³ *Vedische Studien*, I, 27.

³⁴ vi. 49, 8. Cf. Mahābhārata, iii. 70, 26.

³⁵ Rv. i. 62, 11; 71, 1; 104, 3; 105, 8; 112, 19; 186, 7; vi. 53, 4; vii. 18, 2; 26, 3; x. 43, 1; 101, 11. Cf. Av. iii. 4; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 5, 1, 4, etc. See Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 455 et seq.; Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 387; Jolly, *Recht und Sitte*, 64; von Schroeder, *Indiens Literatur und Cultur*, 430, 431; Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 539, 540; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 353; Bloomfield, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 48, 561.

³⁶ i. 5, 8.

³⁷ ix. 1, 4, 6.

³⁸ Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 9, 4, 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 3, 1, 4; vi. 5, 3, 1; vii. 5, 1, 1; xiii. 2, 6, 4; 4, 1, 8; 5, 2, 2. 5. 9; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xix. 1, 4. Cf. Rv. v. 2, 2; 37, 3; Av. ii. 36, 3; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 9, 1; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 5, 220.

³⁹ *Parivṛktā* occurs in Rv. x. 102, 11; Av. vii. 113, 2; xx. 128, 10. 11; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 2, 6, 6; 4, 1, 8; 5, 2, 7; *parivṛktī* in Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 9, 1; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 3, 4; iii. 9, 4, 4; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, x. 10; xv. 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 3, 1, 13.

⁴⁰ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 22; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 3, 3; iii. 9, 4, 4; Av. xx. 128, 10. 11; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 2, 6, 5; 4, 1, 8; 5, 2, 6. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 5, 308, n.; Bloomfield, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 48, 553, 554.

⁴¹ Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 3, 3 et seq.; iii. 9, 4, 5; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 4, 1, 8; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 4, 4.

⁴² vi. 5, 3, 1.

⁴³ *Indische Studien*, 10, 6.

⁴⁴ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 199. Cf. Geldner, *ibid.*, 2, 38.

Delbrück,⁴⁵ that in the sacrifice the Patnī is usually mentioned in the singular, apparent exceptions being due to some mythological reason.⁴⁶ Zimmer⁴⁷ is of opinion that polygamy is dying out in the Rigvedic period, monogamy being developed from polygamy; Weber,⁴⁸ however, thinks that polygamy is secondary, a view that is supported by more recent anthropology.⁴⁹

Polyandry.—On the other hand, polyandry is not Vedic.⁵⁰ There is no passage containing any clear reference to such a custom. The most that can be said is that in the Rigveda⁵¹ and the Atharvaveda⁵² verses are occasionally found in which husbands are mentioned in relation to a single wife. It is difficult to be certain of the correct explanation of each separate instance of this mode of expression; but even if Weber's⁵³ view, that the plural is here used *majestatis causā*, is not accepted, Delbrück's⁵⁴ explanation by mythology is probably right. In other passages⁵⁵ the plural is simply generic.

Marital Relations.—Despite polygamy, however, there is ample evidence that the marriage tie was not, as Weber⁵⁶ has suggested, lightly regarded as far as the fidelity of the wife was concerned. There is, however, little trace of the husband's being expected to be faithful as a matter of morality. Several

⁴⁵ *Indogermanische Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 539. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 325. Yājñavalkya had, however, two apparently equal wives (Bṛhad-āraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 1, and cf. Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 10, 3).

⁴⁶ E.g., Taittiriya Saṃhitā, ii. 5, 6, 4; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 3, 1.

⁴⁷ *Altindisches Leben*, 323.

⁴⁸ *Indische Studien*, 5, 222. Weber's theory that *sapatna* cannot be derived from *sapatnī* is, however, quite untenable.

⁴⁹ See, e.g., Westermaarck, *Origin and Development of Marriage*; Crawley, *Mystic Rose*.

⁵⁰ Mayr, *Indisches Erbrecht*, Wien, 1873, contends in favour of its existence. But see Weber, *Indische Studien*, 5, 191, 207; 10, 83, 84; Jolly, *Recht und Sitte*, 48; Hopkins, *Journal of the*

American Oriental Society, 13, 354 et seq.; von Schroeder, *Indiens Literatur und Cultur*, 431, n. 2; *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 44, 340-342; Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 541-545.

⁵¹ x. 85, 37. 38.

⁵² Av. xiv. 1, 44. 52. 61; 2, 14. 27.

⁵³ *Indische Studien*, 5, 191. So Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 326, who, however, suggests that the plural is generic.

⁵⁴ *Op. cit.*, 543.

⁵⁵ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 2, 14. Cf. the plural *śvaśūvrāḥ*, 'fathers-in-law,' in Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xii. 12. The Niyoga has, of course, nothing to do with polyandry.

⁵⁶ *Indische Studien*, 10, 83. Cf. Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 5, 573, and cf. *Dharma*.

passages,⁵⁷ indeed, forbid, with reference to ritual abstinence, intercourse with the *strī* of another. This may imply that adultery on the husband's part was otherwise regarded as venial. But as the word *strī* includes all the 'womenfolk,' daughters and slaves, as well as wife, the conclusion can hardly be drawn that intercourse with another man's 'wife' was normally regarded with indifference.⁵⁸ The curious ritual of the Varuṇapraghāsās,⁵⁹ in which the wife of the sacrificer is questioned as to her lovers, is shown by Delbrück⁶⁰ to be a part of a rite meant to expiate unchastity on the part of a wife, not as a normal question for a sacrificer to put to his own wife. Again, Yājñavalkya's doctrine in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,⁶¹ which seems to assert that no one cares if a wife is unchaste (*parah-puṃsā*) or not, really means that no one cares if the wife is away from the men who are sacrificing, as the wives of the gods are apart from them during the particular rite in question. Monogamy is also evidently approved,⁶² so that some higher idea of morality was in course of formation. On the other hand, no Vedic text gives us the rule well known to other Indo-Germanic⁶³ peoples that the adulterer taken in the act can be killed with impunity, though the later legal literature has traces of this rule.⁶⁴ There is also abundant evidence that the standard of ordinary sexual morality was not high.

Hetairai.—In the Rīgveda⁶⁵ there are many references to illegitimate love and to the abandonment of the offspring of

⁵⁷ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 6, 8, 3; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 4, 7.

⁵⁸ Cf. above, p. 396.

⁵⁹ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 10, 11; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 5, 2, 20; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 5, 2.

⁶⁰ *Op. cit.*, 550.

⁶¹ i. 3, 1, 21. Cf. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, 76, n. 2; Böhtlingk, *Dictionary*, s.v. *parah-puṃsā* (cf. above, p. 397). Delbrück, *op. cit.*, 551, shows also that neither the *Dikṣā* ('consecration') nor the *Pravara* ('invitation' to Agni, as described by the names of the mythical ancestors of the invoker) gives any countenance to

the theory of doubt as to the parentage of the Vedic Indians.

⁶² Rv. i. 124, 7; iv. 3, 2; x. 71, 4, etc.

⁶³ Leist, *Altarisches Jus Gentium*, 276 et seq. Cf. Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 388, 389; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 366, 367.

⁶⁴ Cf. above, p. 396.

⁶⁵ Rv. i. 134, 3; iii. 53, 8; viii. 17, 7. *Mahānagni*, Av. xiv. 1, 36; xx. 136, 5; *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, i. 27, denotes a courtesan. Cf. Av. v. 7, 8. So also *puṃścali*, Av. xv. 2; *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xxx. 22; *puṃścalū*, Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 15, 1.

such unions,⁶⁵ especially in the case of a protégé of Indra, often mentioned as the *parāvṛkta* or *parāvṛj*.⁶⁷ The 'son of a maiden' (*kunārī-putra*) is already spoken of in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā.⁶⁸ Such a person appears with a metronymic in the Upaniṣad period:⁶⁹ this custom may be the origin of metronymics such as those which make up a great part of the lists of teachers (Vamśas) of the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad.⁷⁰ The Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā⁷¹ refers to illicit unions of Śūdra and Ārya, both male and female, besides giving in its list of victims at the Puruṣamedha, or 'human sacrifice,' several whose designations apparently mean 'courtesan' (*atītvarī*)⁷² and 'procuress of abortion' (*atiṣkadvarī*),⁷³ while the 'dyeing woman' (*rajayitṛī*) is dedicated to sensuality.⁷⁴ Pischel and Geldner also see many references to Hetairai in other passages of the Rīgveda,⁷⁵ especially where mention is made of Uṣas, the goddess of Dawn, who in their view is the characteristic Hetaira. At any rate, there is little doubt that the 'dancer' (*nṛtū*) referred to in one passage of the Rīgveda⁷⁶ was a Hetaira. When women are referred to as going to the *Samana*, or 'place of meeting,' Hetairai are probably also meant.⁷⁷ Grave cases of immorality are alluded to in the Rīgveda.⁷⁸ The love of father and daughter, as shown in the myth of Prajāpati,⁷⁹ is evidently censured, but the actual existence of this form of incest is recognized in the Atharvaveda.⁸⁰ Girls who had lost their

⁶⁵ Rv. ii. 29, 1 (*vaha-sūh*, 'one who bears in secret.' Cf. Max Müller, *Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, 26; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 333, 334).

⁶⁷ Rv. ii. 13, 12; 15, 7; iv. 19, 9; 30, 16; Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 335. The child, when exposed, was in danger of being consumed by ants (*vamyī*). Cf. below, p. 493.

⁶⁸ xxx. 6.

⁶⁹ Cf. Jābāla Satyakāma.

⁷⁰ Cf. Pāṇini, iv. 1, 116. But the custom may be due simply to polygamy (Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, p. 244, n. 2).

⁷¹ xxiii. 30, 31; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 4, 19, 2, 3.

⁷² xxx. 15.

⁷³ xxx. 15; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 11, 1, has *apaśkadvarī*.

⁷⁴ xxx. 12; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 7, 1.

⁷⁵ Cf. *Vedische Studien*, i, xxv, 196, 275, 299, 309; 2, 120, 154, 179, etc.; Jolly, *Recht und Sitte*, 48.

⁷⁶ i. 92, 4.

⁷⁷ Rv. iv. 58, 8; vi. 75, 4; x. 168, 2. Perhaps also *vṛā* in i. 124, 8; 126, 5.

⁷⁸ x. 162, 5 (brother and sister: cf. above, p. 397).

⁷⁹ Rv. x. 61, 5-7; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, viii. 2, 10; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 33; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 4, 1.

⁸⁰ viii. 6, 7.

natural protectors—father or brother⁸¹—were apt to be reduced to live by immorality.

Forms of Marriage.—The state of society revealed in the Vedic age seems to point to considerable freedom on the part of both man and woman in selecting a wife or a husband. At any rate, it is not clear that either the father or the mother controlled the marriage of son or daughter of mature age,⁸² though no doubt the parents or parent often arranged a suitable match.⁸³ The marriage was frequently arranged through an intermediary, the 'wooer' (*vara*),⁸⁴ presumably after those concerned had in effect come to an agreement. The sale of a daughter was not unknown,⁸⁵ but a certain amount of discredit would seem to have attached to it,⁸⁶ and sons-in-law in such cases were sometimes stingy. On the other hand, dowries were not infrequently given, especially no doubt when damsels suffered from bodily defects.⁸⁷ Occasionally marriages by

⁸¹ Rv. i. 124, 7. Cf. *Putrikā*.

⁸² Cf. Delbrück, *op. cit.*, 574. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 309, asserts that the consent of parent or brother was needed, but no clear evidence of this can be adduced. The later custom is not conclusive, since it is bound up with the usage of child marriage, which deprived both son and daughter of any free choice. Cf. *ibid.*, 315; Kaegi, *Der R̥gveda*, 15.

⁸³ This is so natural as not to need express evidence. Cf., e.g., the marriage proposals of Śyāvāśva Ātreya, as detailed in the *Bṛhaddevatā*, v. 49 *et seq.*; Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des R̥gveda*, 51 *et seq.*

⁸⁴ Rv. x. 78, 4; 85, 15. 23. Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 310, exalts this into a universal practice, and compares the use of *aryaman*, 'friend,' as 'bride-wooer.' In Śyāvāśva's case, his father acted for him.

⁸⁵ Cf. *Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā*, i. 10, 11; *Taittirīya Samhitā*, ii. 3, 4, 1; *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*, i. 1, 2, 4; *Kāṭhaka Samhitā*, xxxvi. 5. See also *Mānava Dharma Śāstra*, iii. 53; viii. 204; ix. 98; Megasthenes in McCrindle's translation, p. 70; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 5, 407; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 345 *et seq.*;

Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 381; Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 78 *et seq.*; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 86, n.; Jolly, *Recht und Sitte*, 52.

⁸⁶ Rv. i. 109, 2, refers to the gods Indra and Agni as more generous than a *viṣāmātṛ*, 'son-in-law,' or a *syāla*, 'brother-in-law.' The force of *vi* in the former word must be unfavourable, and the sense, as indicated by Pischel, is, no doubt, that a son-in-law who was not in other respects altogether suitable might have to buy his bride at a heavy cost. The *viṣāmātṛ* is, in fact, the *asviro jāmatā*, the 'ignoble son-in-law,' of Rv. viii. 2, 20. Cf. Yāska, *Nirukta*, vi. 9; Bloomfield, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 255.

⁸⁷ Cf. Rv. vi. 28, 5; x. 27, 12; Av. v. 17, 12. Possibly in Rv. i. 109, 2, there is a reference to a generous brother giving his sister a dowry in order to get her a husband. Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 345; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 459; Kaegi, *Der R̥gveda*, n. 352; Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 310, n. It is doubtful whether *anudeyī* in Rv. x. 85, 6, means 'dowry' or not. See Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 741.

capture may have taken place, but only as knightly feats, as when **Vimada** carried off **Purumitra's** daughter against her father's wish, but very possibly with her own consent.⁸⁸ The later law-books and the Epic describe in much detail various forms of marriage, but they all seem reducible to three types: (a) that which is based on mutual consent, the *prājāpatya* ('connected with Prajāpati'); (b) that in which a price is paid for the bride, the *āsura* ('Asura-like'), *ārṣa* ('connected with the Ṛṣis'), *brāhma* ('relating to Brahman'), or *daiva* ('divine'); (c) those which consist in stealing the bride, the *kṣātra* ('warrior-like') or the *rākṣasa* ('demon-like') mode, of all of which traces are found in Vedic literature.⁸⁹ For instance, the gift of a maiden for services rendered or other object is exemplified in the story of **Cyavana** in the Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa,⁹⁰ and in that of **Syāvāśva** in the Bṛhaddevatā.⁹¹

Wedding Ceremony.—In normal marriages the bridal was celebrated by an elaborate ceremony which bears in essentials and details the strongest resemblance to the form observed by other Indo-Germanic as well as non-Indo-Germanic peoples,⁹² and which was destined to secure the stability and fruitfulness of the union. The ceremony commenced at the bride's house,⁹³ to which the bridegroom with his friends and relations repaired, and in which he met the friends and relations of the bride.⁹⁴ A cow or cows were slain for the entertainment of the guests.⁹⁵ The bridegroom having caused the bride to mount a stone, formally grasped her hand, and led her round the household

⁸⁸ Cf. Rv. i. 112, 19; 116, 1; 117, 20; x. 39, 7; 65, 12. Sāyaṇa's view that **Kamadyū** was daughter of **Purumitra** seems certain, though Zimmer, *loc. cit.*, is doubtful.

⁸⁹ Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 361, 362; Jolly, *Recht und Sitte*, 50 *et seq.*; Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 1, 29; Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 383.

⁹⁰ iii. 122.

⁹¹ v. 49 *et seq.*

⁹² The older ritual is described with considerable detail in Rv. x. 85 and Av. xiv. 1 and 2. The later ritual, as

elaborately traced in the Gṛhya Sūtras, is set out by Weber and Haas, *Indische Studien*, 5, 177-411. See also Leist, *Altarisches Jus Gentium*, 144 *et seq.*; von Schroeder, *Die Hochzeitsgebräuche der Esten*, Berlin, 1888; Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 384 *et seq.*; Hopkins, *op. cit.*, 13, 355 *et seq.*; Winternitz, *Das altindische Hochzeitsrituell*, 1892; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 739 *et seq.*; Lanman, *Sanskrit Reader*, 389 *et seq.*

⁹³ x. 17, 1.

⁹⁴ Rv. iv. 58, 9; Av. vi. 60; xiv. 2, 59.

⁹⁵ Rv. x. 85, 13.

fire.⁹⁶ This act constituted the marriage, the husband hence being called 'he who takes by the hand' (*hasta-grābha*).⁹⁷ The festivities being over,⁹⁸ the bridegroom took the bride to his home on a car in a marriage procession,⁹⁹ all to the accompaniment of suitable stanzas. Then followed cohabitation.¹⁰⁰

Wife's Property and Status.—We have very little information as to the legal relations of wife and husband after marriage. It may be assumed that the husband appropriated the wife's dowry, if any, as well as her earnings, if any: even in the Epic¹⁰¹ the rise of the recognition of women's property as their own (*strī-dhana*) is only slow. That the husband was absolute master of a wife as of a slave is not probable, though he doubtless exercised the same power of correction as was expressly allowed in the eighteenth century by English law. The poetical ideal¹⁰² of the family was decidedly high, and we have no reason to doubt that it was often actually fulfilled. Moreover, the wife on her marriage was at once given an honoured position in the house: she is emphatically mistress in her husband's home, exercising authority over her father-in-law, her husband's brothers, and her unmarried sisters.¹⁰³ No doubt the case contemplated is one in which the eldest son

⁹⁶ Cf. Rv. x. 85, 36. 38; Av. xiv. 1, 47. 48. Before the bride mounted the stone, the groom repeated, according to the Gṛhya Sūtras (Āśvalāyana, i. 7, 3; Śāṅkhāyana, i. 13, 4; Pāraskara, i. 6, 3, etc.), the words, 'I am he, thou art she; I the Sāman, thou the Ṛc; I the heaven, thou the earth; here will we unite ourselves and produce offspring,' for which see Av. xiv. 2, 71; Kāṭhaka Samhitā, xxxv. 18; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 27; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 4, 19 (Mādhyamdina).

⁹⁷ x. 18, 8. Cf. Av. xiv. 1, 51.

⁹⁸ Av. xiv. 2, 59 *et seq.*

⁹⁹ Rv. x. 85, 7. 8. 10. 24. 25. 26. 27. 42 *et seq.*; Av. xiv. 1, 60.

¹⁰⁰ See for the purification of the bride's garment, Rv. x. 85, 28-30. 35.

¹⁰¹ 'They own neither themselves nor an inheritance' (*nātmanaś canekate na dāyasya*), says the Śatapatha Brāh-

maṇa, iv. 4, 2, 13. Cf. Maitrāyaṇi Samhitā, iv. 6, 4; Taittirīya Samhitā, vi. 5, 8, 2; Nirukta, iii. 4. Cf. for the Epic, Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 368. For compulsory obedience of the wife, cf. Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 4, 7. In the same Upaniṣad Yājñavalkya, on retiring from the ordinary life, divides his goods between his two wives.

¹⁰² Rv. viii. 31, 5-9; x. 34, 11; 85, 18. 19. 42 *et seq.*; Av. iii. 30; xiv. 2, 32.

¹⁰³ Rv. x. 85, 46. Cf. as regards the bridegroom's sisters, Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 37. In Av. xiv. 2, 26, the daughter-in-law is to be 'wealful' (*śambhūḥ*) to her father-in-law, and 'pleasant' (*syonā*) to her mother-in-law, which is correct on either theory of her position as a daughter or a mistress.

of a family has become its head owing to the decrepitude¹⁰⁴ of the parents, his wife then taking the place of the mistress of the joint family while the brothers and sisters are still unmarried. It is not inconsistent with the great stress elsewhere¹⁰⁵ laid on the respect due to a father-in-law, who then is probably regarded as still in full possession of his faculties, and controls the house while his son continues to live with him. The respect would no doubt equally apply if the son had set up a separate family of his own.¹⁰⁶

Moreover, the wife was a regular participator in the offerings of the husband. In this connexion the term *Patnī* regularly applies to her in the *Brāhmaṇas*,¹⁰⁷ where *Jāyā* designates her in her conjugal capacity, not in that of sharer in the sacrifice. In this respect her position gradually deteriorated: thus the *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*¹⁰⁸ describes a certain ceremony in which the wife (*jāyā*) alone offered the oblation in former times, while later a priest might do so instead. The same *Brāhmaṇa* shows other traces of a lowering in the position of women, probably due to the growing sense of the importance of ceremonial priority.¹⁰⁹ So in the *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*¹¹⁰ women generally are classed with dice and drink as three chief evils, and woman is declared to be 'untruth,'¹¹¹ and connected with *Nirṛti*, 'calamity.'¹¹² A woman too, according to the *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*,¹¹³ is inferior even to a bad man, and a sarcastic reference is made in the *Kāthaka Saṃhitā*¹¹⁴ to her power of

¹⁰⁴ Cf. Rv. i. 70, 5, where an old father's goods are divided by his sons, and Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 327. Cf. also the possible case of a father who recovers after giving over all his goods to his son, Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, iv. 15.

¹⁰⁵ Av. viii. 6, 24; *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*, ii. 4, 2; *Kāthaka Saṃhitā*, xii. 12 (*Indische Studien*, 5, 260); *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*, ii. 4, 6, 12; *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 22; Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 514, 515.

¹⁰⁶ No doubt it might also apply even if the father-in-law were decrepit; but it is hardly likely that, in these circumstances, the strong sense of

respect evident in Av. viii. 6, 24, which implies fear, would have developed.

¹⁰⁷ *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, i. 9, 2, 14; Pāṇini, iv. 1, 33; Delbrück, *op. cit.*, 510, 512.

¹⁰⁸ i. 1, 4, 13. For the older practice, cf. Rv. i. 122, 2; iii. 53, 4-6; viii. 31, 5 *et seq.*; x. 86, 10, etc.

¹⁰⁹ *E.g.*, i. 3, i. 9. 12. 13. Cf. Lévi, *La doctrine du sacrifice*, 157, 158.

¹¹⁰ iii. 6, 3.

¹¹¹ i. 10, 11.

¹¹² *Ibid.*

¹¹³ vi. 5, 8, 2. Cf. *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, i. 3, 1, 9.

¹¹⁴ xxxi. 1. Cf. *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 22.

getting things from her husband by cajolery at night. On the other hand must be set the encomia on woman: a woman is half her husband,¹¹⁵ and completes him;¹¹⁶ and in the Rigveda¹¹⁷ attacks on women mingle with the general assumption of their good qualities. None the less, the Brāhmaṇas clearly indicate a gradual decline in their position, which is evident from the rule that requires the wife to eat after her husband.¹¹⁸ Scolds were also known: the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹¹⁹ praises the wife 'who does not answer back' (*aprativādini*). Women bore no part in political life: men go to the assembly, not women, the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā¹²⁰ expressly says. On the other hand, with the advance of education, women shared in the intellectual interests of the day, as is exemplified by Yājñavalkya's¹²¹ two wives, of whom one was interested in his philosophical discussions, the other not. Other women are also referred to in the Upaniṣads as teachers, but whether they were married is not certain.¹²²

But the main object of a woman's marriage was the production of children, this being repeatedly asserted in the Rigveda and later.¹²³ The desire for offspring, as was natural in a society which mainly counted relationship through the father, took the form of a wish for a son to perform the necessary funeral rites for the father, and to continue his line. It was no doubt possible to adopt a son, but in the Rigveda¹²⁴ this custom is plainly viewed as unsatisfactory. The practice

¹¹⁵ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 2, 1, 10.

¹¹⁶ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, i. 4, 17.

¹¹⁷ In viii. 33, 17, Indra is credited with a poor opinion of woman's intelligence, and Purūravas in x. 95, 15, frankly calls them hyenas. They are defended in v. 61, 6-8, but only against mean men (*Paṇi*). Cf. Kaegi, *Der Rigveda*, n. 351.

¹¹⁸ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 9, 2, 12; x. 5, 2, 9. Cf. Vāsiṣṭha Dharma Sūtra, xii. 13; Baudhāyana Dharma Sūtra, i. 1, 2, 2; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 5, 330, n.; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 365, n.

¹¹⁹ iii. 24, 7. Cf. Gopatha Brāh-

maṇa, ii. 3, 22; Bloomfield, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 19, 14, n. 2.

¹²⁰ iv. 7, 4. Cf. Av. vii. 38, 4.

¹²¹ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 4, 1; iv. 5, 1.

¹²² Cf. the epithet *gandharva-grhītā*, Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, v. 29; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, ii. 9; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 3, 1; 7, 1; and see Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iii. 4, 4; Śāṅkhāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iv. 10.

¹²³ Rv. i. 91, 20; 92, 13; iii. 1, 23; x. 85, 25. 41. 42. 45; Av. iii. 23, 2; v. 25, 11; vi. 11, 2, etc.

¹²⁴ vii. 4, 7. 8. Cf. Nirukta, iii. 2.

is recognized,¹²⁵ as we have seen above of Niyoga, in the appointment of a brother to beget children with the wife of a dead man, or perhaps of a man who is childless. 'Sonlessness' (*aviratā*) is placed on the same level as lack of property (*amati*), and Agni is besought to protect from it.¹²⁶ The birth of a daughter was certainly not specially welcome: the Atharvaveda¹²⁷ in one hymn distinctly invokes the birth of a son, and deprecates that of a daughter, while the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹²⁸ contains an old verse which says that a daughter is a misery (*kṛpaṇam*), while a son is a light in the highest heaven (*jyotir ha putrah parama vyoman*). But there is no proof that the Vedic Indians practised the exposure of female children. This conclusion, deduced from certain passages in the later Samhitās¹²⁹ by Zimmer¹³⁰ and Delbrück,¹³¹ has been disproved by Böhlingk.

Child Life.—No doubt the care of a child was left to the mother, but we learn little from the earlier literature¹³² of the life of the young. The length of the period of pregnancy is frequently placed at ten (doubtless lunar) months.¹³³ On birth the child was first fed with milk or ghee, and then given the breast.¹³⁴ On the eighth day after birth

¹²⁵ x. 18, 8; 40, 2.

¹²⁶ Rv. iii. 16, 5.

¹²⁷ vi. 11, 3. Cf. viii. 6, 25.

¹²⁸ vii. 15. Cf. Max Müller, *Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, 409.

¹²⁹ Taittiriya Samhitā, vi. 5, 10, 3; Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā, iv. 6, 4; 7, 9; Kāthaka Samhitā, xxvii. 9; Nirukta, iii. 4; Sāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 17, 12.

¹³⁰ *Altindisches Leben*, 319. Cf. Weber, *Naxatra*, 2, 314, n., who cites Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xi. 8, 8, as evidence of the exposure of two boys, but the sense is doubtful.

¹³¹ *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 575. See also Weber, *Indische Studien*, 5, 54, 210; Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 6, 142; Kaegi, *Der Rigveda*, n. 49; Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 389, 390. Böhlingk's view is given in *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*,

44, 494-496, and cf. Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 48, who compares iv. 18, 5.

¹³² The later literature is full of details of the ceremonies before and after birth (see Delbrück, *op. cit.*, 573 *et seq.*). Weber, *Naxatra*, 2, 314, n., gives the Vedic embryology; twins were disliked, Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 9, etc.

¹³³ Rv. v. 78, 9; x. 184, 3; Av. i. 11, 6; iii. 23, 2; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 13, 9; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 5, 2, 4; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 9, 1; Weber, *Naxatra*, 2, 314, n. There are in the Av. many spells concerned with birth (i. 11, etc.), and miscarriages are mentioned (*avatoḥā*, *avasū*, Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxx. 15; Av. viii. 6, 9, etc.).

¹³⁴ Brhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, i. 3, 4 (*Mādhyamdina* = i. 5, 2 *Kāṇva*). Cf. also vi. 4, 24 *et seq.*; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 5, 1, 6. After being weaned the child is *ati-stana* (Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 2).

the infant was washed.¹³⁵ The cutting of the teeth was also a solemn occasion,¹³⁶ and is the subject of a hymn in the Atharvaveda. Reference is also made to children's learning to speak, which the Taittirīya Saṃhitā¹³⁷ ascribes to the end of the first year of life. The Aitareya Āraṇyaka¹³⁸ asserts that the words Tata and Tāta, onomatopoetic words like 'dada,'¹³⁹ are the first words of a child's speech, giving therein perhaps an unfair prominence to the father. The Atharvaveda¹⁴⁰ further contains at least one hymn for the ceremony of the first shaving of the young man's beard. The giving of a name was also an occasion of importance, a second one being often added.¹⁴¹

Sati.—On the death of her husband, in some cases the widow burned herself or was burned by his relations.¹⁴² This is clearly implied in the reference to this ancient custom in the Atharvaveda.¹⁴³ On the other hand, the Rigveda does not contemplate the custom anywhere, but on the contrary considers the widow as married apparently to the brother of the dead man.¹⁴⁴ The custom of Suttee would therefore appear during the Vedic age to have been in abeyance, at least as a general rule. At all times the practice seems to have been mainly usual among families of the warrior class, to judge from the other Indo-Germanic parallels.¹⁴⁵ In other classes

¹³⁵ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 7, 2 (on Sāmaveda, ii. 525=Rv. ix. 96, 17). The first ten days were the dangerous period (Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 14; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxii. 14, 3).

¹³⁶ Av. vi. 140.

¹³⁷ vi. 1, 6, 7. Cf. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vii. 4, 2, 38; xi. 1, 6, 3-5.

¹³⁸ i. 3, 3.

¹³⁹ Cf. Delbrück, *op. cit.*, 449, 596.

¹⁴⁰ vi. 68. Cf. ii. 13, according to Kauśika Sūtra, 53. 54, and cf. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 4, 1, 6.

¹⁴¹ Cf. Aitareya Āraṇyaka, i. 3, 3, with Keith's note; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 1, 3, 9, and Nāman.

¹⁴² Cf. Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 391; von Schroeder, *Indiens Literatur und Cultur*, 41; Jolly, *Recht und*

Sitte, 67-69; Weber, *Proceedings of the Berlin Academy*, 1896, 254 *et seq.*; Roth, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 8, 468; Wilson, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 16, 202; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 329; Geldner, *Rigveda, Kommentar*, 154.

¹⁴³ Av. xviii. 3, 1.

¹⁴⁴ x. 18, 7, 8.

¹⁴⁵ Cf. Herodotos, v. 5 (of the Thracians); iv. 71 (of the Scythians); Procopius, *De Bello Gothico*, ii. 14 (of the Heruli). So in Germany Brynhild and Nanna are instances (cf. Weinhold, *Alt nordisches Leben*, 476 *et seq.*). The universality of the custom must not be exaggerated, as Zimmer, 331, is inclined to do. To burn all the wives of a king would, in primitive ages, have been a

the survival of wives was more necessary, and the remarriage of widows, whether prohibited or allowed in the texts, is proof that there were widows who could be remarried.¹⁴⁶

wasteful action; even the chief wife would often have had to be spared on one ground or another. The Rigveda already reveals a state of society in which the actual burning of the wife was avoided by a semblance of it in the funeral ritual of (cf. Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 126). The reward of a good wife was to go to the world of her husband (*pati-loka*) after death (cf. Av. xiv. 1, 64; xviii. 3, 1; Rv.

x. 85, 43). A Vedic citation in the scholiast on Pāṇini, iii. 2, 8, Vārttika, 2, says that a Brahmin woman who drinks *Surā*, an intoxicating liquor, does not go to the world of her husband after death.

¹⁴⁶ Cf. perhaps the *gārtāruh* of Rv. i. 124, 7, as explained by Yāska, Nirukta, iii. 5; Geldner, *Rigveda, Kommentar*, 22.

Patti is used in the Atharvaveda (vii. 62, 1) to designate the 'foot soldier' in war as opposed to the *Rathin*, 'charioteer,' the latter defeating (*ji*) the former. One of the epithets of Rudra in the Śatarudriya liturgy of the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā (xvi. 19) is 'lord of footmen' (*ṣattinām pati*).

Patnī. See *Pati*. A part of the house is the *Patnīnām Sadana*, mentioned in the Atharvaveda,¹ presumably the women's quarters. The phrase is borrowed from the *Patnī-śāla*, 'hut for the wife,' of the Brāhmaṇa² ritual.

¹ ix. 3, 7.

² Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 18; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 6, 9, 8; x. 2,

3, 1; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, v. 22 (-śālā); Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xix. 6, etc.

Pathin Saubhara ('descendant of Sobhari') is mentioned in the first two Varṇas (lists of teachers) in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad¹ as the pupil of *Ayāśya Āṅgīrasa*.

¹ ii. 5, 22 (Mādhyamdina = ii. 6, 3 Kāṇva); iv. 5, 28 (Mādhyamdina = iv. 6, 3 Kāṇva).

Pathi-kṛt, 'path-maker,' is not a rare epithet in the Rigveda¹ and later,² showing clearly the importance naturally attached in primitive times to the finding of roads. The frequency

¹ ii. 23, 6; vi. 21, 12; ix. 106, 5; x. 14, 15; III, 3, etc.

² Av. xviii. 2, 53; 3, 25, etc.

with which the epithet is applied to Agni³ suggests that there is here an allusion to fire burning the primæval forest and rendering advance possible. The god Pūṣan is *pathi-kṛt*, as guarding the flocks.⁴ The Ṛṣis,⁵ or seers, as 'path-makers,' may be compared with the Roman Pontifices.

³ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 2, 1, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 1, 5, 5; xii. 4, 4, 1; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, iv. 3, etc.

⁴ Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, iii. 4, 9; xvi. 1, 17. The Sūtra, xvi. 1, 18, explains *pathi-kṛt* merely as *adhipati*,

'lord'; but the sense must be more pregnant than that.

⁵ Rv. x. 14, 15, where the expression refers to their finding the way to the heavenly world; but it is probably a transfer of an epithet of terrestrial application.

Pad in the Atharvaveda (xix. 6, 2) and the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xi. 3, 2, 3) denotes a 'quarter.' This sense is derived from the primary meaning of 'foot,' which as applied to quadrupeds would represent 'one-fourth.' Cf. Pāda.

Pada in the sense of 'quarter of a stanza' is found as early as the Rigveda¹ and often later.² In the Brāhmaṇas it also denotes a 'word' as opposed to a 'letter' (Varṇa).³

¹ i. 164, 24. 45.

² Av. ix. 10, 19; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 25; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 6. 10. 17, etc.; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxii. 1, 5.

³ Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxvi. 5, where the sequence is half-stanza (*ardharca*), quarter-stanza (*pāda*), word (*pada*), and letter (*varṇa*). Cf. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, x. 2, 6, 13; xi. 5, 6, 9, etc.

Padi is found once in the Rigveda,¹ where, according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary, the word probably designates some kind of animal. Yāska² explains it as equivalent to *gantv*, 'a moving creature,' but Durga³ as meaning 'bird.' The passage may refer to catching the Padi in a net (? *mukṣājā*).⁴

¹ i. 125, 2.

² Nirukta, v. 18.

³ In his commentary on Nirukta, *loc. cit.*

⁴ Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, i. 129; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 244.

Payas denotes the 'milk' of the cow in the Rigveda¹ and later.² More generally it has also the sense of 'sap' or 'fluid'

¹ i. 164, 28; ii. 14, 10; iv. 3, 9; v. 85, 2; x. 30, 13; 63, 3, etc.

² Av. iv. 11, 4; xii. 1, 10; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, iv. 3. Cf. Go and Kṣīra.

found in plants,³ and giving them life and strength. In other passages it denotes the 'water' of heaven.⁴ A vow to live for a time on milk alone occurs in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.⁵

³ Av. iii. 5, 1; x. 1, 12; xiii. 1, 9; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvii. 1; xviii. 36, etc. So of Soma, Rv. ix. 97, 14.

⁴ Rv. i. 64, 5; 166, 3; iii. 33, 1, 4; iv. 57, 8, etc.

⁵ *Payo-vrata*, 'one who undergoes a vow (to subsist) on (nothing but) milk,' ix. 5, 1, 1 *et seq.*; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, viii. 9. The Dīkṣita subsists on it alone.

Payasyā in the later Saṃhitās and Brāhmaṇas¹ denotes curds, said to consist of a mixture of sour milk and hot or cold fresh milk.²

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 3, 13, 2; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, 11, 2; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 22, 24; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 4, 4, 10, 21; 5, 1, 12; 2, 9, etc.

² See Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 12, 381, n. 2.

Para Ātṇāra ('descendant of Ātṇāra') appears in the later Saṃhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas² as one of the ancient great kings who won sons by performing a particular sacrifice. In the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa³ he is styled Hairaṇyanābha, 'descendant of Hiraṇyanābha,' and in the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra⁴ he is called Para Āhlāra Vaideha, a fact testifying to the close connexion of Kosala and Videha. A Yajña-gāthā, or 'sacrificial verse,' there⁵ cited mentions Hiraṇyanābha Kausalya in connexion with Para.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 6, 5, 3; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxii. 3 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 473).

² Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxv. 16, 3; Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 11.

³ xiii. 5, 4, 4.

⁴ xvi. 9, 11.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 13. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 7; *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 7; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 2, 165, n. 4.

Parama-jyā, 'of supreme power,' is understood by Ludwig¹ in one passage of the Rīgveda² as the proper name of a great man among the Yadus. But it is doubtful whether the word is more than an epithet.³

¹ Translation of the Rīgveda, 3, 159.

² viii. 1, 30.

³ Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 39.

✓ Paraśu in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes the axe of the woodcutter. Of its form we know nothing. A red-hot axe was used in a form of ordeal (*Divya*) applied in accusations of theft.³ See also *Paraśu*.

¹ i. 127, 3; vii. 104, 21; x. 28, 8; 53, 9, etc.

² Av. iii. 19, 4; vii. 28, 1; xi. 9, 1; * *Kāthaka Samhitā*, xii. 10; *Satapatha*

Brāhmaṇa, iii. 6, 4, 10; *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, ii. 35; *Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa*, x. 1; *Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad*, ii. 11, etc.

³ *Chāndogya Upaniṣad*, vi. 16, 1.

Paraśvan. See *Parasvant*.

Parasvant denotes a large wild animal which Roth¹ conjectures to be the wild ass. It is mentioned in the *Vṛṣākapi* hymn² of the Rigveda, twice in the *Atharvaveda*,³ and in the list of victims at the *Aśvamedha* ('horse sacrifice') in the *Yajurveda Samhitās*,⁴ in all of which passages the sense of 'wild ass' is satisfactory. More doubtful is the meaning of the word *paraśvā(n)* in the *Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad*,⁵ where the commentary explains it as 'serpent.' It is, of course, quite possible that the word has nothing to do with *parasvant*. Bühler⁶ suggests connexion with the Pāli *palāsāda*, 'rhinoceros.'

¹ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

² x. 86, 18.

³ vi. 72, 2; xx. 131, 22.

⁴ *Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā*, iii. 14, 10; *Vājasaneyi Samhitā*, xxiv. 8; *Taittirīya Samhitā*, v. 5, 21, 1, where the commentator takes it to be the wild buffalo.

⁵ i. 2.

⁶ *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 48, 63; Keith, *Sāṅkhāyana Aranyaka*, 17, n. 1; *Aitareya Aranyaka*, 377, n. 1.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 2, 633; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 86, 87; Whitney, Translation of the *Atharvaveda*, 335; Geldner, *Rigveda, Glossar*, 105.

Parā-vṛj is a term found in four passages of the Rigveda,¹ in all of which it refers to a person in a forlorn condition, while one² of them also speaks of him as going south. Sāyana's³ view that the word is a proper name is most unlikely, while Grassmann's⁴ explanation of it as 'cripple' is still less probable.

¹ i. 112, 8; ii. 13, 12; 15, 7; x. 61, 8.

² x. 61, 8.

³ On i. 112, 8, etc., cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, 152.

⁴ Translation of the Rigveda, 1, 23, and cf. *Wörterbuch*, s.v.

Roth's⁵ interpretation of it as 'exile' seems clearly right in the passage which refers to the Parāvṛj as going south. Zimmer⁶ accepts Roth's view for this passage, but in the others sees a reference to the child of a maiden exposed by her and in danger of being eaten by insects (*vamrī*). This view is supported by the fact that *parāvṛkta* seems to have the same sense,⁷ and is accepted by Oldenberg.⁸

⁵ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁶ *Altindisches Leben*, 185, 334, 335.

⁷ Rv. iv. 30, 19. Cf. iv. 30, 16 ; 19, 9.

⁸ *Rgveda-Noten*, I, 200. Cf. above, p. 481, n. 67.

Cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 248 ; Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 402.

Parāśara is mentioned with Śatayātu and Vasiṣṭha in the Rigvedic hymn celebrating Sudās'¹ victory over the ten kings. According to the Nirukta² he was a son of Vasiṣṭha, but the Epic version makes him a son of Śakti and grandson of Vasiṣṭha. Geldner³ thinks that he is mentioned in the Rigveda along with Śatayātu, perhaps his uncle, and his grandfather Vasiṣṭha, as the three sages who approached Indra and won his favour for Sudās. He is erroneously credited with the authorship of certain hymns of the Rigveda⁴ by the Anukramaṇī (Index).

¹ vii. 18, 21.

² vi. 30.

³ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 132.

⁴ i. 65-73.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rig-

veda, 3, 110, 111 ; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 9, 324. The Parāśaras as a school appear in the Kāthaka Anukramaṇī (*Indische Studien*, 3, 460).

Pari-kṣit appears in the Atharvaveda¹ as a king in whose realm, that of the Kurus, prosperity and peace abound. The verses in which he is celebrated are later² called *Pāriṣṭityah*, and the Brāhmaṇas explain that Agni is *pari-kṣit* because he dwells among men. Hence Roth³ and Bloomfield⁴ regard Pariṣṭit in the Atharvaveda not as a human king at all. This may be correct, but it is not certain. Both Zimmer⁵ and

¹ xx. 127, 7-10. See also Scheftelowitz, *Die Apokryphen des Veda*, 156, 157, and the verses in the Vaitāna Sūtra, xxxiv. 9. The Vedic spelling is Pariṣṭit, not Pariṣṭit.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vi. 32, 10 ; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxx. 5 ; Gopatha

Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 12 ; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xii. 17.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁴ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 690, 691. but see *Atharvaveda*, 101, n. 9.

⁵ *Altindisches Leben*, 131.

Oldenberg⁶ recognize Parikṣit as a real king, a view supported by the fact that in the later Vedic literature King Janamejaya bears the patronymic Pārikṣita. If this be so, Parikṣit belonged to the later period, since the Atharvan passage in which his name occurs is certainly late, and none of the other Samhitās know Parikṣit at all. The Epic⁷ makes him grandfather of Pratiśravas and great-grandfather of Pratīpa, and Zimmer,⁸ probably with justice, compares the Prātisutvana and Pratīpa found in another late Atharvan passage.⁸ But Devāpi and Śantanu cannot be brought into connexion with Pratīpa.⁹

⁶ *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 237; *Buddha*, 396.

⁷ See Zimmer, *loc. cit.*

⁸ xx. 129.

⁹ Devāpi is really a Brahmin, son

of Rṣiṣeṇa, and not connected directly with Śantanu. Yāska, *Nirukta*, ii. 10, identifies them as brothers and Kurus; but the former part of the identification is, no doubt, wrong.

Pari-gha denotes an iron bolt or bar in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad (ii. 24, 6. 10. 15) as often later.

Pari-cakrā is according to one reading the name of a Pañcāla town mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ and identified by Weber² with the later Ekacakrā, which was near Kāmpila.³ There is a various reading Parivakrā.⁴

¹ xiii. 5, 4, 7.

² *Indische Studien*, i, 192.

³ *Mahābhārata*, i. 6094.

⁴ Accepted by the scholiast and Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 397.

Pari-cara is found in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ in the sense of 'attendant.' In the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa² *pari-carāṇa* has the same sense metaphorically, the other two Vedas (Sāma and Yajur) being said to be subsidiary to the Rigveda.

¹ iv. 3, 5, 9. Cf. *pari-caritṛ*, Chāndogya Upaniṣad, vii. 8, 1.

² vi. 11; Max Müller, *Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, 457.

Pari-carmanya denotes a thong of leather in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa (vi. 12) and the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka (ii. 1).

Pari-takmyā in a number of passages of the Rigveda¹ denotes 'night' according to the St. Petersburg Dictionary.

¹ i. 116, 15; iv. 41, 6; 43, 3; v. 30, 13; 31, 11; vi. 24, 9; vii. 69, 4.

Sieg² thinks that in one place³ at least the word signifies the decisive point of the race, something like the sense of *Prapitva*. But this is very doubtful.

² *Die Sagenstoffe des R̥gveda*, 128. Cf. Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 36; *R̥gveda, Glossar*, 106.

³ i. 116, 15.

✓ *Pari-dā* in a few passages of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ has the sense of 'giving oneself up to the mercy or protection of another.'

¹ ii. 4, 1, 11; ix. 2, 1, 17; 4, 2, 17; 4, 5; 5, 1, 53.

Pari-dhāna denotes 'garment,' probably 'under garment,' in the Atharvaveda (viii. 2, 16) and the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad (vi. 1, 10). A garment of saffron is mentioned in the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka (xi. 4).

Pari-pad seems in the R̥gveda¹ to denote a pitfall used to capture lions.

¹ x. 28, 10; metaphorically, viii. 24, 24.

✓ *Pari-panthin*, 'besetting the path,' denotes 'robber' in the R̥gveda¹ and later.² Cf. Taskara, Tāyu, Stena.

¹ i. 42, 3; 103, 6; x. 85, 32.

² Av. i. 27, 1; iii. 15, 1; xii. 1, 32; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, iv. 34, etc.

Pari-pavana signifies in the Nirukta (iv. 9. 10) an instrument for winnowing grain.

Pari-mit occurs once in the Atharvaveda¹ in the description of a house, meaning perhaps the 'crossbeams' connecting the vertical posts.² Cf. Gṛha.

¹ ix. 3, 1.

² Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 596; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*,

158; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 525.

✓ *Pari-moṣa* in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā¹ signifies 'theft,' and *parimōṣin* in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa² 'thief.'

¹ ii. 5, 5, 1; vi. 1, 11, 5.

² xi. 6, 3, 11; xiii. 2, 4, 2, etc.

Pari-rathya occurs once in the Atharvaveda¹ meaning either 'road'² or a part of the chariot, perhaps as Ludwig³ and Whitney⁴ render it, the 'rim.'

¹ viii. 8, 22.

² Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 587, following Nilakaṇṭha's explanation of *parirathya*, Mahābhārata, viii. 1487.

³ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 528.

⁴ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 506.

Pari-vakrā is the reading accepted in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xiii. 5, 4, 7) by the scholiast instead of the variant **Paricakrā**, which is supported by the Epic Ekacakrā.

Pari-vatsara denotes in the Rigveda¹ and later² a 'full year.' It is often mentioned with other names of year (see **Samvatsara**), and in the later five year cycle counts as the second year.

¹ x. 62, 2.

² Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa i. 5, 5, 6; Mahābhārata, i. 3202, etc. So *pari-*

vatsariṇa, as an adjective, 'relating to a full year,' Rv. vii. 103, 8; Av. iii. 10, 3.

Pari-vāpa in the later Saṃhitās¹ and Brāhmaṇas² denotes 'fried grains of rice.'

¹ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, iii. 1, 10, 1; vi. 5, 11, 4; vii. 2, 10, 4; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxxiv. 11; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 21, 22.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 24; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, 11, 2, etc.

Pari-vitta denotes an 'elder brother who is not married when his younger brother is.' The term occurs in the list of sinful persons in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās¹ as well as in the Atharvaveda,² where Ludwig³ needlessly proposes to read *parivettā*, the 'younger brother who marries before his eldest brother.' The name for the younger brother in the older texts is Parivividāna.⁴

¹ Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxxi. 7; Kapiṣṭhala Saṃhitā, xlvii. 7; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 1, 9; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 2, 8, 11; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 9.

² vi. 112, 3.

³ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 470.

⁴ So in the Kāthaka, Kapiṣṭhala,

Maitrāyaṇī, and Vājasaneyi Saṃhitās, *loc. cit.*

Cf. Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 580 et seq.; Bloomfield, *American Journal of Philology*, 17, 430 et seq.; *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 522 et seq.; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 315; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 362.

Parī-vṛktā, Parī-vṛktī, Parī-vṛttī, are variant forms of the name of the rejected one among the royal wives. See Pati.

Parī-veṣṭr in the Atharvaveda¹ and later² denotes an 'attendant,' more especially one who serves up food, a 'waiter.' The feminine form Parīveṣṭrī signifies a 'female attendant' or 'handmaid.'³

¹ ix. 6, 51.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 3, 1, 3; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 2, 16; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, vi. 13; xxx. 12. 13; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 8, 1; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 21; Śatapatha

Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 5, 4, 6; iii. 8, 2, 3; vi. 2, 13, 3, etc.

³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 2, 7, 4; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, ii. 1; Keith, *Sāṃkhyaṇa Aranyaka*, 21, n. 2.

Parī-vrājaka (lit., 'wandering about') denotes in the Nirukta (i. 14; ii. 8) a 'mendicant monk.'

Parī-ṣad (lit., 'sitting around') denotes in the Upaniṣads¹ an 'assemblage' of advisers in questions of philosophy, and the Gobhila Gṛhya Sūtra² refers to a teacher with his Parīṣad or 'council.' In the later literature the word denotes a body of advisers on religious topics, but also the assessors of a judge, or the council of ministers of a prince.³ But in none of these senses is the word found in the early literature, though the institutions indicated by it must have existed at least in embryo.

¹ Brhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 1, 1 (Mādhyamīna=vi. 2, 1 Kāṇva); *daivī parīṣad*, Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, ii. 11, 13. 14.

² iii. 2, 40.

³ Cf. Jolly, *Recht und Sitte*, 136, 137; Foy, *Die königliche Gewalt*, 16-19; 33-37; 66; Bühler, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 48, 55, 56; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 2, 124.

Parī-ṣkanda (lit., 'leaping around') occurs in the Vrātya hymn of the Atharvaveda (xv. 2, 1 *et seq.*) denoting, in the dual, the two footmen running beside a chariot.

Parī-ṣyanda (with water 'flowing around') in two passages of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (ix. 2, 1, 19; xiv. 3, 1, 14) denotes a sandbank or island in a river.

Pari-sāraka is the name of a place, an island formed by the Sarasvatī 'flowing around' it, according to a story in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (ii. 19).

Pari-srut is the name of a drink which is mentioned first in the Atharvaveda,¹ and which was distinct from both Surā and Soma,² but was intoxicating. According to Mahīdhara,³ the liquor was made from flowers (Puṣpa). Zimmer⁴ thinks that it was the family drink, and this is supported by the fact that in the Atharvaveda it twice occurs as a household beverage.⁵ Hillebrandt⁶ is of opinion that it was very much the same as Surā.

¹ iii. 12, 7; xx. 127, 9. Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 68.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 1, 2, 14. Cf. v. 5, 4, 10; xi. 5, 5, 13; xii. 7, 1, 7; 8, 2, 15; 9, 1, 1.

³ On Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, ii. 34.

⁴ *Altindisches Leben*, 281, 282.

⁵ See also Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 15; xx. 59; xxi. 29; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 11, 2. Its nature is more elaborately explained in the Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xiv. 1, 14; xv. 10, 11; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 10, 349, 350.

⁶ *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 24, 8.

1. **Pari-ṇah** appears to denote a 'box' or something similar in the Atharvaveda (xix. 48, 1).

2. **Pari-ṇah** is the name of a place in Kurukṣetra mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,¹ the Taittiriya Āraṇyaka,² and the Sūtras.³

¹ xxv. 13, 1.

² v. 1, 1.

³ Lātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, x. 19, 1;

Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xxiv. 6, 34;

Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xiii. 29,

32.

Pari-sāsa is the name of an instrument of the nature of tongs, used to lift the sacrificial kettle off the fire.¹

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 1, 3, 1; 2, 1, 16; 2, 54; 3, 1, 20, etc.

Paruc-chepa is the name of a Rṣi to whom the Anukramaṇī (Index) attributes a series of hymns¹ in the Rīgveda, and whose

¹ Rv. i. 127-139.

authorship is asserted in the Aitareya² and the Kauṣītaki³ Brāhmaṇas, as well as in the Nirukta.⁴ In the Taittiriya Saṃhitā⁵ he appears as a rival of Nṛmedhas.

² v. 12. 13 (where hymns Rv. i. 128, 129, 130, 133, 135, 137, 139, are attributed to him).

³ xxiii. 4. 5.

⁴ x. 42.

⁵ ii. 5, 8, 3.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 116. Paruccheṇa's claim to authorship is very doubtful.

Paruṣa seems to mean 'reed' in the Atharvaveda (viii. 8, 4) and 'arrow' in the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra (xiv. 22, 20).

Paruṣṇī is the name of a river which is mentioned in the Nadī-stuti ('Praise of Rivers'),¹ and in the song of Sudās' victory over the ten kings,² which seems to have been made decisive by the rise of the river drowning the fugitives.³ In these passages and one of the eighth book of the Rigveda,⁴ where it is called a 'great stream' (*mahenadi*), the name is certainly that of the river later called Ravi (Irāvati), as recognized by Yāska.⁵ Pischel⁶ sees a reference to it in two other passages of the Rigveda,⁷ where 'wool' (*ūṇā*) is connected with the word *paruṣṇī*, and the allusion to the river is accepted by Max Müller⁸ and Oldenberg,⁹ though they are not fully agreed as to the exact sense of the passages in question. Pischel suggests that the name is derived from the 'flocks' (*parus*) of wool, not from the bends of the river, as understood by the Nirukta,⁵ or from its reeds, as Roth¹⁰ suggests.

¹ x. 75, 5.

² vii. 18, 8. 9.

³ It is impossible to decide precisely what part the river played in the battle. It is usually held that the enemies of Sudās tried to divert the stream, but failed, and were drowned in its current. So Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 11; Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 154; Geldner, *Rigveda, Kommentar*, 103, holds that Sudās was caught between two opposing armies, and had to escape over the Paruṣṇī, that his enemies tried to divert it to render him more accessible to their attack, but failed,

and were overwhelmed in the river. Hopkins, *India, Old and New*, 52 *et seq.*, may be right in rejecting *in toto* the theory of the attempted diversion of the waters, though in the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 261 *et seq.*, he accepted the traditional view.

⁴ viii. 74, 15.

⁵ Nirukta, ix. 26.

⁶ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 208-210.

⁷ iv. 22, 2; v. 52, 9.

⁸ *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 315, 323.

⁹ *Rgveda-Noten*, 1, 348.

¹⁰ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. 4a.

The mention of the Paruṣṇī and the Yamunā in the hymn celebrating the victory of Sudās has given rise to the conjectures of Hopkins,¹¹ that the Yamunā in that hymn is merely another name for the Paruṣṇī, and of Geldner,¹² that the Paruṣṇī there is merely a tributary of the Yamunā (Jumna). But neither interpretation is either essential or even probable. The hymn is a condensed one, and may well be taken as celebrating two great victories of Sudās. There is a doubtful reference to the Paruṣṇī in the Atharvaveda.¹³

¹¹ *Op. cit.*, 52.

¹² *Rgveda, Glossar*, 106.

¹³ vi. 12, 3. Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns*

| of the *Atharvaveda*, 462; Whitney, Translation of the *Atharvaveda*, 289.

Parus means first a 'limb' or 'member' of the body,¹ and is then applied metaphorically to the divisions of the sacrifice² or of the year³ (cf. Parvan).

¹ Rv. i. 162, 18; x. 97, 12; 100, 5; Av. i. 12, 3; iv. 12, 2, 3, etc.

² Rv. x. 53, 1; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 9, 1.

³ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, ii. 5, 6, 1.

1. Parṁa denotes the 'wing' of a bird in the Rigveda¹ and later.² It also means the 'feather' of an arrow in a late passage of the Rigveda,³ and more often later;⁴ and the 'leaf' of a tree from the Rigveda onwards.⁵

¹ i. 116, 15; 182, 7; 183, 1; iv. 27, 4, etc.

² Av. x. 1, 29; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 3, 5, etc.

³ x. 18, 14. Cf. Lanman, *Sanskrit Reader*, 386.

⁴ Av. v. 25, 1; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxv. 1; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 25; iii, 26, etc.

⁵ Rv. x. 68, 10; Av. viii. 7, 12; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, ii. 5, 1, 7; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvi. 46, etc.

2. Parṁa denotes the tree *Butea frondosa*, later usually called Palāśa. It occurs in the Rigveda¹ in connexion with the Aśvattha, and with that tree as well as the Nyagrodha in the Atharvaveda,² which mentions both amulets³ and the cover of sacrificial dishes⁴ as made from its wood. Its use for the

¹ x. 97, 5.

² v. 5, 5.

³ iii. 5, 4, 8.

⁴ xviii. 4, 53.

making of sacrificial implements like the ladle (*juhū*),⁵ or sacrificial posts,⁶ or the small ladle called *śruva*,⁷ is mentioned. The Taittirīya Saṃhitā⁸ ascribes its origin to the loss of a feather by the Gāyatrī when winning the Soma. The tree is also often mentioned elsewhere.⁹ Reference too is sometimes made to its bark (*parṇa-vaḥka*).¹⁰

⁵ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 5, 7, 2. Cf. Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 1, 1.

⁶ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxi. 4, 13.

⁷ Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xv. 2. Cf. viii. 2; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 3, 11; 7, 1, 9; 8, 7.

⁸ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, *loc. cit.*, and cf. Kuhn, *Die Herabkunft des Feuers und des Göttertranks*, 148, 192; Bloomfield, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, 20, 24; *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*,

331, 332; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 91.

⁹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 3, 4, 10; vi. 5, 1, 1; xi. 1, 4, 2; 7, 28; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, ix. 5, 4.

¹⁰ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 5, 3, 5; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 7, 4, 2, 18, etc.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 59; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 17, 194, 195.

Parṇaka is the name of a man included in the list of victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā¹ and the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa.² According to Mahīdhara,³ a Bhilla is meant—i.e., presumably a wild hillman, for he glosses Niṣāda in the same way.⁴ Sāyaṇa⁵ explains the word as meaning 'one who catches fish by putting over the water a *parṇa* with poison,' but this is apparently a mere etymological guess. Weber's⁶ rendering of the term as referring to a savage 'wearing feathers' is ingenious, but uncertain.

¹ xxx. 16.

² iii. 4, 12, 1.

³ On Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, *loc. cit.*

⁴ On Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvi. 27.

⁵ On Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, *loc. cit.*

⁶ *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 18, 281.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 119.

Parṇa-dhi in the Atharvaveda¹ denotes the part of the shaft in which the feather of the arrow is fastened.

¹ iv. 6, 5. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 300; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 375; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 154.

Parnaya is the name in two passages of the Rigveda¹ either of a hero, as Ludwig² thinks, or of a demon³ overcome by Indra.

¹ i. 53, 8; x. 48, 2.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 149.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Pary-āṅka is the name of the seat of the Brahman in the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad.¹ It seems to correspond to what is elsewhere called Āsandi;² as used in the Upaniṣad, it can, however, hardly mean a long seat for reclining on, but rather a throne.³

¹ i. 5.

² Av. xv. 3, 3. Cf. xiv. 2, 65; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 5. 6. 12.

³ Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 397.

401; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 155; Lanman in Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 765, 776.

Pary-āsa is used in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (iii. 1, 2, 18) to denote the woof of cloth, the warp being called *anuchāda*.

1. Parvata in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda² is conjoined with *giri* in the sense of 'hill' or 'mountain.' From the Rigveda³ onwards⁴ it is common in this sense as connected with the waters of rivers which flow in the hills.⁵ The legend of the mountains having wings is already found in the Samhitās.⁶ In the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad⁷ are mentioned the southern (*dakṣiṇa*) and the northern (*uttara*) mountains, evidently in allusion to the Himālaya and the Vindhya ranges. The plants (*oṣadhi*) and aromatic products (*añjana*) of the mountains are referred to in the Atharvaveda,⁸ and their mineral treasures in the Rigveda.⁹

¹ i. 37, 7; v. 56, 4.

² Av. iv. 6, 8; vi. 12, 3; 17, 3; ix. 1, 18; xii. 1, 11.

³ i. 39, 5; 52, 2; 155, 1; 191, 9; ii. 12, 2, 3; 17, 5, etc.

⁴ Av. i. 14, 1; iii. 21, 10; iv. 9, 8; viii. 7, 17; Taittirīya Samhitā, iii. 4, 5, 1; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xvii. 1; xviii. 13, etc.

⁵ Rv. vii. 34, 23; 35, 8; viii. 18, 16;

31, 10; x. 35, 2; 36, 1, etc.; Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, i. 80; 2, 66.

⁶ Kāthaka Samhitā, xxxvi. 9; Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā, i. 10, 13; and Rv. iv. 54, 5, as explained by Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, i. 174.

⁷ ii. 13; Weber, *Indische Studien*, i. 407; Keith, *Sāṅkhya-yana Āraṇyaka*, 28, n. 1.

⁸ xix. 44, 6; 45, 7. ⁹ x. 69, 6.

2. Parvata in one passage of the Rigveda¹ denotes, according to Ludwig,² a sacrificer whose generosity is praised. But it is probable that the god Parvata, the spirit of the mountain, is meant.³

¹ vii. 87, 8.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 159.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

3. Parvata is mentioned several times in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹ along with Nārada. The Anukramaṇī (Index) attributes to him the authorship of several hymns of the Rigveda.²

¹ vii. 13, 34; viii. 21; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 17, 4.

² viii. 12; ix. 104; 105.

Parvan denotes the knots of the reed or the joints of a plant,¹ and more generally a part or limb of the body.² It also designates a period of time, probably with reference to the breaks in the month at new and full moon.³ In one passage⁴ Geldner⁵ thinks the word indicates a song section of the Sāmaveda.

¹ Av. xii. 3, 31; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 1, 2, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 3, 1, 31, and cf. Rv. x. 68, 9.

² Rv. i. 61, 12; iv. 19, 9; viii. 48, 5; x. 89, 8; Av. i. 11, 1; 12, 2; ii. 9, 1; vi. 14, 1; xi. 8, 12; xii. 5, 71; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 31; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 3, 35 *et seq.*; iii. 4, 4, 2; vi. 1, 2, 31; x. 4, 5, 2, etc.

³ Rv. i. 94, 4; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xiii. 43; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 3, 35; vi. 2, 2, 34, etc. Cf. Māsa. In the Sūtras the days of the four-monthly festivals (*cāturmāsya*) are so called:

Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, v. 2, 13; xxii. 7, 1. 16. 17; xxiv. 4, 30; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xiv. 5, 6; 10, 4. 18; Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, ix. 2, 3; and more often the periods of the change of moon: Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xxiv. 6, 4. 25. 30; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, iii. 2, 1; 3, 1; Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, viii. 8, 46, etc.

⁴ vii. 103, 5.

⁵ *Rgveda, Glossar*, 107.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 364, who quotes Tacitus, *Germania*, 11.

Parśāna, 'hollow,' is mentioned several times in the Rigveda (vii. 104, 5; viii. 7, 34; 45, 41).

1. Parśu denotes 'rib' in the Atharvaveda¹ and later.² Cf. Śarīra.

¹ ix. 7, 6; x. 9, 20; xi. 3, 12.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 5, 25, 1; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxxi. 1; Śatapatha

Brāhmaṇa, viii. 6, 2, 10; x. 6, 4, 1; xii. 3, 1, 6; Śaḍviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, etc.

2. Parśu seems in some passages¹ to denote a 'sickle,' being apparently a variant of Paraśu.

¹ Av. xii. 3, 31 (Kauśika Sūtra, i. 24. 25; viii. 11; lxi. 38. 39); perhaps vii. 28, 1 = Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 2, 4, 1. See Whitney, Translation of

the Atharvaveda, 407, 408; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 4, 26 (where *parśu* is metrically needed), etc. Cf. Böhtlingk, Dictionary, s.v.

3. Parśu in the Nirukta¹ is explained in one passage of the Rigveda² as meaning the sides of a cistern (*kūpa*).³ But the sense of 'ribs' is quite adequate there.

¹ iv. 6.

² i. 105, 8; x. 33, 2.

³ Oldenberg, *Ṛgveda-Noten*, i, 100; Geldner, *Rigveda, Glossar*, 107.

4. Parśu occurs in one passage in a Dānastuti ('praise of gifts') in the Rigveda¹ as the name of a man. It is not certain that he is identical with Tirindira, but the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra² mentions Tirindira Pāraśavya as the patron of Vatsa Kāṇva. In another passage occurring in the Vṛṣākapi hymn,³ Parśu Mānavī occurs, apparently as a woman, daughter of Manu, but who is meant it is quite impossible to say. Excepting these two, there are no other occurrences in which the word has with any probability the value of a proper name in the Rigveda.

Ludwig,⁴ however, sees in several other places an allusion to the Parśus. Thus in one passage of the Rigveda⁵ he finds a reference to the defeat of Kuruśravaṇa by the Parśus; in another⁶ he finds a reference to the Pṛthuis and Parśus—i.e., the Parthians and the Persians. He also sees the Parthians in Pārthava, a name found in one hymn.⁷ The same view is taken by Weber,⁸ who holds that historical connexions with the

¹ viii. 6, 46.

² xvi. 11, 20.

³ x. 86, 23. Apparently Vārttika 2, on Pāṇini, iv. 1, 177, where Parśu is explained as a feminine, Princess of the Parśus, refers to this passage. On the sense, cf. Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 42; *Rigveda, Glossar*, 107; and Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 2, 2, 2, where the expression occurs, but where the sense is very dubious.

⁴ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 196 et seq.

⁵ x. 33, 2. The sense here is, no doubt, 'ribs.' See Geldner, *op. cit.*, 2, 184, n. 3; Bergaigne, *Religion Védique*, 2, 362, n.

⁶ vii. 83, 1, *pṛthu-parśavaḥ*, which really means either 'with large ribs'—i.e., 'strong,' as Roth, with Sāyaṇa, inclines to take it—or 'with broad axes,' according to Zimmer.

⁷ vi. 27, 8.

⁸ *Indische Studien*, 4, 379; *Indian Literature*, 4; *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 36 et seq. He confines his view to the equation of Parśu in Rigveda, viii. 6, 46, and the Persians. Hillebrandt, who is inclined to see relations with Iran in early times (see Pani, *Pārāvata*, *Sṛñjaya*), does not in this connexion quote Parśu at all, and, though he mentions Pārthava, does not regard it as probably referring to a Parthian (*Vedische Mythologie*, i, 105). Brunnhofer, in his various works (*Iran und Turan*, 1889; *vom Pontus bis zum Indus*, 1890, etc.), finds constant references in the Veda to events in Iran, but his theories must be regarded as definitely unscientific. See also Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 264, n.

Persians are referred to. But Zimmer⁹ points out that this conclusion is not justified; the Parsus were known to Pāṇini¹⁰ as a warrior tribe; the Pāraśavas were a tribe in south-west Madhyadeśa; and the *Periplus*¹¹ knows a tribe of Parthoi in north India. At most the only conclusion to be drawn is that the Indians and Iranians were early connected, as was of course the case. Actual historical contact cannot be asserted with any degree of probability.

⁹ *Altindisches Leben*, 134 et seq.; 433. *Ibid.*, 434, 435, he refutes conclusively Ludwig's extraordinary view that Pṛthu

and Parsu are dialectical forms of the same word.

¹⁰ v. 3, 117.

¹¹ c. 38.

Parṣa occurs in the Rigveda,¹ denoting in the plural 'sheaves' strewn over the threshing floor. Cf. Khala.

¹ x. 48, 7; Nirukta, iii. 10. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 238. Perhaps *parṣin*, in the compound *iṣu-parṣin* | in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 4, 2, 5, means 'having a bundle (of arrows).'

Palada occurs twice in one hymn of the Atharvaveda¹ in the description of a house. It seems to mean bundles of straw or reeds used to thatch the house and render the sides wind and weather proof.

¹ ix. 3, 5, 17. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 153; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 194, 195.

Palasti. See Palita.

Palāla is found with Anu-palāla in the Atharvaveda (viii. 6, 2) as the name of a demon. The meaning of the word is 'straw,' in which sense it occurs in the Kauśika Sūtra (lxxx. 27), while the feminine form, Palālī, is found in the Atharvaveda itself (ii. 8, 3) as the straw of barley (Yava).

Palāva is found in the Atharvaveda¹ and the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa² in the sense of 'chaff.'

¹ xii. 3, 19, where some manuscripts read *palāvā*.

² i 54, 1

Palāśa, like Parna, denotes 'leaf' in the Brāhmaṇas.¹ It also² designates the tree *Butea frondosa*, of which Parna is the early name.

¹ Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, x. 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, 4, 5; v. 2, 1, 17 etc.; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iv. 14, 3.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 3, 3, 19; ii. 6, 2, 8, etc.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 59.

Palita, 'grey-haired,' occurs frequently from the Rigveda¹ onwards.² It is the distinctive sign of old age. Those who, like certain descendants of Jamadagni, do not grow old,³ are said not to become grey-haired, while Bharadvāja is described as having in his old age become thin and grey-haired.⁴ The Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa⁵ in one passage observes that grey hairs appear first on the head, and elsewhere⁶ alludes to the hair on the arms having become grey.

¹ i. 144, 4; 164, 1; iii. 55, 9; x. 4, 5, etc.

² Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 15, etc.

³ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 1, 9, 1; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxi. 10, 6. Cf. Hopkins, *Transactions of the Connecticut*

Academy of Arts and Sciences, 15, 54, and Rv. iii. 53, 16, where *palasti* seems to mean *palita*.

⁴ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 49.

⁵ xi. 4, 1, 6. 14.

⁶ iii. 8, 2, 25.

Palpūlana is found in the Atharvaveda¹ and the Taittirīya Saṃhitā² apparently meaning, properly, 'lye,' or water impregnated with some biting substance for washing clothes. In the Atharvan passage urine seems to be meant.³ The verb *palpūlaya*, 'to wash with alkaline water,' occurs in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā² and the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa;⁴ and the Sūtras refer to hides (*carman*)⁵ and garments⁶ so washed. Cf. also *Vāsaḥ-palpūli*.

¹ xii. 4, 9. Cf. Kauśika Sūtra, xi. 16.

² ii. 5, 5, 6.

³ Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 695. Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 74, 175.

⁴ i. 3, 5, 2. 3.

⁵ Kauśika Sūtra, 67.

⁶ Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, iii. 8, 12. Cf. Baudhāyana Dharma Sūtra, i. 6, 13, 15; Böhtlingk, Dictionary, s.v.

Palli-gupta Lauhitya ('descendant of Lohita') is mentioned in a Vaṃśa ('list of teachers') in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 42, 1) as a pupil of Śyāmajayanta Lauhitya.

The name is obviously a late one, for Palli is not found in the early literature, and the name of the Lauhitya family is otherwise known in post-Vedic works only.

Pavana ('purifier') in the Atharvaveda¹ denotes an instrument for purifying grain from husks, etc.; either a 'sieve' or a 'winnowing basket' may be meant. In the Sūtras² it is mentioned as used for cleaning the bones of the dead after cremation.

¹ iv. 34, 2; xviii. 3, 11. Cf. Nirukta, vi. 9.

² Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iv. 5. 7.

Pavamāna is a term very frequently applied in the Rigveda to the Soma 'purifying itself' by running through the sieve. Later it appears in a few passages¹ in the sense of 'wind' (as a purifier).

¹ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, vii. 5, 20, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, vi. 17; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 7.

Pavasta in one passage of the Atharvaveda¹ apparently denotes 'covers.'

¹ iv. 5, 6. Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 156.

Pavi denotes the 'tire' of the wheel of a chariot in the Rigveda¹ and later.² Reference is made³ to the necessity for fastening it on firmly, and the epithet *su-pavi*, 'having a good tire,' is found in the Atharvaveda⁴ with *su-nābhi*, 'having a good nave,' and *su-cakra*, 'having a good wheel.' The tires were, of course, of metal,⁵ and being sharp,⁶ could serve on occasion as weapons.⁷ The St. Petersburg Dictionary in one passage of

¹ i. 34, 2; 88, 2; 139, 3; 166, 10, etc.; Nirukta, v. 5.

² Sāmaveda, ii. 7, 1, 15, 3, etc.

³ Rv. vi. 54, 3.

⁴ Av. iv. 12, 6.

⁵ Of gold in the case of the Āśvins and the Maruts, Rv. i. 64, 11; 180, 1.

⁶ Rv. i. 166, 10.

⁷ Rv. v. 52, 9. Cf. vi. 8, 5, and x. 180, 2.

the Vājasaneyi Samhitā⁸ takes Pavi to mean a metal rim on the stone for pounding Soma, but this seems improbable, because no such metal attachment is elsewhere alluded to. Hillebrandt⁹ seems clearly right in accepting the sense of 'sharp edge' in this passage, especially as the stones in the Rigveda¹⁰ are, in allusion to their rolling action, styled 'rims without horses and without chariots' (*anaśvāsaḥ pavayo 'rathāḥ*).

The Nirukta¹¹ ascribes to Pavi the sense of arrow (*śalya*), but this is very uncertain. The St. Petersburg Dictionary cites for this use two passages of the Rigveda,¹² but in one the secondary sense of sharp-edged weapon with reference to the bolt of Indra is quite likely, and in the other, where the expression *vānasya pavi* occurs, the sharp-edged pounding-stone of the 'reed,'¹³ meaning the stalk of the Soma plant, may be meant. Hillebrandt¹⁴ thinks a reference to the shape of the Soma plant is intended. Pavī-nasa, the name of a demon mentioned in the Atharvaveda,¹⁵ seems to throw no light on this point, for while the St. Petersburg Dictionary takes it to mean 'whose nose is like a spearhead,' it is translated as 'rim-nosed' (presumably in allusion to the curved shape of the nose) by Whitney.¹⁶

⁸ vi. 30. Cf. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 9, 4, 5. Mahīdhara, on the Vājasaneyi Samhitā, takes *pavinā* as *vajrasaḍṛśena*, 'like a thunderbolt,' and Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 26, 239, 240, renders *pavi* by 'bolt.'

⁹ *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 44.

¹⁰ v. 31, 5.

¹¹ xii. 30.

¹² ix. 50, 1; x. 180, 2.

¹³ Cf. Rv. iv. 24, 9, where the expression *vāṇaṃ duhanti*, 'they milk out the reed,' occurs.

¹⁴ *Op. cit.*, I, 43, 44.

¹⁵ viii. 6, 21.

¹⁶ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 497.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 248; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 12, n. 1.

Pavitra denotes in the Rigveda,¹ and later,² the sieve used for purifying the Soma, the only mode of purifying it certainly³ known to the Rigveda. It seems clearly⁴ to have been made of

¹ i. 28, 9; iii. 36, 7; viii. 33, 1; 101, 9, etc.

² Av. vi. 124, 3; ix. 6, 16; xii. 1, 30; 3, 3. 14, 25, etc.

³ Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 239, 240.

⁴ Cf. the names of it: *aṇva*, Rv.

ix. 16, 2; *aṇvāni meṣyaḥ*, 86, 47; 107, 11; *avayaḥ*, ii. 36, 1; ix. 86, 11; 91, 2; *tvac* with *avya* or *avyaya*, ix. 69, 3; 70, 7; *meṣyaḥ*, ix. 8, 5; *rūpa avyaya*, ix. 16, 6; *roman*, alone or with *avyaya*; *vāra*, alone or with *avyaya*, etc.

sheep's wool, whether woven or plaited is not certain, for the expressions used are too vague to be decisive, though Zimmer⁵ thinks *hvarāṃsi*⁶ points to plaiting.

⁵ *Altindisches Leben*, 278, n.

⁶ ix. 3, 2 ; 63, 4.

Pavīra, according to the Nirukta,¹ denotes a 'lance.' The epithet derived from this word, *pavīravant* or *pavīra*, which is found in the Atharvaveda² and the Yajurveda Saṃhitās,³ is used of the plough, apparently in the sense of 'having a metal share.' The same epithet occurs in the Rigveda⁴ applied to a man, in the sense of 'having a goad' or 'having a spear.'

¹ xii. 30. In Rv. i. 174, 4, *pavīra* seems to mean 'thunderbolt.'

² iii. 17, 3.

³ *Pavīravant*, Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xii. 71; *pavīra*, Taittirīya Saṃhitā,

10, 2, 5, 6; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 7, 12; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xvi. 11.

⁴ x. 60, 3.

Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 116.

Pavīru appears in a hymn of the Rigveda¹ as a **Ruśama**, being a prince or at least a wealthy noble.

¹ viii. 51, 9 = Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxxiii. 82.

Paśu means 'animal' generally, including man. There is frequent mention¹ of the five sacrificial animals—the horse, the cow, the sheep, the goat, and man. Seven such domestic animals are spoken of in the Atharvaveda² and later;³ probably, as Whitney⁴ observes, merely as a sacred mystic number, not, as the commentator⁵ explains, the usual five with the ass and the camel added. Animals are also referred to as *ubhayadant*

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 2, 10, 1-4; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xvi. 17; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 7, 17; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xiii. 47-51. Cf. Av. xi. 2, 9; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 3, 10, 1-3; v. 5, 1, 1, 2; vi. 5, 10, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xiv. 28-31, etc.

² Av. iii. 10, 6.

³ Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 8, 4, 16; ix. 3, 1, 20; xii. 8, 3, 13 (where they are called *jāgatāḥ*, perhaps as number-

ing 12); Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, x. 2, 7.

⁴ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 103.

⁵ On Av. iii. 10, 6. The St. Petersburg Dictionary suggests 'mule' and 'ass' as the two making up seven (cf. Mahābhārata, vi. 165 *et seq.*). Zimmer's view (*Altindisches Leben*, 76) is that 'goat,' 'sheep,' 'ox,' 'horse,' 'dog,' 'ass,' and 'camel' or 'mule,' are meant.

and *anyatodant*. They are further⁶ classified as those which take hold with the hand (*hastādānāḥ*), man (*puruṣa*), elephant (*hastin*), and ape (*markaṭa*), and those which grasp by the mouth (*mukhādānāḥ*). Another division is that of biped (*dvīpād*) and quadruped (*catuṣpād*).⁷ Man is a biped;⁸ he is the first (*prathama*) of the beasts;⁹ he alone of animals lives a hundred years (*śatāyus*),¹⁰ and he is king of the animals.¹¹ He possesses speech (*vāc*) in conjunction with the other animals.¹² In the Aitareya Āraṇyaka¹³ an elaborate distinction is drawn between vegetables, animals, and man in point of intellect.

Of animals apart from man a threefold division is offered in the Rīgveda¹⁴—into those of the air (*vāyavya*), those of the jungle (*āraṇya*), and those of the village (*grāmya*), or tame animals. The division into *āraṇya* and *grāmya* animals is quite common.¹⁵ In the Yajurveda Saṃhitā¹⁶ is found a division into *eka-śapha*, 'whole-hoofed'; *kṣudra*, 'small'; and *āraṇya*, 'wild,' the two former classes denoting the tame animals.¹⁶ The horse and the ass are *eka-śapha*;¹⁷ the *kṣudra* are the sheep, the goat, and the ox: this distinction being parallel to that of *ubhayadant* and *anyatodant*.¹⁸ Zimmer¹⁹ sees in a passage of the Atharvaveda²⁰ a division of wild animals (*āraṇya*) into five classes: (1) those of the jungle described as the 'dread beasts

⁶ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 4, 5, 7; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 5, 7 (where *puruṣa* must be read for *paruṣa*).

⁷ Rv. iii. 62, 14; Av. iii. 34, 1, etc. Zimmer, 73, n., suggests that the division is Indo-European, as the Inguenetic tables make a distinction between *dupursus* and *peturpursus*.

⁸ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 2, 10, 1, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvii. 47, 48.

⁹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 2, 1, 18; vii. 5, 2, 6.

¹⁰ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iii. 2, 6, 3; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vii. 2, 5, 17.

¹¹ Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xx. 10; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 5, 5, 7. Cf. Weber, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 18, 274.

¹² Rv. viii. 100, 11.

¹³ ii. 3, 2, with Keith's note.

¹⁴ x. 90, 8.

¹⁵ Av. iii. 31, 3. Cf. ii. 34, 1, with Whitney's note, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 78; xi. 2, 24; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 2, 3; 9, 7; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xiii. 12; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, iii. 2, 29, 32; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 7, 1, 8; 2, 8. Cf. xi. 8, 3, 2, where there is reference to animals being tied up at night in their stalls.

¹⁶ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 3, 10, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xiv. 30.

¹⁷ Zimmer, 74.

¹⁸ Cf. Av. v. 31, 3; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 2, 6, 3, with Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 1, 1, 5; v. 1, 1, 3; 2, 6.

¹⁹ *Op. cit.*, 77, 78.

²⁰ xi. 2, 24, 25, compared with xii. 1, 49, 51.

which are in the wood' (*mṛgā bhīmā vane hitāḥ*); (2) winged creatures, represented by the *Hamsa*, 'gander,' *Suparna*, 'eagle,' *Śakuna*, 'bird'; (3) amphibia—*Śimśumāra*, 'alligator,' and *Ajagara*, 'crocodile' (?); (4) 'fish,' *Purikaya*, *Jaśa*, and *Matsya*; (5) insects and worms (described as *rajasāḥ*). But this division is more ingenious than probable, and it is ignored by both Bloomfield²¹ and Whitney.²²

²¹ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 631.

²² Translation of the *Atharvaveda*, 633, 634.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 72-

77.

Paśu-pa denotes 'herdsman' in the *Rigveda*.¹ Metaphorically the term is applied to *Pūṣan*.²

¹ i. 114, 9; 144, 6; iv. 6, 4; | ² vi. 58, 2. Cf. of *Pūṣan* and *Revati*, x. 142, 2. | *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 1, 2, 12.

1. *Paṣṭha-vāh* occurs in the *Yajurveda Saṃhitās*¹ meaning an ox, four years old, according to the commentators. This qualification is, however, very doubtful, for *Paṣṭhauhi*, 'cow,' a word occurring quite frequently,² is in one passage³ accompanied by the adjective *prathama-garbhāḥ*, 'having a first calf,' which disproves the theory of the age adopted by the commentators.

¹ *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, iv. 3, 5, 2; | *śaneyi Saṃhitā*, xviii. 27; *Taittirīya Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xiv. 9; xviii. 27; | *Brāhmaṇa*, i. 7, 3, 3; 8, 3, 2; ii. 7, 2, xxi. 17; xxiv. 13. 28. 29, etc.

² *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, vii. 1, 6, 3; | ³ *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, iv. 6, 1, *Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā*, xi. 2; xii. 8; *Vāja-* | 11.

2. *Paṣṭha-vāh* is mentioned as a seer of *Sāmans* in the *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*.¹

¹ xii. 5, 11. Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 2, 160.

Pastya-sad ('sitting in the house') occurs in one passage of the *Rigveda*,¹ where the sense seems to be 'inmate,' 'companion.'

¹ vi. 51, 9. Cf. Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.; Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 211.

Pastyā (fem. pl.) is a word occurring in several passages of the Rigveda.¹ Roth² ascribes to it the meaning of 'house' or 'dwelling,' in the wide sense of the term, as well as that of the 'family' living in the house; and this view is accepted by Zimmer.³ On the other hand, Pischel⁴ finds in two of the passages⁵ usually referred to Pastyā the neuter Pastyā, which appears in Pastyā-sad and in Pastyā-vant (where the length of the second syllable is not primitive), and which is certainly found in the Rigveda⁶ in the metaphorical sense of 'dwelling,' ascribed to it in the Naighaṇṭuka.⁷ In the other passages⁸ he thinks the word means 'rivers' or 'waters'; in particular, where Soma in the middle of the Pastyās⁹ is spoken of, he sees a reference to Kurukṣetra, with its several rivers,¹⁰ Āpayā, Dṛṣadvatī, and Sarasvatī (cf. 2. Pastyāvanta). In some passages¹¹ he sees in Pastyā the proper name of a stream, just as Sindhu primarily means 'river,' then the 'Indus.'

¹ Rv. i. 25, 10; 40, 7; 164, 30; iv. 1, 11; vi. 49, 9; vii. 97, 5; ix. 65, 23; x. 46, 6. See also iv. 55, 3; viii. 27, 5, where Pastyā appears as a goddess.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 149. Cf. Weber, *Über den Rājasūya*, 43, n. 4; 63.

⁴ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 211-222. So Geldner, *Rigveda, Glossar*, 107.

⁵ vi. 49, 9; vii. 97, 5, where the sense is 'householder' (*grha-stha* or *grhin*, as Sāyaṇa renders it).

⁶ x. 96, 10, 11. In x. 96, 10, Roth takes *pastyoh* to denote the two parts of the Soma press, but Pischel, 2, 211, accepts Sāyaṇa's rendering 'heaven and earth.' In the compounds *tripastyā* of Agni, Rv. viii. 39, 8; *vājapastyā* of Pūṣan, vi. 58, 2, of Soma,

ix. 98, 12; and *vīra-pastyā*, v. 50, 4, the primitive word may very well be *pastyā*, not *pastyā*.

⁷ iii. 4, misquoted by Sāyaṇa on Rv. i. 151, 2, as applying to *pastyā*, whereas it really refers to *pastyā*.

⁸ Rv. i. 25, 10 = Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 16, 1 = Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 6, 2; ii. 6, 12; 7, 16; iv. 4, 6 = Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, x. 27; Rv. i. 40, 7; 164, 30 (used of Agni's home); iv. 1, 11; ix. 65, 23; x. 46, 6; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 12, 1 = Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 6, 8 = Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, x. 7.

⁹ Rv. ix. 65, 23.

¹⁰ Rv. iii. 23, 4.

¹¹ Rv. iv. 55, 3; viii. 27, 5; and in *pastyāvanta* in ix. 97, 18.

1. Pastyā-vant, explained in the Pada text as Pastyā-vant, occurs in several passages of the Rigveda. In two of them¹

¹ i. 151, 2; ix. 97, 18; but the latter passage is explained by Pischel as referring to Pastyā, the river, and by

Böhtlingk, Dictionary, s.v., as 'kept in the stall.'

a rich householder seems meant, and in the two others reference to a 'house' is clear.²

² *Barhis*, Rv. ii. 11, 16, 'of the house'; *kṣayān pastyāvataḥ*, iv. 54, 5, 'abodes having (fixed) habitations.'

Cf. Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 212.

2. *Pastyā-vant* occurs in one passage of the *Rigveda*¹ in the locative parallel with *Suṣoma*, *Śaryanāvant*, and *Ārjika*. It must apparently denote a place, as Pischel² argues, probably corresponding to the locality 'in the middle of the streams' (*madhye pastyānām*), elsewhere³ referred to as the home of Soma. Pischel⁴ suggests that *Patīāla* is meant, though he does not lay any stress on the similarity of name. In the north of *Patīāla* there are hills where the Soma might have grown. Roth⁵ thought that something connected with the Soma press was meant.

¹ viii. 7, 29.

² *Vedische Studien*, 2, 209.

³ Rv. ix. 65, 23.

⁴ *Op. cit.*, 2, 219.

⁵ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. 2.

Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*,

32, 260, 398, 399, takes *Pastyāvant* as a place-name, but thinks that *pastyā* denotes 'hamlet,' or, as an epithet of *Aditi*, refers to her as a 'housewife' (Rv. iv. 55, 3; viii. 27, 5).

Pāmsu in the *Atharvaveda*¹ and later² denotes 'dust' or 'sand,' usually in the plural. Among the portents enumerated in the *Adbhuta Brāhmaṇa*³ is a rain of dust or sand (*pāmsu-varṣa*), a phenomenon not rare in India.⁴

¹ vii. 109, 2; xii. 1, 26.

² *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*, ii. 6, 10, 2; *Nirukta*, xii. 19, etc.

³ vi. 8 (*Indische Studien*, 1, 40). Cf. *Varāhamihira*, *Brhatsamhitā*, xxii. 6.

⁴ The adjective *pāmsura* is found in Rv. i. 22, 17, with a variant, *pāmsula*, *Sāmaveda*, i. 3, 1, 3, 9. Cf. *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa*, iv. 5, 1, 9.

Pāka-dūrvā is, in a verse of the *Rigveda*,¹ included with *Kiyāmbu* and *Vyalkaśā* among the plants used for growing on the spot where the corpse of the dead man has been consumed with fire.² The verse is repeated in the *Taittirīya Āraṇyaka*³

¹ x. 16, 13.

² See Bloomfield, *American Journal*

of Philology, 11, 342-350; *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, xxxix.

³ vi. 4, 1, 2.

with the variant Kyāmbu. In the Atharvaveda⁴ the word is read Śāṇḍadūrvā. Pākadūrvā is probably, as Sāyaṇa understands it, *paripakva-dūrvā*, 'ripe or edible millet.' Śāṇḍadūrvā is explained by the commentator⁵ in various ways, as millet 'having egg-shaped roots' (*i.e.*, *sāṇḍa*, not *śāṇḍa*), or as 'having long joints,' with the additional remark that it was called *bṛhad-dūrvā*, 'large millet.' In the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, on the other hand, the commentary explains Pākadūrvā as small millet.

⁴ xviii. 3, 6.

⁵ Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 850.
Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 70.

Pāka-sthāman Kaurayāṇa is celebrated as a generous donor in a hymn of the Rigveda.¹ Ludwig² suggests, without much reason, that he may have been a king of the Anus.

¹ viii. 3, 21. 24.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 160.

Pākāru is mentioned as a disease, together with Viṣūcikā and Arśas, 'hæmorrhoids,' in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā.¹ Its nature is unknown; the etymology² points to the sense of 'developed sores,' 'ulcers.'

¹ xii. 97. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 393.

² From *pāka*, 'maturity,' and *aru* = *arus*, 'sore.'

Pāṅktra is the name of an animal mentioned in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha, or 'horse-sacrifice,' in the Yajurveda Saṃhitā.¹ The 'field-rat' seems to be meant.

¹ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 7; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 26. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 85.

Pāñca-janya, 'relating to the five peoples.' See Pañcajanāḥ.

Pañcāla means a 'king of the Pañcāla people,' and is applied to Durmukha in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹ and to Śoṇa in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.² The term is also found in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa.³ See also Pañcāla.

¹ viii. 23.

² xiii. 5, 4, 7.

³ iii. 29, 1. Cf. Kāṭhaka Anukramaṇī in *Indische Studien*, 3 460.

Pāñci, 'descendant of Pañcan,' is the name of a teacher mentioned with disapproval in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ i. 2, 5, 9; ii. 1, 4, 27. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 434.

Pāṭava, 'descendant of Paṭu,' is a patronymic of Cākra in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xii. 8, 1, 17; 9, 3, 1).

Pāṭa is mentioned in the Atharvaveda¹ and in the Kauśika Sūtra.² It is assumed by the commentator to be identical with the later Pāthā, the plant *Clypea hernandifolia*, which was much used medicinally, and is still so used at the present day according to Roth.³ Very possibly the word should be read as Pāthā.

¹ ii. 27, 4.

² xxxvii. 1; xxxviii. 18. Cf. Rgvi-dhāna, iv. 12, 1.

³ Quoted in Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 68. Cf. Weber,

Indische Studien, 13, 190; 17, 266; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 305, n. 1; *Proceedings of the American Oriental Society*, May, 1885, xlii-xliv.

Pāṇi-ghna, 'hand-clapper,' is enumerated among the list of victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') in the Yajurveda.¹ Presumably a man who drives away birds from the fields by making a noise is intended.

¹ Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxx. 20; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 15, 1.

Pāṇḍva in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (v. 3, 5, 21) denotes an uncoloured woollen garment.

Pātalya is found in one passage of the Rīgveda¹ meaning some part of the chariot. What it was is quite uncertain. Hopkins² suggests that, as in the Epic, it was possibly a piece of wood on the axle to hold the pole of the car.

¹ iii. 53, 17.

² *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 242, 243; 20, 224. Cf. Zim-

mer, *Altindisches Leben*, 251; Geldner, *Rīgveda, Glossar*, 108.

Pātra, primarily a 'drinking vessel' (from *pā*, 'to drink') denotes a vessel generally both in the Rigveda¹ and later.² It was made either of wood³ or clay.⁴ In some passages⁵ the word is, according to Roth, used to indicate a measure. The feminine Pātrī occasionally occurs⁶ in the sense of 'vessel.'

¹ i. 82, 4; 110, 5; 162, 13 (to hold the broth from the flesh of the horse); 175, 1; ii. 37, 4; vi. 27, 6, etc.

² Av. iv. 17, 4; vi. 142, 1; ix. 6, 17; xii. 3, 25, 36; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 1, 6, 2; vi. 3, 4, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvi. 62; xix. 86, etc.

³ Rv. i. 175, 3.

⁴ Av. iv. 17, 4.

⁵ Av. x. 10, 9; xii. 3, 30; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 4, 1, 5; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 1, 7, etc.

⁶ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 17; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 2, 8; ii. 5, 3, 6; 6, 2, 7; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, v. 8, 2.

Cf. Zimmer. *Altindisches Leben*, 271.

Pāthya, a word occurring only once in the Rigveda,¹ is either an epithet meaning 'being in heaven' (*pāthas*), or a patronymic, as Sāyaṇa interprets it, of Vṛṣan.

¹ vi. 16, 15. Cf. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vi. 4, 2, 4; Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 153.

1. **Pāda** in the Atharvaveda¹ and later² denotes the 'foot' of an animal, a bird, and other creatures.

¹ xiv. 1, 60.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 5, 12;

Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 8, 3, 6, etc.;

Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, i. 5.

2. **Pāda**, as a measure of length, denotes 'foot' in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹ The term is occasionally² used to express a measure of weight. As a fraction it means a 'quarter,' a sense derived from that of 'foot' of a quadruped (just as *śapha*, the divided hoof, comes to mean an 'eighth').

¹ vi. 5, 3, 2; vii. 2, 1, 7; viii. 7, 2, 17; Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, vi. 10, etc.

² Nirukta, ii. 7; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 1, 2.

³ Rv. x. 90, 3, 4.

3. **Pāda** is the regular expression for a 'quarter verse' in the Brāhmaṇas.¹ This sense is merely a limitation of 'quarter' = the 'foot' of a quadruped.

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 4; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxvi. 5; Nirukta, vii. 9;

xi. 6; Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, i. 2, 1; x. 6, 9, etc.

Pāna, 'drink,' occurs in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ and the Upaniṣads.²

¹ xiii. 4, 2, 17.

² Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iv. 1, 43; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, viii. 2, 7, etc.

Pānta occurs several times in the Rigveda,¹ apparently² meaning 'drink,' 'beverage' (cf. Pāna). Geldner,³ however, thinks that in one passage⁴ Pānta is the name of a prince.

¹ i. 122, 1; 155, 1; viii. 92, 1; ix. 65, 28 (a very doubtful passage); x. 88, 1. | Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.; Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, i, 122, 123.

³ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 139; *Rigveda*, Glossar, 108.

² So Nirukta, vii. 25; Roth, St.

Glossar, 108.

Pān-nejana in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ denotes a 'vessel for washing the feet.'

¹ iii. 8, 2, 1; 9, 3, 27; xiii. 5, 2, 1.

Pāpa-yakṣma. See Yakṣma.

Pāpa-sama, a 'bad season,' is in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā¹ opposed to Puṇya-sama, a 'good season.'

¹ iii. 3, 8, 4. Cf. Weber, *Naxatra*, 2, 342.

Pāman occurs in the Atharvaveda¹ as the name of a skin disease. The derivative adjective, Pāmana, 'suffering from skin disease,' is found in the later Saṃhitās and the Brāhmaṇas.² Since it is mentioned as an accompaniment of fever, probably a cutaneous eruption or scab consequent on fever is meant.

¹ v. 22, 12. Cf. for the reading, Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 261. See also Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iv. 1, 8.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 1, 3, 8; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xxiii. 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 2, 1, 31.

Cf. Grohmann, *Indische Studien*, 9, 401 et seq.; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 388; Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 421, n.; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 450, 451; *Atharvaveda*, 63.

1. Pāyu, meaning 'guard,' 'protector,' occurs several times in the Rigveda.¹

¹ i. 147, 3; ii. 1, 7; iv. 2, 6; 4, 3, 12; vi. 15, 8; viii. 18, 2; 60, 19; x. 100, 9.

2. Pāyu is found in the Rigveda¹ as the name of a poet, a Bhāradvāja. In the Bṛhaddevatā² he is credited with assisting Abhyāvartin Cāyamāna and Prastoka Sārñjaya by consecrating their weapons with a hymn.³

¹ vi. 47, 24. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 128.

² v. 124 *et seq.*, with Macdonell's notes.

³ vi. 75 (the 'battle' hymn).

Pāra, in accordance with its derivation (*pr*, 'bring across'), denotes the 'farther bank' of a river or stream, in which sense¹ it occurs in the Rigveda² and later.³

¹ It also often has the generalized sense of 'extreme limit' or 'end,' as in i. 92, 6 (*tamasas*, 'of darkness'); v. 54, 10 (*adhvanah*, 'of a road').

² i. 121, 13 (*nāvyānām*, 'of streams'); viii. 96, 11 (*naḍīnām*); i. 167, 2 (*samud-rasya*); x. 155, 3 (*sindhoh*), etc.

³ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 5, 1, 2, 3; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxxiii. 5; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 6, 2, 4 (*śaḍilasya*); Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 21 (*pāra-kāma*, 'desiring the farther bank'), etc.

Pāraśavya, 'descendant of Paraśu,' is the patronymic of Tirindira in the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra (xvi. 11, 20). Cf. Parśu.

1. Pārāvata occurs in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice'), in the Yajurveda,¹ meaning 'turtle-dove.'

¹ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 6; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 25.

2. Pārāvata occurs in several passages of the Rigveda. Roth¹ thinks that in most places² it means 'coming from a distance,' but in two passages³ he regards it as the proper name of a people on the Yamunā (Jumna). It is certain that in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa the Pārāvatas are a people on that river (cf. Turaśravas). Hillebrandt⁴ sees in all the passages⁵ the name of a people, comparing the Παρυῆται of

¹ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

² Rv. v. 52, 11; viii. 100, 6; Av. xx. 135, 14; *pārāvata-ghnī* of the Sarasvatī, Rv. vi. 61, 2.

³ Rv. viii. 34, 18; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, ix. 4, 11. Cf. Hopkins, *Transac-*

tions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, 15, 53.

⁴ *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 97 *et seq.*; 3, 310, following Brunnhofer, *Iran und Turan*, 99.

⁵ See notes 2 and 3.

Ptolemy,⁶ who apparently were settled on the northern border of Gedrosia, or the Παροῦραι, who were found in Απεία.⁷ He suggests that they were originally 'mountaineers' (cf. Parvata). Ludwig⁸ holds a similar view, and Geldner⁹ recognizes a people as meant. The mention of the Sarasvatī in connexion with the Pārāvatas² in the Rigveda accords generally with their position on the Yamunā in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.³

⁶ vi. 20, 3. It is suggested by Hillebrandt that the 'Αραῖραι of Herodotus, iii. 91, may be the same.

⁷ Ptolemy, vi. 17.

⁸ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 162, 197.

⁹ Rigveda, Glossar, 109.

Cf. Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 91; Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 316.

Pārāśarī-kaunḍinī-putra is mentioned in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) of the Bṛhadāranyaka Upaniṣad (vi. 4, 30), in the Mādhyamḍina recension, as a pupil of Gārgīputra.

Pārāśarī-putra, 'son of a female descendant of Parāśara,' is mentioned in the last Vaṃśa (list of teachers) in the Bṛhadāranyaka Upaniṣad as a pupil of Kātyāyanīputra,¹ of Aupasvatīputra,¹ of Vātsīputra,² of Vārkārunīputra,³ and of Gārgīputra.⁴ Different men are no doubt meant.

¹ vi. 5, 1, Kāṇva.

² vi. 5, 2, Kāṇva.

³ vi. 4, 31, Mādhyamḍina.

⁴ vi. 4, 30, Mādhyamḍina.

Pārāśarya, 'descendant of Parāśara,' is mentioned in the first two Vaṃśas (lists of teachers) of the Bṛhadāranyaka Upaniṣad as a pupil of Jātūkarnya¹ or of Bhāradvāja.² A Pārāśarya is also mentioned as a pupil of Baijavāpāyana,³ and Vyāsa Pārāśarya is the pupil of Viṣvaksena according to the Vaṃśa at the end of the Sāmavidhāna Brāhmaṇa.⁴ See also Aśāḍha, Jayanta, Vipāścit, Sudatta.

¹ ii. 6, 3; iv. 6, 3, Kāṇva; ii. 5, 21; iv. 5, 27, Mādhyamḍina.

² ii. 5, 20; iv. 5, 26, Mādhyamḍina; ii. 6, 2; iv. 6, 2, 3, Kāṇva.

³ ii. 6, 2, Kāṇva.

Cf. Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, i. 9, 2.

⁴ Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, iii. 41 1.

Pārāśaryāyana is mentioned in the first two Vamśas (lists of teachers) in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad¹ as a pupil of Pārāśarya.

¹ ii. 5, 21; iv. 5, 27 (Mādhyamdina = ii. 6, 3; iv. 6, 3, Kāṇva).

Pārikuṭa is an obscure word—probably corrupt—occurring in a verse cited in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (viii. 22, 7), and apparently meaning 'attendant.'

Pāriṅṣita, 'descendant of Parikṣit,' is the patronymic of Janamejaya in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹ and the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.² The Pāriṅṣitīyas appear in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa³ and the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra⁴ as performers of the horse sacrifice. In a Gāthā there cited they are called Pāriṅṣitas. Apparently they were the brothers of Janamejaya, named Ugrasena, Bhīmasena, and Śrutasena. In the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad⁵ the question whether they have gone is made the subject of a philosophical discussion. It is clear that the family had passed away before the time of the Upaniṣad, and it is also clear that there had been some serious scandal mingled with their greatness which they had, in the opinion of the Brahmins, atoned for by their horse sacrifice with its boundless gifts to the priests. Weber⁶ sees in this the germ of the Epic stories which are recorded in the Mahābhārata.

The verses relating to Parikṣit in the Atharvaveda⁷ are called Pāriṅṣityaḥ in the Brāhmaṇas.⁸

¹ vii. 27 and 34; viii. 11.

² xiii. 5, 4, 1. Cf. Gopatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 2, 6; ii. 6, 12.

³ xiii. 5, 4, 3.

⁴ xvi. 9, 7.

⁵ iii. 3, 1.

⁶ *Indian Literature*, 125, 126; 135, 136.

The later legend of the Pāriṅṣitas and Vāmadeva's mares is dealt with by Weber in *Vedische Beiträge* (1894).

⁷ xx. 127, 7-10; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xii. 17; Scheftelowitz, *Die Apokryphen des Rgveda*, 156, 157.

⁸ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vi. 32, 10; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxx. 5; Gopatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 12; Weber, *op. cit.*, 136, n. 144.

Pāri-plava, 'cyclic,' is a term applied to the Ākhyāna, or 'tale,' which is to be recited at the Aśvamedha ('horse

sacrifice'), and to be repeated at intervals throughout the year. It is mentioned in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ and in the Sūtras.²

¹ xiii. 4, 3, 2. 15.

² Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, x. 6; | Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 1, 26;
2, 36; Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, ix. 9, 11.

Pārī-ṇahya denotes 'household utensils' in the Taittiriya Saṃhitā,¹ where it is said that the wife (*patnī*), as mistress of the house, has charge of all these.²

¹ vi. 2, 1, 1.

² The word occurs later in the | variant form of *pārī-ṇahya* in Manu,
ix. 11.

Pārūṣṇa, occurring in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurveda Saṃhitā,¹ appears to mean some kind of bird.

¹ Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 4; Vajasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 24.

Pārovarya-vid in the Nirukta (xiii. 12) denotes 'knowers of tradition.'

Pārṇa-valki, 'descendant of Parnavalka,' is the patronymic of Nigada in the Vamśa Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ *Indische Studien*, 4, 372; Max Müller, *Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, 443.

Pārthava, 'descendant of Pṛthu,' occurs once in the Rig-veda,¹ where the Pārthavas are mentioned as generous donors. The passage is somewhat obscure, as there is a reference² to a defeat of the Turvaśas and the Vṛcivants by Śrñjaya Daiva-vāta, followed in the next verse by the praise of the bounty to the singer of Abhyāvartin Cāyamāna, who was clearly a Pārthava, and who, in the earlier part of the hymn, has been referred to as victorious over Varaśikha. It is uncertain whether, as Zimmer³ suggests, the two princes, Abhyāvartin

¹ vi. 27, 8.

² vi. 27, 7.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 133, 134.

Cāyamāna and Sṛñjaya Daivavāta, are identical or not.⁴ That Pārthava has any direct connexion with the Parthians, as held by Brunnhofer, is most improbable.⁵ Cf. Parśu.

⁴ Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*,
i, 105.

Rigveda, 3, 196 *et seq.* Herodotos,
iii. 93, mentions the Παρθοι.

⁵ Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the

Pārtha-śravasa, 'descendant of Pṛthu-śravas,' is found as the name of a demon in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa.¹

¹ iv. 26, 15. This form of the name | Kausika Sūtra, ix. 10; xvii. 27. But
is supported by its occurrence in the | Pārthu- is also possible.

Pārthya, 'descendant of Pṛthi,' is the patronymic of some donor in a hymn of the Rigveda.¹ The form of the name in the Aśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra² is Pārtha.

¹ x. 93, 15.

² xii. 10. Cf. the Anukramaṇi on Rv. x. 93.

Pārvati, 'descendant of Parvata,' is the patronymic of Dakṣa in the Śatapatha (ii. 4, 4, 6) and the Kauṣītaki (iv. 4) Brāhmaṇas.

Pārṣada, which first appears in the Nirukta,¹ denotes a textbook recognized by a school of grammarians.

¹ i. 17. Cf. Max Müller, *Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, 128 *et seq.*; Weber, *Studien*, 3, 269; 4, 217.

Pārṣad-vāṇa, 'descendant of Pṛṣadvāṇa,' is mentioned as a wonder-worker in the Rigveda.¹

¹ viii. 51, 2. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 139.

Pārṣṇa Śailana is mentioned as a teacher in the Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (ii. 4, 8).

Pālāgala occurs in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ apparently in the sense of 'messenger,' or 'bearer of false news.'

¹ v. 3, 1, 11. Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 26, 64, renders it 'courier.'

Pālāgali is the name of the fourth and least respected wife of the king.¹ See Pati.

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 4, 1, 8; 5, 2, 8, etc.

Pāvamānī means the verses (*ṛcas*) in the ninth Maṇḍala of the Rigveda 'relating to Soma Pavamāna' ('purifying itself'). The name is found in the Atharvaveda¹ and later,² possibly even in one hymn of the Rigveda itself.³

¹ xix. 71, 1.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 20; ii. 37; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xv. 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 8, 1, 10; Nirukta, xi. 2; xii. 31; Aitareya Āraṇyaka,

ii. 2, 2, etc.; Maitrāyaṇī Gṛhya Sūtra, ii. 14.

³ ix. 67, 31, 32; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 3, 99, n. 3.

Pāśa denotes in the Rigveda¹ and later² a 'rope' used for fastening or tying up. Rope and knot (*granthi*) are mentioned together in the Atharvaveda.³ Pāśa is in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa⁴ used of the rope by which Manu's ship was fastened to the mountain. It is often employed metaphorically of the 'fetter' of Varuṇa.⁵

¹ i. 24, 13, 15; ii. 27, 16; 29, 5, etc.

² Av. ii. 12, 2; ix. 3, 2; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, vi. 8. 45, etc.

³ ix. 3, 2.

⁴ i. 8, 1, 5.

⁵ Rv. vi. 74, 4; vii. 88, 7; x. 85, 24; Av. iv. 16, 6; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 2, 5, 1, etc.

Pāśin, 'having a noose,' denotes a 'hunter' in the Rigveda¹ and in the Atharvaveda.²

¹ iii. 45, 1; ix. 73, 4. So of Nirṛti in Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 10.

² xvii. 1, 8.

Pāśa-dyumna Vāyata is the name of a king to whom the Vasiṣṭhas claim to have been preferred by Indra in one hymn of the Rigveda.¹ Apparently he was, as Sāyaṇa says, son of Vayat, who may be compared with the Vyat of another passage of the Rigveda.² Ludwig³ sees in him a priest of the Pṛthus and Paśús, but this is most improbable.⁴

¹ vii. 33, 2.

² i. 122, 4.

³ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 173.

⁴ Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 130, 139.

Pāṣya occurs in one passage of the Rigveda¹ with reference to the defeat of Vṛtra, and apparently denotes 'stone bulwarks.'

¹ i. 56, 6.

In another passage² the word may mean the stones used for pressing Soma.

² ix. 102, 2. Cf. Macdonell, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1893, 457, 458.

Pika, the Indian 'cuckoo,' is mentioned in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.¹ Cf. Anyavāpa, Koka.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 15, 1; | saneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 39. Cf. Zimmer, Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 20; Vāja- | *Altindisches Leben*, 92.

Piṅgā is found in one passage of the Rigveda,¹ where it is explained by the St. Petersburg Dictionary with Sāyaṇa as 'bowstring,' but where Hillebrandt² thinks that a musical instrument of some kind is meant.

¹ viii. 69, 9.

² *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 144, n.

Pijavana is the name of the father of Sudās according to the Nirukta.¹ Probably this statement is based on a mere conjecture from the epithet Paijavana used of Sudās in a verse of the Rigveda,² but may very well be correct.

¹ ii. 24.

² vii. 18, 19. So Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 21.

Piñjūla denotes a 'bundle' of grass or stalks, especially of Darbha. The word is only found in the Brāhmaṇa style.¹

¹ Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxiii. 1; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 3; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xviii. 8. It appears in the form of piñjūla in Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iv. 8, 7; | Pāraskara Gṛhya Sūtra, i. 15; of Puñjūla in Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 1, 1, 7; 2, 4, 3; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 6, 4; ii. 7, 9, 5.

Piṭhīnas is the name of a man, a friend of Indra, in the Rigveda.¹

¹ vi. 26, 6. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 156.

Piṇḍa, denoting specifically a ball of flour offered to the Manes, especially on the evening of new moon, occurs in the Nirukta,¹ and repeatedly in the Sūtras.²

¹ iii. 4.

² Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, ii. 10, 4, etc.

Pitā-putra, 'father and son,' is a compound of rare occurrence.¹

¹ Av. vi. 112, 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 2, 4, 4.

Pitā-putriya ('relating to father and son'), used with Sampradāna ('handing over') means the ceremony by which a father, when about to die, bequeathes his bodily and mental powers to his son. It is described in the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad.¹

¹ ii. 15. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 408.

Pitā-maha, beside Tatāmaha, denotes from the Atharvaveda onwards¹ the 'paternal grandfather,' apparently as a 'father in a higher sense.'² The great-grandfather is Prapitāmaha and Pratatāmaha.³ It is significant that there are no corresponding Vedic words for maternal grandparents, and that the words used in the latter language, such as Mātāmaha, are imitations of the terms for paternal relations.

In one passage of the Rīgveda⁴ Delbrück⁵ suggests that *mahe pitre* means 'grandfather,' a sense which would well suit the *napātam*, 'grandson,' following, but the sense of the whole passage is uncertain.⁶

We learn very little from the texts of the position of grandparents. No doubt they were entitled to marks of respect similar to those shown to parents,⁷ as the epic expressly testifies. A grandfather might easily be the head of the family, or be living with his eldest son, after he ceased to be able to control the family.

The grandmother (Pitāmahi) is not mentioned in the extant Vedic literature.

¹ Av. v. 5, 1; ix. 5, 30; xi. 1, 19; xviii. 4, 35; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 5, 1; vii. 2, 7, 3; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 36; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 5, 4.

² Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 474.

³ Av. xviii. 4, 75.

⁴ vi. 20, 11.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 473.

⁶ See Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 128, n. 1. Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v., also doubts the view which is accepted by Delbrück, and denies that in Rv. i. 71, 5, the sense of 'grandfather' can be found.

⁷ Delbrück, *op. cit.*, 480, citing Mahābhārata, ii. 1634.

Pitu in the Rigveda¹ and later² has the general sense of 'nutriment,' whether food or drink.

¹ i. 61, 7; 132, 6; 187, 1; vi. 20, 4, etc.

² Av. iv. 6, 3; Taittirīya Samhitā,

v. 7, 2, 4; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, ii. 20; xii. 65; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 13.

Pitr, common from the Rigveda onwards, denotes 'father,' not so much as the 'begetter' (*janitr*),¹ but rather as the protector of the child, this being probably also the etymological sense of the word.² The father in the Rigveda³ stands for all that is good and kind. Hence Agni is compared with a father,⁴ while Indra is even dearer than a father.⁵ The father carries his son in his arms,⁶ and places him on his lap,⁷ while the child pulls his garment to attract attention.⁸ In later years the son depends on his father for help in trouble,⁹ and greets him with joy.¹⁰

It is difficult to ascertain precisely how far the son was subject to parental control, and how long such control continued. Reference is made in the Rigveda¹¹ to a father's chastising his son for gambling, and Rjraśva is said to have been blinded by his father.¹² From the latter statement Zimmer¹³ infers the existence of a developed *patria potestas*, but to lay stress on this isolated and semi-mythical incident would be unwise. It is, however, quite likely that the *patria potestas* was originally strong, for we have other support for the thesis in the Roman *patria potestas*. If there is no proof that a father

¹ *Pitā janitā* is used of gods in the Rigveda—e.g., iv. 17, 12.

² As derived from *pā*, 'protect.' But, as Böhtlingk and Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. *Mātar*, footnote, suggest, *pā* and *mā* were probably the much older original onomatopoetic names for 'father' and 'mother,' which in a later reflective age influenced the formation of *pitr* and *mātr* (which themselves go back to the Indo-European period).

³ See, e.g., iv. 17, 17; viii. 86, 4.

⁴ Rv. x. 7, 3.

⁵ Rv. vii. 32, 19; viii. 1, 6.

⁶ Rv. i. 38, 1.

⁷ Rv. v. 43, 7.

⁸ Rv. iii. 53, 2.

⁹ In Rv. x. 48, 1, the *jantavaḥ* possibly are the sons.

¹⁰ Rv. vii. 103, 3. Cf. i. 24, 1.

¹¹ Rv. ii. 29, 5.

¹² Rv. i. 116, 16; 117, 17. There is also the case of the sale of Sunahśepa, Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 12-18; and cf. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 3, 3, 3.

¹³ *Altindisches Leben*, 316.

legally controlled his son's wedding,¹⁴ and not much that he controlled his daughter's,¹⁵ the fact is in itself not improbable.

There is again no evidence to show whether a son, when grown up, normally continued to stay with his father, his wife becoming a member of the father's household, or whether he set up a house of his own: probably the custom varied. Nor do we know whether the son was granted a special plot of land on marriage or otherwise, or whether he only came into such property after his father's death. But any excessive estimate of the father's powers over a son who was no longer a minor and naturally under his control, must be qualified by the fact that in his old age the sons might divide their father's property,¹⁶ or he might divide it amongst them,¹⁷ and that when the father-in-law became aged he fell under the control of his son's wife.¹⁸ There are also obscure traces that in old age a father might be exposed, though there is no reason to suppose that this was usual in Vedic India.¹⁹

Normally the son was bound to give his father full obedience.²⁰ The later Sūtras show in detail the acts of courtesy which he owed his father, and they allow him to eat the remnants of his father's food.²¹ On the other hand, the father was expected to be kind. The story of Śunaḥśepa in the Aitareya Brāh-

¹⁴ Cf. Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 576. *Ibid.*, 582, he quotes Mahābhārata, xii. 6108 *et seq.*, which refers in one line to the control of the marriage of the son by the father, and in the next to a case of free marriage. The fact is, no doubt, that the son could marry freely, unless his father had arranged matters for him when he was too young to object.

¹⁵ Zimmer, *op. cit.*, 309, assumes this as certain, but it is far from proved. See, however, Jaiminiya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa, iii. 12, 2, which is in favour of Zimmer's view. Cf. Kaegi, *Der Rigveda*, 15, and Pati.

¹⁶ Rv. i. 70, 10; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, v. 14; Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 156

(*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 26, 61, 62).

¹⁷ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, iii. 1, 9, 4-6. Cf. the handing over from father to son in the Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, ii. 15. If the father recovered, he lived subject to his son.

¹⁸ Rv. x. 85, 46.

¹⁹ Cf. Rv. viii. 51, 2; Av. xviii. 2, 34. The first passage need not refer to exposure, and the second merely refers to the exposure of a dead body; but Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 326-328, thinks that they prove exposure. Cf. Dharma.

²⁰ Rv. i. 68, 5.

²¹ Āpastamba Dharma Sūtra, i. 1, 4, 11.

maṇa²² emphasizes the horror with which the father's heartless treatment of his son was viewed. The Upaniṣads²³ insist on the spiritual succession from father to son. The kissing of a son²⁴ was a frequent and usual token of affection, even in mature years.

On the failure of natural children, adoption was possible.²⁵ It was even resorted to when natural children existed, but when it was desired to secure the presence in the family of a person of specially high qualifications, as in Viśvāmitra's adoption of Śunaḥśepa.²⁶ It is not clear that adoption from one caste into another was possible, for there is no good evidence that Viśvāmitra was, as Weber²⁷ holds, a Kṣatriya who adopted a Brāhmaṇa. Adoption was also not always in high favour: it may be accidental or not that a hymn of the Vasiṣṭha book of the Rīgveda²⁸ condemns the usage. It was also possible for the father who had a daughter, but no sons, to appoint her to bear a son for him. At any rate the practice appears to be referred to in an obscure verse of the Rīgveda²⁹ as interpreted by Yāska.³⁰ Moreover, it is possible that the difficulty of a brotherless maiden finding a husband³¹ may have been due in part to the possibility of her father desiring to make her a Putrikā, the later technical name for a daughter whose son is to belong to her father's family.

There can be no doubt that in a family the father took precedence of the mother.³² Delbrück³³ explains away the apparent cases to the contrary.³⁴ There is no trace of the

²² vii. 12 *et seq.*; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 17 *et seq.*

²³ E.g., Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, ii. 15; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, i. 5, 25 (Mādhyamdina=i. 5, 17, Kāṇva).

²⁴ See Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 28, 120-134; Keith, *Śāṅkhāyana Aranyaka*, 26, n. 3.

²⁵ Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 318; Mayr, *Indisches Erbrecht*, 73; Jolly, *Die Adoption in Indien* (Würzburg, 1910), 7 *et seq.*

²⁶ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 17 *et seq.*; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 17. Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 2, 157.

²⁷ *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 33, 34.

²⁸ vii. 4, 7. 8.

²⁹ iii. 31, 1.

³⁰ iii. 5 *ad fin.* Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 5, 343; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 3, 34; Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, 1, 239-241.

³¹ Cf. Bhrātr.

³² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 5, 1, 18; a citation in Śāṅkhāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, i. 9; Chāndogya Upaniṣad vii. 15, 2.

³³ *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 577.

³⁴ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iv. 7, 5. Some passages in the Sūtras present difficulties, but they are of no importance for Vedic times proper.

family as a land-owning corporation.³⁵ The dual form Pitarau regularly means 'father and mother,' 'parents.'³⁶

³⁵ Baden Powell, whose various works (*Indian Village Community*, 1896; *Village Communities in India*, 1899, etc.) have done most to combat the view of the village community in India as a land-holding institution, is prepared to recognize the family as a land-owning unit, considering that the *patria potestas* is a later growth, and not Indian (see, e.g., *Village Communities in India*, 128 et seq.). Hopkins, *India, Old and New*, 218 et seq., adopts a theory which allows of individual and joint family ownership side by side, the latter being apparently the earlier but the decadent stage. He expressly considers (p. 222) that the son had an indefeasible right to prevent the father from alienating the hereditary land, which could only be parted with by the consent of the village if it were a case of joint ownership (cf. the verse cited by Jolly, *Recht und Sitte*, 94). But it must be remembered that, as is very clearly shown in the case of English law by Pollock and Maitland (*History of English Law*, 2, 337-352), the recognition of the rights

of sons may well be, not a sign of original joint or family ownership, but a development from the existence of intestate succession, and as in England, so in India, there is no trace of a corporate joint family in the early books. And, as Jolly (*op. cit.*, 76, 80) shows, there are clear traces, both in old and modern times, of a despotic control of the family by the father even after his sons grew up, provided only that he was physically able to control them. The same state of affairs seems proved for early English law, as it is beyond question for Roman law (see Smith's *Dictionary of Antiquities*, 2, 351 et seq.). In Greece also, which is sometimes contrasted with Rome, there is the clearest trace of both a real *patria potestas*, and of the absolute ownership of the land by the father as against the son, especially in the archaic laws of Gortyn (see Gardner and Jevons, *Greek Antiquities*, 404, 405, 563, 566).

³⁶ Rv. i. 20, 4; 160, 3; ii. 17, 7; vii. 67, 1; Kāthaka Samhitā, xxiii 10; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xix. 11, etc.

Pitṛ-yāṇa, the 'way of the fathers,' mentioned in the Rigveda¹ and later,² is opposed to the Deva-yāṇa, or 'way of the gods.' Tilak³ considers that the Devayāṇa corresponds with the Uttarāyāṇa, 'northern journey' of the sun, and the Pitṛyāṇa with the Dakṣiṇāyāṇa, its 'southern journey.' He concludes from a passage of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,⁴ where three of the seasons—spring, summer, and the rains—are ascribed to the gods, but the others to the Pitṛs, or Fathers, that the Devayāṇa began with the vernal equinox, and the Pitṛyāṇa with the autumnal equinox. With this he connects the curious

¹ x. 2, 7. Cf. the allusion to it in x. 18, 1, as other than the Devayāṇa, which appears in x. 98, 11.

² Av. viii. 10, 19; xii. 2, 10, etc.;

Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xix. 45; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 3, 2, etc.

³ Orion, 22 et seq.

⁴ ii. 1, 3, 1-3.

distinction of Deva- and Yama-Nakṣatras in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa.⁵ These conclusions are, however, very improbable. Cf. Nakṣatra and Sūrya.

⁵ i. 5, 2, 6.

Pitṛ-han, 'parricide,' is found in the Atharvaveda,¹ Paippalāda recension.

¹ ix. 4, 3. Cf. Böhtlingk, Dictionary, s.v.

Pitrya occurs in the list of sciences given in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad.¹ Apparently it is to be taken as the science relating to the cult of the Manes, as explained by Śaṅkara in his commentary. As it is in that list followed by Rāśi, the St. Petersburg Dictionary is inclined to take Pitrya Rāśi as one expression, but in what exact sense does not appear.

¹ vii. 1, 2, 4; 2, 1; 7, 1. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, I, 267; Little, *Grammatical Index*, 98.

Pitva¹ or Pidva² is the name of an animal included in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās. According to the commentator on the Taittirīya Saṃhitā¹ it means 'lion.' But it may be identical with Petva.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 17, 1.

² Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 13;
Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 32. Cf.

Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 79; Bloomfield, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 29, 290.

Pināka, 'club,' is found in the Atharvaveda.¹ Later² it is used to denote the club of Rudra-Śiva.

¹ i. 27, 2.

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 6, 2;

Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, iii. 61; xvi. 51, etc.

Pinvana occurs in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (xiv. 1, 2, 17; 2, 1, 11; 3, 1, 22) as the name of a vessel used in the ritual.

Pipīla, 'ant,' is mentioned in the Rīgveda (x. 16, 6) as eating the flesh of the dead.

Pipīlikā in the Atharvaveda¹ and later² denotes an 'ant,' the form of the word referring doubtless not so much to the small species of ant, as it is taken in the later lexicons,³ but rather to the insect's tiny size, which would naturally be expressed by a diminutive formation of the name. The form Pipīlaka⁴ is found in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad.⁵

¹ vii. 56, 7. Cf. xx. 134, 6.

² Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 6, 7; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, v. 6, 10; xv. 17, 8; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, i. 4, 9, 29 (Mādhyamdina=i. 4, 4, 16 Kāṇva); Nirukta, vii. 13; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, i. 3, 8; ii. 1, 6.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁴ Cf. *kaninaka* beside *kanīnikā*, 'pupil of the eye.'

⁵ vii. 2, 1; 7, 1; 8, 1; 10, 1.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 97; Edgerton, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 31, 128.

Pippakā is mentioned in the list of victims at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās.¹ Some bird seems to be meant.

¹ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, v. 5, 19, 1; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 14, 21; Vāja-

saneyi Saṃhitā, xxiv. 40. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 93.

Pippala, n., is found in two passages of the Rīgveda¹ meaning 'berry,' used with a mystic signification, and in neither case with any certain reference to the berry of the fig-tree.² In the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad³ the general sense of 'berry' is not necessary, and the special sense of 'berry' of the Peepal is quite possible: the latter meaning is perhaps intended in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.⁴ In the Atharvaveda⁵ the feminine form of the word, Pippalī, appears denoting berries used as a remedy for wounds, like Arundhatī.⁶

¹ i. 164, 20 = Muṇḍaka Upaniṣad, iii. 1, 1; Śvetāśvatara Upaniṣad, iv. 6, 22; v. 54, 12 (the 'berry' of heaven, *nāha*).

² The word Pippala appears in the later literature as a masculine, denoting the *Ficus religiosa* (Aśvattha in Vedic literature).

³ iv. 1, 41.

⁴ iii. 7, 1, 12.

⁵ vi. 109, 1, 2.

⁶ Bloomfield, *Atharvaveda*, 61; *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 516; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 359, 360; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 389; Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 331.

Pippalāda ('eater of berries') is the name of a teacher mentioned in the Praśna Upaniṣad.¹ In the plural the name denotes a school of the Atharvaveda.² Their (Paippalāda) recension of the text of the Saṃhitā has been reproduced in facsimile by Garbe and Bloomfield,³ and in part published.⁴

¹ i. 1.

² Weber, *Indische Studien*, 3, 277; *Indian Literature*, 153, 159, 160, 164.

³ Baltimore, 1901.

⁴ The variants of the Paippalāda are given in part in Whitney's Translation

of the Atharvaveda, and the text of books i. and ii. has been edited by Barret in the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 26, 197-295; 30, 187 et seq. Cf. also Lanman in Whitney's Translation, lxxix et seq.

Pipru is the name of a foe of Indra in the Rigveda. He was repeatedly defeated by Indra for Rjīśvan.¹ Mentioned as possessing forts,² he is called a Dāsa³ as well as an Asura.⁴ He is described as having a black brood,⁵ and as being allied with blacks.⁶ It is uncertain whether he was a demon, according to Roth's⁷ view, which is favoured by the use of the word Asura, or a human foe, as Ludwig,⁸ Oldenberg,⁹ and Hillebrandt¹⁰ believe. The name may mean 'resister,' from the root *pr*.

¹ i. 101, 1. 2; iv. 16, 13; v. 29, 11; vi. 20, 7; viii. 49, 10; x. 99, 11; 138, 3. In i. 103, 8; ii. 14, 5; vi. 18, 8, the reference is general to a defeat of Pipru by Indra.

² Rv. i. 51, 5; vi. 20, 7.

³ Rv. viii. 32, 2.

⁴ Rv. x. 138, 3.

⁵ Rv. i. 101, 1.

⁶ iv. 16, 13.

⁷ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁸ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 149.

⁹ *Religion des Veda*, 155.

¹⁰ *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 273.

Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 161 (C).

Pīśa is found in one passage of the Rigveda,¹ where Sāyaṇa takes it to mean a deer (*ruru*).

¹ i. 64, 8. Cf. Av. xix. 49, 4; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 83; Max

Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 118; Geldner, *Rigveda, Glossar*, 110.

Pīśaṅga is the name of one of the two Unnetṛ priests officiating at the snake festival mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹ Cf. Caka.

¹ xxv. 15, 3. Cf. Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 35.

Piśāca is the name of a class of demon mentioned in the Atharvaveda¹ and later.² In the Taittirīya Saṃhitā³ they are associated with Rakṣases and Asuras, while opposed to gods, men, and fathers. In the Atharvaveda⁴ they are described as *kravyād*, 'eaters of raw flesh,' which may be the etymological sense of the word Piśāca itself.⁵ It is possible that the Piśācas were, as suggested by Grierson,⁶ really human foes, like the north-western tribes, who even in later times were reputed eaters of raw flesh (not necessarily as cannibals, but rather as eaters of human flesh in ritual). This is, however, not at all likely, the Piśācas having in all probability only meant 'ghouls' originally: when they appear as human tribes, they were presumably thus designated in scorn. A science called Piśāca-veda⁷ or Piśāca-vidyā⁸ is known in the later Vedic period.

¹ ii. 18, 4; iv. 20, 6. 9; 36, 4; 37, 10; v. 29, 4. 5. 14; vi. 32, 2; viii. 2, 12; xii. 1, 50. The word occurs once in the Rv. (i. 133, 5) in the form of Piśāci.

² See St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.
³ ii. 4, 1, 1; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxxvii. 14.

⁴ v. 25, 9.

⁵ Cf. Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, 264, n.

⁶ Cf. Grierson, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1905, 285-288. Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 164 (B).

⁷ Gopatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 10.

⁸ Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, x. 7, 6.

Piśīta in the Atharvaveda¹ and later² denotes raw flesh (cf. Piśāca). In one passage of the Atharvaveda³ the sense seems to be 'small piece,' 'bit,' but the St. Petersburg Dictionary suggests that Piśīta here stands for *piṣīta*, equivalent to *piṣṭa* (what is 'pounded,' then 'particle').

¹ v. 19, 5.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 11; Kauśika Sūtra, xii. 8; xxxv. 18; xxxix. 14, etc.

³ vi. 127, 1. Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 531; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 376.

Piśīla is found in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (ii. 5, 3, 6) as the name of a wooden vessel or dish. In the Lāṭyāyana Śrauta Sūtra (iv. 2, 4. 5) a Piśīla-vīṇā is mentioned, which seems to have been a kind of guitar, with strings stretched over a body of wood.

Piśuna, 'traitor,' is mentioned in the Rigveda¹ and occasionally later.²

¹ vii. 104, 20.

² Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxx. 13; Chān- | dogya Upaniṣad, vii. 6, 1; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 7, 1.

Piṣṭa ('pounded'), n., 'meal,' 'flour,' is mentioned in the Brāhmaṇas.¹ In the Atharvaveda² reference is made to pounded beans (*māṣāḥ*).

¹ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 9; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 4, 3; 2, 1, 2; vi. 5, 1, 6, etc. ² xii. 2, 53.

Piṭha, 'stool,' does not occur as an uncompounded word before the Sūtras, but the compound *pīṭha-sarpin* ('moving about in a little cart') is found as the designation of a 'cripple' in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā (xxx. 21) and the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa (iii. 4, 17, 1) in the list of victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice').

Pītu-dāru is found in the Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā¹ and later² denoting the Deodar (*deva-dāru*) tree, or, according to others, the Khadira or Udumbara tree.³ Cf. Pūtadru.

¹ Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xxv. 6.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 5, 2, 15; xiii. 4, 4, 5, 17; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xxiv. 13, 5.

³ Mahidhara on Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, v. 14; Sāyaṇa on Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 28.

Pīyūṣa is found in the Rigveda¹ and later² in the sense of the first milk of the cow after calving, 'biestings.' Usually the term is applied metaphorically to the sap of the Soma plant.³

¹ Cf. ii. 35, 5, where it is applied figuratively to the mothers of Agni.

² Kausika Sūtra, xix. 15. Cf. Av. viii. 9, 24.

³ Rv. ii. 13, 1; iii. 48, 2; vi. 47, 4; x. 94, 8, etc.

Cf. Geldner, *Rigveda, Glossar*, 110.

Pīlā occurs once in the Atharvaveda¹ as the name of an Apsaras, being no doubt originally a name of some fragrant

¹ iv. 37, 3. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 69; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 211.

plant, like *Naladī* and *Guggulū*, two other names of Apsarases given in the same verse.

Pīlu is the name in the Atharvaveda¹ of a tree (*Careya arborea* or *Salvadora persica*) on the fruit of which doves fed.

¹ xx. 135, 12. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 62; Weber, *Transactions of the Berlin Academy*, 1895, 86r.

Pilumatī is in the Atharvaveda (xviii. 2, 48) the name of the intermediate heaven lying between the *udanvatī*, 'watery,' and the *pra-dyaubh*, 'farthest heaven.' It presumably means 'rich in *Pīlu*.' Cf. Div.

Pumś-calī ('running after men') is found in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā,¹ the Atharvaveda,² and later,³ to denote a 'wanton woman.' In the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā⁴ also occurs the form *Pumścalū*. See also *Dharma* and *Patī*.

¹ xxx. 22.

² xv. 2, 1 *et seq.*

³ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, viii. 1, 10; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxvii. 1; Lāṭy-āyana Śrauta Sūtra, iv. 3, 9, 11.

⁴ xxx. 5. 20; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 1, 1; 15, 1; Kātyāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xiii. 3, 6.

Pum-savana ('male-production' ceremony) is found in the Atharvaveda¹ in a hymn which is obviously intended to accompany a rite aiming at securing the birth of a male child, and which is so applied in the ritual.²

¹ vi. 11, 1.

² Kauśika Sūtra, xxxv. 8. Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 460; Whitney, *Translation of the Atharvaveda*, 288. The later Gṛhya ritual

knows a special rite called *Pumsavana*. See Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, i. 13; Sāṅkhāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, i. 20; Gobhila Gṛhya Sūtra, ii. 6, 1 *et seq.*; Hillebrandt, *Ritualliteratur*, 41.

Puklaka. See *Paulkasa*.

Puñji-ṣṭha is found in the Yajurveda Saṃhitās¹ and later,² apparently meaning 'fisherman,' though Mahīdhara³ explains it as 'bird-catcher.' Cf. *Pauñjiṣṭha*.

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvi. 27; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, iv. 5, 4, 2; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 9, 5; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xvii. 13.

² Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, x. 7; Pāṇini, viii. 3, 97.

³ On Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvi. 27.

Puñjila is found in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā¹ and the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa² in the sense of a 'bundle' of grass, being a variant of Piñjila.

¹ vi. 1, 1, 7; 2, 4, 3.

² i. 7, 6, 4; ii. 7, 9, 5.

Puṇḍarika denotes the blossom of the lotus in the Rigveda¹ and later.² The Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa³ states that the lotus flower is born of the light of the Nakṣatras, and the Atharvaveda⁴ compares the human heart to the lotus.⁵

¹ x. 142, 8.

² Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 8, 2, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 5, 5, 6; Bṛhad-āraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 3, 10; vi. 3, 14; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, i. 6, 7; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, iii. 2, 4.

³ xviii. 9, 6.

⁴ x. 8, 43; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, viii. 1, 1.

⁵ In the Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 18, 1; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 8, 2, 1, *puṇḍarī-srajā* denotes a 'wreath of lotus leaves.'

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 71.

Puṇḍra is the name of a people regarded as outcasts in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.¹ Their name occurs in the Sūtras also.² In the Epic their country corresponds with Bengal and Bihar.

¹ vii. 18; Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv. 26.

² Baudhāyana Dharma Sūtra, i. 2, 14. Cf. Caland, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 56, 553;

Bühler, *Sacred Books of the East*, 14, 148; Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 394, n. For the later geographical position of the Puṇḍras, cf. the map in Pargiter, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1908, 333.

Putra is, with Sūnu, the usual name for 'son' from the Rigveda onwards.¹ The original sense of the word was apparently 'small,' or something analogous.² The form Putraka³ is often used with the distinct intention of an affectionate address to a younger man, not merely a son proper. Reference is frequently made to the desire for a son.⁴ Cf. Pati.

¹ Rv. ii. 29, 5; v. 47, 6; vi. 9, 2, etc.; Av. iii. 30, 2, etc.

² Delbrück, *Die indogermanischen Verwandtschaftsnamen*, 454.

³ Rv. viii. 69, 8; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, v. 14; vi. 33 (here the narrative uses Putra; the reported words have

Putraka); Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 6, 1, 2; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 3, 21, etc.

⁴ Rv. x. 183, 1; Av. vi. 81, 3; xi. 1, 1; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 5, 6, 1; vii. 1, 8, 1; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 9, 1.

Putra-sena is the name of a man in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā (iv. 6, 6).

Putrikā in the later literature¹ has the technical sense of the daughter of a man without sons, whom he gives in marriage on the express terms that her son shall perform the funeral rites for him, and be counted as his. The thing as well as the name is recognized by Yāska in the Nirukta,² and traced to the R̥gveda.³ But the passages in the R̥gveda are of very uncertain meaning,⁴ and in all probability do not refer to this custom at all.

¹ Mānava Dharma Śāstra, ix. 127 et seq.; Gautama Dharma Sūtra, xxviii. 20; Vasiṣṭha Dharma Sūtra, xvii. 17.

² iii. 5 ad fin.

³ i. 124, 7. Cf. iii. 31, 1.

⁴ Cf. Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 3, 34; *R̥gveda, Kommentar*, 48, 49; Oldenberg,

R̥gveda-Noten, i, 239 et seq.; Roth, *Nirukta*, "Erläuterungen", 27; Jolly, *Recht und Sitte*, 72, 73; Bṛhaddevatā, iv. 110. 111, with Macdonell's note; Keith, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1910, 924, 925; Jolly, *Die Adoption in Indien*, 32.

Punar-datta ('given again') is the name of a teacher in the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka (viii. 8).

Punar-bhū is found in the Atharvaveda¹ meaning a wife who marries again, a rite being mentioned by which she can ensure reunion with her second (not her first) husband in the next world.

¹ ix. 5, 28. Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 537.

Punar-vasu ('bringing goods again'), used in the dual, denotes the fifth in the series of the Vedic Nakṣatras, or 'Lunar Mansions.' Roth¹ takes the word to have this sense in its only occurrence in the R̥gveda,² but this must be regarded as decidedly doubtful. The term is, however, found in the ordinary lists of the Nakṣatras in the later Saṃhitās and the Brāhmaṇas.³

¹ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

² x. 19, 1.

³ Av. xix. 7, 1; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, i. 5, 1, 4; iv. 4, 10, 1; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 1, 2, 3; Kauṣītaki Brāh-

maṇa, i. 3; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, viii. 15; xxxix. 13; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 1, 2, 10, etc.

Cf. Weber, *Nakṣatra*, 2, 289, 290; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 355.

Punah-sara, 'recurrent,' is the epithet of the barking dog in the Rigveda,¹ which is told to bark at the thief. It refers, no doubt, to the dog's practice of running to and fro when it barks. It is also applied to a plant, **Apāmārga** (*Achyranthes aspera*), in the Atharvaveda,² with the sense of 'having revertent leaves.'

¹ vii. 55, 3; Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 56, n. 1.

² iv. 17, 2; vi. 129, 3; x. 1, 9. Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 179. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the*

Atharvaveda, 394, prefers the sense of 'attacking,' which is the meaning of *prati-sara*, Av. viii. 5, 5. Cf. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 2, 4, 20.

Pumāms denotes in the Rigveda¹ and later² man as the 'male.' It has no special reference to marriage like **Pati**, or to heroism like **Nṛ** or **Nara**. In grammar it denotes the masculine gender.³

¹ i. 124, 7; 162, 22; iii. 29, 13; iv. 3, 10, etc.

² Av. iii. 6, 1; 23, 3; iv. 4, 4; vi. 11, 2; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, viii. 5, etc.

³ Nirukta, iii. 8; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, x. 1, 1, 8; 5, 1, 3. Cf. iv. 5, 2, 10, and *pumsā nakṣatreṇa*, 'a Nakṣatra with a masculine name,' in the Brhad-āraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 3, 1.

Pur is a word of frequent occurrence in the Rigveda¹ and later,² meaning 'rampart,' 'fort,' or 'stronghold.' Such fortifications must have been occasionally of considerable size, as one is called 'broad' (*prthvī*) and 'wide' (*urvī*).³ Elsewhere⁴ a fort 'made of stone' (*aśmamayī*) is mentioned. Sometimes strongholds 'of iron' (*āyasī*) are referred to,⁵ but these are probably only metaphorical. A fort 'full of kine' (*gomatī*) is mentioned,⁶ showing that strongholds were used to hold cattle. 'Autumnal' (*śārādī*) forts are named, apparently as belonging to the **Dāsas**: this may refer to the forts in that season being

¹ i. 53, 7; 58, 8; 131, 4; 166, 8; iii. 15, 4; iv. 27, 1, etc.

² Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 7, 5; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 23; ii. 11; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 4, 3; vi. 3, 25; xi. 1, 1, 2, 3; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, viii. 5, 3, etc.

³ i. 189, 2.

⁴ Rv. iv. 30, 20. Perhaps sun-dried bricks are alluded to by *āmā* (lit. 'raw,' 'unbaked') in Rv. ii. 35, 6.

⁵ Rv. i. 58, 8; ii. 20, 8; iv. 27, 1; vii. 3, 7; 15, 4; 95, 1; x. 101, 8. See Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 2^d, 378 *et seq.*

⁶ Av. viii. 6, 23.

occupied against Āryan attacks or against inundations caused by overflowing rivers. Forts 'with a hundred walls' (*śata-bhūji*) are spoken of.⁷

It would probably be a mistake to regard these forts as permanently occupied fortified places like the fortresses of the mediæval barony. They were probably merely places of refuge against attack, ramparts of hardened earth with palisades and a ditch (*cf. Dehī*). Pischel and Geldner,⁸ however, think that there were towns with wooden walls and ditches (*περίβολος* and *τάφος*) like the Indian town of Pāṭaliputra known to Megasthenes⁹ and the Pāli texts.¹⁰ This is possible, but hardly susceptible of proof, and it is not without significance that the word *Nagara* is of late occurrence. On the whole it is hardly likely that in early Vedic times city life was much developed. In the Epic, according to Hopkins,¹¹ there are found the *Nagara*, 'city'; *Grāma*, 'village'; and *Ghoṣa*, 'ranch.' Vedic literature hardly seems to go beyond the village, no doubt with modifications in its later period.

The siege of forts is mentioned in the *Samhitās* and *Brāhmaṇas*.¹² According to the *Rigveda*,¹³ fire was used.

⁷ Rv. i. 166, 8; vii. 15, 14.

⁸ *Vedische Studien*, i, xxii, xxiii, where *hṣiti dhruvā*, i. 73, 4, is compared.

⁹ Strabo, p. 702; Arrian, *Indica*, 10.

¹⁰ *Mahāparinibbānasutta*, p. 12. Cf. Rhys Davids, *Buddhist India*, 262.

¹¹ *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 13, 77; 174 *et seq.*

¹² *Taittiriya Samhitā*, vi. 2, 3, 1; *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, i. 23; *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 4, 4, 3-5; *Gopatha Brāhmaṇa*, ii. 2, 7, etc.

¹³ vii. 5, 3. Possibly, in some cases, the palisade was no more than a hedge of thorn or a row of stakes (*cf. Rv. x. 101, 8*), as suggested by Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 143, 145; and *cf. Rv. viii. 53, 5*, as corrected by Roth, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 48, 109.

Cf. Zimmer, Altindisches Leben, 142-148, who compares the fact that neither the Germans (*Tacitus, Germania*, 16)

nor the Slavs (*Procopius, De bello Gotico*, iii. 14) lived in towns, but, like the ancient Indians, were scattered in villages, each consisting of the houses and steadings of the several families living in the village. The evidence seems pretty convincing. It is true that the Greeks, when we first find them, evidently knew castles and fortresses of the mediæval type; but the Greeks were clearly an invading race, superimposed on an older and in civilization more advanced people (*see, e.g., Burrows, Discoveries in Crete*). But the *Pur* may, as Zimmer allows, have sometimes been built within the limits of the village. Whether, as he urges (144), the *śaradī pur* was a protection against the floods of autumn is uncertain. *Cf. Rv. i. 131, 4; 174, 2; vi. 20, 10*. In particular, it is not legitimate to connect the mention of those forts with the fact that the *Pūrus*

lived on either side of the Sindhu (Indus), and to assume that Purukutsa's attack on the aborigines was directed against the forts in which they normally protected themselves on the rising of the river. No argument for the large size of cities can be drawn from the mention in the Kāthaka Upaniṣad, v. 1, of *ekādāśa-dvāra* as an epithet of Pura (cf. Svetāsvatara Upaniṣad, iii. 18: *nava-dvāra pura*, 'the citadel of nine doors'), because it is used meta-

phorically of the body, and the number of doors depends on the nature of the body (Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 185). The evidence of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 1, 1, 2, 3, seems rather to point to only one gate in a city.

Cf. Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 412; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 451; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 229; Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 203, and *Mahāpur*.

Puram-dhi occurs in the Rigveda,¹ possibly as the name of a woman, a protégée of the Aśvins, who gave her a son, *Hiranya-hasta*.

¹ i. 116, 13. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 398.

Puraya is the name of a patron celebrated in a Dānastuti ('Praise of Gifts') in the Rigveda.¹

¹ vi. 63, 9. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 158.

1. *Purāṇa*, denoting a tale 'of olden times,' is often found¹ in the combination *Itihāsa-Purāṇa*, which is probably a Dvandva compound meaning 'Itihāsa and Purāṇa.' It sometimes² occurs as a separate word, but beside *Itihāsa*, no doubt with the same sense as in the Dvandva. Sāyaṇa³ defines a *Purāṇa* as a tale which deals with the primitive condition of the universe and the creation of the world, but there is no ground for supposing that this view is correct, or for clearly distinguishing *Itihāsa* and *Purāṇa*. See *Itihāsa*.

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 5, 6, 8; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, iii. 4, 1, 2; vii. 1, 2, 4; 2, 1; 7, 1.

² Av. xv. 6, 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 4, 3, 13; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 4, 10; iv. 1, 2; 5, 11; Taittiriya Āraṇyaka, ii. 9; Jaiminiya Upaniṣad

Brāhmaṇa, i. 53; *Purāṇa-veda*: Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xvi. 2, 27; *Purāṇa-vidyā*: Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, x. 7, etc.

³ Introduction to *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, cited by St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

2. *Purāṇa* is the name of a Ṛṣi in the Kāthaka Saṃhitā (xxxix. 7).

Purīkaya is the name of a water animal in the Atharvaveda,¹ being clearly a variant of the name that appears as Pulikaya in the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā,² and as Kulipaya in the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā,³ and as Kulīkaya in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa.⁴ What animal is meant is quite unknown.

¹ xi. 2, 25.

² iii. 14, 2. Pulikā, *ibid.*, 5, is a variant of Kulikā.

³ xxiv. 21, 35.

⁴ v. 5, 13, 1.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 96; Bloomfield, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 48, 557; *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 621.

Purīṣiṇī is found in a hymn of the Rigveda¹ apparently either as the name of a river,² or much more probably as an epithet of the Sarayu,³ meaning, perhaps, 'abounding in water,' 'swollen,'⁴ or 'carrying rubble.'⁵

¹ v. 53, 9.

² An alternative suggested by Roth, *St. Petersburg Dictionary*, s.v.

³ Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 17; Geldner, *Rigveda, Glossar*, 111.

⁴ Geldner, *loc. cit.*

⁵ Roth, *loc. cit.*

Puru-kutsa is the name of a king who is mentioned several times in the Rigveda. In one passage¹ he is mentioned as a contemporary of Sudās, but whether as a foe, according to Ludwig,² or merely as a contemporary, according to Hillebrandt,³ is uncertain. In two other passages⁴ he is mentioned as victorious by divine favour, and in another⁵ he appears as a king of the Pūrus and a conqueror of the Dāsas. His son was Trasadasyu,⁶ who is accordingly called Paurukutsya⁷ or Paurukutsi.⁸ Different conclusions have been drawn from one hymn of the Rigveda⁹ in which the birth of Purukutsa's son,

¹ i. 63, 7.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 174, emending *sudāse* in the text to *sudāsam*, plausibly, but not, of course, convincingly.

³ *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 115. Cf. Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 204, 205, 219.

⁴ i. 112, 7, 14; 174, 2.

⁵ vi. 20, 10. Cf. i. 63, 7, where

Pūru also is mentioned. Ludwig suggests reading in vi. 20, 10, *sandāsīh* for *dāsīh*, referring to the forts of Sudās; but this must be regarded as illegitimate. Cf. Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift*, 55, 330.

⁶ Rv. iv. 42, 8, 9.

⁷ Rv. v. 33, 8; viii. 19, 36.

⁸ Rv. vii. 19, 3.

⁹ Rv. iv. 42, 8, 9, with Sāyaṇa's note; Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, i², 266, 267.

Trasadasyu, is mentioned. The usual interpretation is that Purukutsa was killed in battle or captured, whereupon his wife secured a son to restore the fortunes of the Pūrus. But Sieg¹⁰ offers a completely different interpretation. According to him the word *daurgahe*, which occurs in the hymn, and which in the ordinary view is rendered 'descendant of Durgaha,' an ancestor of Purukutsa, is the name of a horse, the hymn recording the success of an Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice') undertaken by Purukutsa for his wife, as by kings in later times, to secure a son. This interpretation is supported by the version of *daurgahe* given in the Śatapatha,¹¹ but is by no means certain. Moreover, if Purukutsa was a contemporary of Sudās, the defeat of the Pūrus by Sudās in the Dāśarājña¹² might well have been the cause of the troubles from which Purukutsānī, by the birth of Trasadasyu, rescued the family. In the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹³ Purukutsa is called an Aikṣvāka.

¹⁰ *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*, 96-102.

¹¹ xiii. 5, 4, 5.

¹² vii. 18. Cf. also the reference to a Pūru defeat in vii. 8, 4.

¹³ xiii. 5, 4, 5. Cf. Ikṣvāku, Tryarūpa, and Oldenberg, *Buddha*, 403.

Purukutsānī, 'wife of Purukutsa,' is mentioned as the mother of Trasadasyu in one hymn of the Rigveda (iv. 42, 9).

Puru-ñitha Śāta-vaneya ('descendant of Śatavani') is the name of a sacrificer, or perhaps a priest, a Bhāradvāja, in the Rigveda.¹ It is doubtful whether he is also mentioned as a singer in another passage of the Rigveda.² In both places Roth³ sees in Puru-ñitha merely a word meaning 'choral song.'

¹ i. 59, 7.

² vii. 9, 6. Cf. Ludwig, Translation

of the Rigveda, 3, 160; Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, 1, 60.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Puru-dama occurs in the plural in the Atharvaveda,¹ where, according to Ludwig,² it is probably the proper name of the singers, but by Roth³ and Whitney⁴ is understood as merely an adjective meaning 'possessed of many houses.'

¹ vii. 73, 1.

² Translation of the Rigveda, 3, xxv.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁴ Translation of the Atharvaveda,

Puru-panthā is mentioned as a generous donor to a Bharadvāja in one hymn of the Rigveda (vi. 63, 10).

Puru-māyya occurs in one hymn of the Rigveda¹ as a protégé of Indra. It is quite possible that he was the father of, or at least connected with, Atithigva, Ṛkṣa, and Aśvamedha, who are celebrated in the hymn.

¹ viii. 68, 10. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 163.

Puru-mitra is mentioned twice in the Rigveda (i. 117, 20; x. 39, 7) as the father of a maiden who wedded Vimada, apparently against her father's will.

Puru-mīḥa is mentioned twice in the Rigveda¹ as an ancient sage, in which capacity he appears in the Atharvaveda² also. Perhaps the same³ Purumīḥa is intended in an obscure hymn in the Rigveda,⁴ where, according to the legends reported in the Bṛhaddevatā⁵ and by Ṣaḍguruśiṣya in his commentary on the Sarvānukramaṇī,⁶ and by Sāyaṇa in his commentary on the Rigveda,⁴ he as well as Taranta was a son of Vidadaśva, and a patron of the singer Śyāvāśva. The correctness of the legend has been shown to be most improbable by Oldenberg,⁷ who points out⁸ that the legend misinterprets the Rigveda by making Purumīḥa a Vaidadaśvi, for he is there only compared in generosity to one.

In another legend found in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,⁹ and based on a hymn of the Rigveda,¹⁰ Purumīḥa and Taranta appear as persons who received gifts from Dhvasra and Puru-ṣanti, and as sons of Vidadaśva. The legend, which also occurs in the Śātyāyanaka,¹¹ is apparently best explained by

¹ i. 151, 2; 183, 5.

² iv. 29, 4; xviii. 3, 15.

³ See, however, Weber, *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 27, n. 3; Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des Rgveda*, 62, n. 3.

⁴ v. 61, 9.

⁵ v. 49 *et seq.*, with Macdonell's notes.

⁶ Edition Macdonell, pp. 118 *et seq.*

⁷ *Rgveda-Noten*, 1, 353, 354. Cf. Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 359.

⁸ *Op. cit.*, 354, n. 1.

⁹ xiii. 7, 12.

¹⁰ ix. 58, 3.

¹¹ Cited by Sāyaṇa on Rv., *loc. cit.*

Sieg,¹² who says that as the two were kings they could not under the rules of caste accept gifts, unless for the nonce they became singers. The legend has no claim at all, as Oldenberg¹³ shows, to validity.

¹² *Op. cit.*, 63.

¹³ *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42, 232, n. 1. He points out, *Rgveda-Noten*, I, 354, that

the legend is not accepted by the Anukramaṇī (Index), since its list of authors gives Avatsāra as the Ṛṣi, not the two Taranta and Purumīḥa.

END OF VOL. I.

